

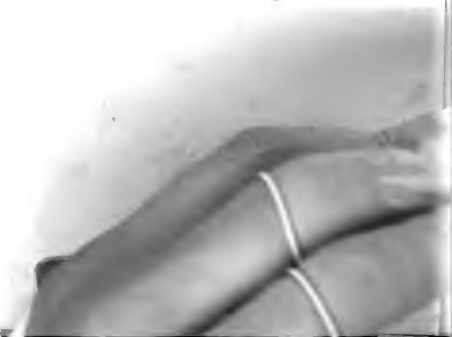




600042554Q

34.

70.





A
DICTIONARY OF GEOGRAPHY,
Ancient and Modern:

COMPRISING
A SUCCINCT DESCRIPTION

OF ALL THE
COUNTRIES OF THE GLOBE,

THEIR PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY, THE SEVERAL RACES OF THEIR
INHABITANTS, AND THEIR ANCIENT AS WELL AS MODERN DENOMINATIONS;

TOGETHER WITH
A BRIEF NOTICE OF ALL THE CAPITALS AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS;

ALSO OF
SEAS, RIVERS, AND MOUNTAINS;

AND
A GLOSSARY OF GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS.

BY JOSIAH CONDER,
AUTHOR OF "THE MODERN TRAVELLER," "ITALY," ETC.



CYBELE TRACING THE DOMINION OF HER SONS.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR THOMAS TEGG AND SON, 73, CHEAPSIDE:
J. CUMMING, DUBLIN;
AND R. GRIFFIN AND CO. GLASGOW.

1834



CHISWICK :
PRINTED BY C. WHITTINGHAM.

TO THE
PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENTS, COUNCIL,
AND
OTHER MEMBERS
OF THE
ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,

This Dictionary,

DESIGNED TO
PROMOTE THE DIFFUSION OF CORRECT INFORMATION
IN THAT BRANCH OF SCIENCE
WHICH THE LABOURS OF THE SOCIETY ARE ADAPTED SO EFFECTIVELY TO ADVANCE,

IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED BY

THE AUTHOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEN the Author of this Dictionary consented to undertake the task, he frankly confesses that he had formed no correct estimate of the amount of labour which it would involve. The rapid advances in geographical discovery made during the past few years, have rendered all our popular Gazetteers and Dictionaries embracing geography so extremely defective, that, instead of being able to follow them as authorities, the Author has found himself compelled to have recourse to the toil of original compilation; and he feels it due to the Publishers as well as to himself, to state, that every article in the present volume has been written expressly for the work. Those only who have been engaged in similar compilations, can appreciate the cost of time and labour which the requisite research has demanded.

The plan of the Work is believed to be in some respects original. The Dictionary will be seen to differ from a Gazetteer, both as to what it contains and what it excludes. Combining ancient* with modern geography, and including the names of nations and races†, as well as geographical terms‡, it comprises a large portion of information not to be found in any Gazetteer, and never before brought under alphabetic arrangement. On the other hand, the design and compass of the Work have rendered it necessary to draw a line between the respective provinces of the topographer and of the geographer, and to omit the mention of all those minor

* See the articles Babylonia, Bactria, Cappadocia, Greece (Ancient), Ionia, &c.

† See the articles Banian, Berber, Calmuc, Celt, Cherokee, Foolah, Goth, Tatar, Turk, &c.

‡ See the articles Altitude, Amphiscii, Atmosphere, Bore, Cape, Climate, Diet, Doab, Empire, Ghaut, Gulf, Lake, &c. &c.

divisions and unimportant towns and places, which do not fall within the notice of the latter. How far the attempt has been successful, the Public will judge; but it is believed that scarcely any name or term of importance will be found to have been overlooked.

No pains have been spared to secure accuracy; and although the Author does not flatter himself with having produced a Work free from errors, he believes that he may, without presumption, offer this Volume to the Public as the most correct and comprehensive manual of geographical information that has hitherto appeared. He will feel grateful for any suggestions and corrections that may enable him to improve future impressions of the Work. Those individuals will most candidly appreciate his labours, who are the most competent to detect any deficiencies.

It was originally the Writer's intention, to prefix some introductory observations upon the science of geography; but the Volume has swelled to a size so much beyond the prescribed limits, and has occupied so much longer a period in the preparation than was contemplated, that he finds himself compelled to relinquish this part of his design, and to close with this publication the labours of many years devoted to geographical studies.

WATFORD FIELD HOUSE,
April 5, 1834.

DICTIONARY OF GEOGRAPHY,

ANCIENT AND MODERN.

A A — A B Y

AA. The name of several rivers, in Switzerland, France, Westphalia, Brabant, and Courland. The word is, probably, the same as the Latin *agua*.

AB (*Ap* or *Av*). A word signifying water in several oriental languages; it frequently occurs in the names of rivers. See *Avon*.

ABER (*Celtic*). A confluence of waters, or the mouth of a river: as Aberdeen, at the mouth of the Don; Aberavon, at the mouth of the Avon, in Glamorganshire; Abercorn, Aberconway, Abergavenny, Aberystwith, &c.

ABORIGINES. Aboriginal inhabitants, a term employed to denote the original or primitive inhabitants of a country.

ABYSSINIA. The Upper Ethiopia of ancient geography; an extensive kingdom of Africa, lying between the parallels of 7° and 15° N., and the meridians of 32° and 42° E. It is bounded by Sennaar on the north, the Red Sea on the east, Sennaar and Kordofan on the west, and a lofty range of mountains runs along the southern frontier. The country is now politically divided into three grand regions:—1. Tigré, comprehending the tract between the Red Sea and the river Tacazze, and having for its capital, Axum, the ancient seat of the Abyssinian monarchy: 2. Amhara, comprising the region west of the Tacazze, which gives language, customs, and manners to the modern Abyssinians, and having for its capital, Gondar: 3. The united provinces of Shoa and Esat, which form a third independent state; capital, Ankobar. The country is traversed by three ranges of mountains, of which the central ridge is the loftiest and most rugged; and the surface is every where diversified by deep valleys, numerous streams and rivers, lakes, forests, and cultivated plains. On the E. and S., towards the Arabian Gulf and the interior of Africa, Abyssinia presents two great steeps rising to a considerable elevation, without, as it would appear, any breaks or defiles. The country is therefore almost inaccessible from the coast, and is very deficient in ports, the only one of consequence being in the kingdom of Tigré. Towards the N. W., it forms an elevated table-land gently inclined towards Sennaar, the direction in which its principal rivers flow. The Blue River (or *Bahr el Azrek*), by its junction with the White River (or *Bahr el Abiad*), which comes from Dar Foor, forms the Egyptian Nile. Abyssinia has undergone repeated revolutions in its political condition; and its history exhibits an almost

tual state of civil war and intestine confusion, which has produced a peculiar barbarity and dissoluteness of manners. Jewish rites, Christian doctrines, and idolatrous practices, an Ethiopic language, Persian customs, and Galla barbarism, are strangely blended in the national characteristics. The etiquette and costume of the Abyssinian court were borrowed, in early times, from Hamyar, in Arabia, then subject to the Persians, by the kings of Axum, who strove to emulate the magnificence and retired majesty of the "Great King." The arts and mechanical professions are, for the most part, in the hands of foreigners and native Jews: the latter are the smiths, masons, and thatchers of the country. Besides the genuine Abyssinians, who call themselves Ethiopians (*Itiopiawan*), and Agazians (from the kingdom of Agazi or Ghez), and who are the long-haired *Indi* and Axomites of ancient history, the population of Abyssinia consists of the Amharic Abyssinians, a people of mixed origin; Abyssinian Jews (called *Falasja*, or the exiled); Moggrebins or Moors; Gallas, a powerful race distinguished from the negroes by their deep brown complexion, long hair, and low stature,—they are pagans, and have been designated as the Tatars of Africa; the Shangallas, or Shankala, a woolly-headed race of negroes,—shepherds and archers, who hunt the ostrich and the elephant, and are supposed to be the ostrich-eaters, elephant-eaters, and *troglydytes* (cave dwellers) of the ancients; they encircle the whole of Abyssinia, on the west, from 11° to 16° N. lat., joining the Galla on the south; the Agows, mountaineers inhabiting the high lands near the sources of the Tacazze and the Blue River, of whom little is known. The Christian faith was introduced into Abyssinia in the early part of the fourth century; and its church may be considered as a branch of the Coptic, as it acknowledges the Coptic patriarch of Alexandria. It has long been rapidly declining, while the Galla and Mussulman tribes have been daily becoming more powerful. Of late, the Abyssinian Christians have been dependent chiefly on the Armenian Church for a supply of religious instructors; but they are indebted to the British and Foreign Bible Society of this country for the invaluable boon of an edition of the Scriptures in the vernacular language.

ACCABA (or **AKABA**). The Arabic name given to a steep declivity, and hence applied to several mountains. The *Akaba Esshami*, or Syrian Akaba, is a steep, rocky descent on the road from Damascus to Mecca, leading down from a high table-land into the flinty desert of Nedjed, and forming the natural boundary between Rocky and Desert Arabia. Two Akabas occur on the coast road from Alexandria to Tripoli; the *Akaba el Soughaier*, or Smaller Descent (the *Catabathmus Minor* of ancient geography), and the *Akaba el Kebir*, or Greater Descent (*Catabathmus Major*), a mountain about 900 feet high, anciently considered as the western boundary of Egypt. The name is also given to other mountain passes.

ACHAIA. Properly the northern division of Peninsular Greece (the Peloponnesus or Morea), having Corinth for its capital. See Acts, xviii. 12. But the appellation is sometimes used in a larger sense, as synonymous with Hellas, or Greece in general.

ACRA. In geographical names, denotes a lofty eminence or promontory. Hence Acropolis, a citadel or hill fort.

ADOUR, from the Celtic *dour* or *dor*, water; answering to the Greek *ῥοῦρος*. A river of France, which rises in the mountains of Bigorre, and falls into the Bay of Biscay below Bayonne. The same root occurs in the names of the Douro, the Doria, the Doire, the Durance, and other rivers.

ADRIATIC SEA. The ancient name of the Gulf of Venice, derived from the city of Adria, Hadria, or Atria, founded in remote times by Tyrrhenian settlers, but which had sunk into insignificance so early as the time of Strabo, owing to the filling up of its port by the deposits of the river Tartaro. The modern city of Adria is now 16 miles from the coast.

ADERBIJAN. See **AJERBIJAN**.

ÆGEAN. See **EGEAN**.

EGYPT. See **EGYPT**.

ÆTHIOPIA. See **ETHIOPIA**.

AFGHANISTAN, i. e. the country inhabited by the Afghauns, *Alkai*, or *Patans*, whose language is called the *Pushtoo*. It forms a province of the kingdom of Caubul (so named from its capital), or Eastern Persia, and comprises the strong hilly country situated between the Indus and the plains of Khorasan. The Afghauns are Mohammedans of the Soonee or Turkish sect, in which respect they differ from the Persians. Under the name of *Patans*, they are known as the conquerors and for several centuries the sovereigns of Hindostan.

AFRICA. The name anciently given to the fertile territory comprised in the modern kingdoms of Tunis and Tripoli, which, down to the twelfth century, was distinguished as *Africa Proper*; and the most plausible etymology derives the word from the Punic *feric*, an ear of corn. On several ancient coins, Africa is represented as a female holding a cornucopia, or ears of corn. Even, however, in the time of Herodotus, it appears to have been used in a more extended sense; and it is now applied to the whole of that vast peninsula which forms the third, or southern, division of the old continent. The geographical figure of Africa is an irregular triangle, of which the north is the base; separated from Europe by the Mediterranean sea; on the N. E., it is joined to Asia by the Isthmus of Suez, at the head of the Arabian Gulf; on the S. E., S., and W., it is washed by the Indian Ocean and the Atlantic. Extending about 4320 miles in length, and about 4140 at its greatest breadth, it presents an area of nearly 13,430,000 square miles, unbroken by any estuary or inland sea, and intersected by few long or easily navigated rivers. All its known chains of mountains are of moderate height, rising in terraces, down which the waters find their way in falls and cataracts, rather than through deep ravines and fertile valleys; while, in the lower countries, the rivers, when swelled by the rains, spread themselves into inundations and periodical lakes, or lose themselves in marshes. One of the most striking features of Africa is the immensity of its deserts, which may be considered as a continuation of that series of elevated, sandy table-lands which extend from the vast desert of Kobi in Central Asia, through Eastern Persia and Arabia, to the shores of the Atlantic. The great desert of Sahara, or *Zaara*, occupies an area of more than 2500 miles in length by 700 of average breadth, in

which the habitable spots are but as islands in the midst of the sandy waste.

The geographical subdivisions of Africa must, in the present state of our knowledge, be imperfect and arbitrary. Those which are in most common use are, Northern, Western, Eastern, Central, and Southern Africa; but these convey no distinct idea of either the natural or the political divisions. A more accurate arrangement exhibits the following grand divisions:—I. Barbary, or Moorish Africa, comprising the states of Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, and the Sahara. II. Nilotic Africa, or the countries watered by the Nile, comprising Abyssinia, Sennaar, Dongola, Nubia, and Egypt. III. Eastern Nigritia, including the territories lying between Sennaar and Soudan, north of the Mountains of the Moon. IV. Western Nigritia, or Soudan, including all the countries in the basin of the Niger, west of Bornou. V. Senegambia, the mountainous country which gives rise to the waters of the Senegal, the Gambia, and the Niger, and the maritime districts between the former two rivers. VI. Upper Guinea, comprising the Sierra Leone territory, the countries lying round the coasts of the Gulf of Guinea, and the southern declivities of the Kong mountains. VII. Lower Guinea, or the countries lying on both sides of the Zaire, or Congo. VIII. Mozambique, Zanzibar, and Ajan coast. IX. Southern Africa. See, for further particulars, BARBARY, CAPE COLONY, GUINEA, NIGRITIA, NILE, SENEGAMBIA, SOUDAN, &c.

AFRICA, SOUTHERN. See CAPE COLONY.

AFRICA, WESTERN. See GUINEA and SENEGAMBIA.

AGAZI, the national appellation of the Abyssinians. See GHEZ.

AGRA. The name of a province and city of Hindostan. The city, situated on the Jumna, was at one time the capital of the Mogul empire. The province, which is about 250 miles in length, by an average breadth of 180, is now subdivided into, 1. The Agra district, extending along the Jumna to its junction with the Chumna. 2. The Doab, or the Mesopotamia of the Jumna and Ganges, comprising the districts of Etaweh, Furrukabad, and Alighur. 3. The Gohud and Gwalior territories. 4. The Bhurtpoor territory. 5. The Macherry territory. A great part of the province, which was long a debateable ground, is still wild and uncultivated.

AGUA (*Spanish*), water. This word often occurs in the names of places in Spain and Spanish America; as Aguas Bellas (fine waters), Aguas Calientes (hot springs), Agua-rico (rich water), &c. See AIX.

AIGUES. See AIX.

AIX, the same word as the Latin *aqua*, the French *eaux* and *aigues*, and the Spanish *aguas*. There are three towns of this name celebrated for their mineral waters; Aix in Provence, Aix in Savoy, and Aix la Chapelle in Westphalia.

AJEM. An Arabic word applied to the Persians. Thus, the two Iraks are distinguished as Irak Arabi and Irak Ajem. See IRAK.

AJERBIJAN, also written ADJERBIJAN and AZERBIJAN, "the Country of Fire." A province of Persia, comprising the ancient Media Atropatene, and lying between Upper Armenia and the Caspian Sea. It derives its name from being the sacred country of the followers of Zoroaster, or the worshippers of fire.

AJMEER. See **RAJPOOTANA.**

AK (*Turkish*), white; as, Ak-hissar, White Castle; Ak-shehr, White City; Ak-sn, White River.

AKABA. See **ACCABA.**

ALABAMA. One of the United States of North America, formed, in 1817, of the eastern part of the Mississippi territory. The state of Mississippi bounds it on the west, that of Tennessee on the north, Georgia and Florida on the east, and the Gulf of Mexico on the south. The Chatahoochie forms the boundary between Alabama and Georgia. The area of this state is 50,800 miles: the population, in 1828, was 251,000, including more than 93,000 slaves. The river from which it takes its name, rises in the state of Georgia, in 35° N., 81° 50' W., and winding across Alabama in a south-westerly direction, meets the Tombekbee, and forms by its junction with that river the Mobile river. It runs through an alluvial country in a deep trench, with perpendicular banks rising to the height of from 60 to 80 feet. The old Spanish town of Mobile was the principal port and emporium; but the new American town of Blakeney, laid out in 1813, on the Tennessee outlet of the Mobile river, is contending vehemently for mercantile pre-eminence. The surface drained by the rivers Tombekbee, Black Warrior, Alabama, Coosa, Tallapoosa, and Cahawha, all of which fall into Mobile Bay, exceeds 26,000,000 of acres, comprising a great diversity of soil and climate, and enjoying commercial and agricultural advantages which are rapidly attracting a portion of the wealth, enterprise, and population of the older states of the Union.

ALBAN (or **ALBAINN**). The name given to Scotland by the Scottish highlanders. See **ALBION.**

ALBANIA. In ancient geography, a province of Asia, bordering on the western shores of the Caspian, and watered by the river Kur, or Cyrus, and its tributaries; having the Caucasus on the north, Iberia on the west, and Armenia on the south. It is now comprehended in Eastern Georgia, or Shirwan.

ALBANIA. In modern geography, a province of Turkey in Europe, (forming part of the heylerbeylik of Roomili,) extending for about 250 miles along the eastern coast of the Adriatic and Ionian seas, with a breadth, inland, varying from 30 to 100 miles. The chain of Pindus separates it, by an ill-defined line, from Macedonia and Thessaly. On the north, it is bounded by Dalmatia and Servia. In its widest sense, it answers to the ancient Illyricum and Epirus. The inhabitants call the country Skiperi, and an Albanese they call Skipetai. By the Turks they are called Arnoots. The vernacular dialect, which is not a written language, is distinguished by a predominance of the nasal sounds; but the Greek, with which the higher classes are for the most part familiar, is commonly used in writing. The physiognomical characteristics of the Albanese or Arnoots, are, an oval face, eyes blue or hazel, nose high and strait, with open nostrils, small mouth, arched eyebrows, and fair complexion when young, but they puncture and stain their skins. Lord Byron was forcibly struck with a resemblance between the Arnoots and the Scottish highlanders. They are fond of music and dancing, but their performances are very rude and imperfect: their principal instrument is a three-stringed lute, or guitar. The political subdivisions of the country, into pashaliks,

named from the chief towns, nearly correspond to the natural territorial divisions, occupied by four distinct clans or tribes :—

		Chief Towns.	
1. Pashalik of Iskendria . . .		{ Iskendria, Scutari, or Scodra, Duleigno.	Upper Albania, the territory of the Ngege or Ghe- gides.
2. Elbasan		{ Durazzo.	
(Albanopolis)		{ Elbasan.	
3. Anlona		{ Aulona.	Toskeri, or territory of the Toske.
		{ Berat.	
		{ Tepelene.	
4. Delonia, or Del- vino		{ Delvino.	Territory of the Li- ape.
		{ Janina.	
5. Janina		{ Arta.	Tzamooria, or Dai, inhabited by the Tzami.
		{ Parga.	

See JANINA.

ALBANY. The name of, 1, a county of the state of New York; 2, the capital of the state of New York, situated in the county of the same name, on the western bank of the Hudson; 3, a river of North America, which falls into St. James's Bay; 4, a district of the eastern province of the British colony of the Cape, in Southern Africa; 5, of a district of Perthshire in Scotland, (otherwise called Breadalbane,) from which the royal dukes of York have taken the additional title of duke of Albany. Hence the other names.

ALBI. An ancient city of Languedoc, in France, which has given name to the Albigeois, or Albigenses, the Protestants of the twelfth century; called also Paterins, Waldenses or Vaudois, Cathari, &c. Their alleged heresies were condemned by a council held at Albi in 1176.

ALBINO. A name given by the Portuguese to the white negroes, and now used to denote certain physical peculiarities which are found as well in animals (especially elephants) as in the human race. These peculiarities appertain to the eye, the skin, and the hair, and consist in the absence of the colouring matter, or black pigment (*rete mucosum*), which appears to be designed to resist the action of light upon the eyes and skin. The iris of the eye, in an Albino, is generally of a bright red or rose colour, and the organ is peculiarly sensible to the impression of light. Albinos have been found in Africa, in India and the isles of the Indian Archipelago, in South America, and in different parts of Europe.

ALBION. The ancient name of the island of Great Britain. It is generally supposed to have received this name from Julius Cæsar, on account of the chalky cliffs on the English coast, the word being derived from the Latin *albus*, white. In opposition to this popular idea, it must be observed, that this is the Celtic name of Scotland, and that the Scotch Gael, or Highlanders, who call themselves *Albannaich*, cannot have taken the name from the Romans. It is more probably derived from the Celtic *Alb*, an eminence or height; the true etymology of Alp, Alba, Albania, &c. names denoting mountains, towns seated on lofty summits, or mountainous territories.

ALBION, NEW. The name given by Sir Francis Drake to the north-western coast of America, of which he took possession in 1578. It is now restricted by geographers to that part of the coast extending from the forty-third to the forty-eighth parallel.

ALEE. See **LEE**.

ALEMANIA. In ancient geography, a name given to Germany; derived from the *Alemanni*, a clan of the *Saevi*, who first appeared in Gaul and Italy early in the third century, and for nearly two centuries harassed the Roman provinces by their irruptions. Hence the French, *Allemand* and *Allemagne*.

ALEPPO (HALEB). The chief city in northern Syria, and the capital of the pashalik to which it gives name; situated on eight small hills in a circular plain, watered by the river Kowik, about 80 miles E. of Scanderoon, the nearest port. This city is styled by the natives *Haleb-al-Shahba*, Aleppo the Pied; in allusion, it is supposed, to the glistening white and gray appearance of the soil and the buildings, viewed from a distance. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Berroe*, and formerly ranked as the third city, in importance, in the Ottoman dominions. Inferior in magnitude, population, and wealth to Constantinople and Cairo, it was reckoned superior to both in its salubrious situation, the solidity and elegance of its private buildings, and the neatness and convenience of its streets. In commercial importance, it may be considered as having succeeded to Palmyra, being the great emporium of Armenia and Diarbekir; receiving, by the large caravans of Bagdad and Bassora, the rich productions of Persia and of India, and carrying on a constant communication with Mecca and Egypt by way of Damascus, and with Europe by Latakia and Scanderoon. An English factory was settled here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Its population was estimated in the seventeenth century, at from 260,000 to 290,000 souls, including the suburbs. Since then, it has been rapidly declining, the political disorders of the country having occasioned a diversion of great part of its former trade, while Smyrna has been rising in importance. In August, 1822, the greater part of the city of Aleppo, as well as the neighbouring towns, was destroyed by successive earthquakes, which continued for above a month. In the first dreadful convulsion, it was computed that at least 20,000 persons, about a tenth of the population, were destroyed, and an equal number maimed or wounded by the falling buildings. The language spoken at Aleppo is the vulgar Arabic; but the higher classes are also taught the Turkish, which prevails almost exclusively further north. The language used by the Franks, or Europeans, is the Italian. The Christians of various communions were formerly estimated at 30,000 souls; the Jews amounted to 5000. The Armenians, the Greeks, the Syrians, and the Maronites had each a church; and the former two their bishops. The rest of the population consists of Turks, Arabs, and Kourds. About 12 miles S. of Aleppo, in the plain of the Kowik, is a place known by the name of Old Aleppo, but called by the natives *Kinnasreen*, and supposed to be the ancient *Chalcis*. It is now quite deserted. The pashalik of Aleppo, one of the five great governments of Syria, was formerly considered as extending from the Euphrates to the Mediterranean; having, on the north, the mountainous territory anciently

known as Mount Amanus, now in the possession of nomade hordes of Kourds and Turkomans : on the south, the boundary line is drawn from Beles (or Billis), on the Euphrates, to Marah, on the Damascus road ; whence, traversing the low, rocky range of the *Djebel Richa*, it passes in a N. W. direction to the Bridge of Shogher, on the Orontes, and crossing the Anzairy mountains, descends to the coast near Latakia. This tract includes two large plains, that of Aleppo and that of Antioch ; and in the ancient tax-registers there were reckoned within the pashalik more than 3200 villages. In 1785, when Volney visited Syria, there were not much above 400 ; and the greater part of the territory is now abandoned to desolation. The whole of the *Djebel Richa* is full of the ruins of cities which flourished in the times of the Lower Empire ; and this district was still comparatively populous, when, in 1813, it was laid waste with fire and sword by Mahommed Pasha, in punishment of its rebel chieftains. Such are the baleful effects of the Turkish despotism ! The pashalik is now less extensive than formerly, owing to the separation from it of the two districts of Khillis and Beylan.

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS. A chain of bare and rocky islands, between 40 and 50 in number, extending from the promontory of Alaska in North America, to Kamtshatka, in Asiatic Russia. All the settlements hitherto formed upon them belong to Russia ; and to that nation belongs the honour of their first discovery in the eighteenth century.

ALEXANDRIA. The ancient capital of Lower Egypt under the Ptolemies, (so named in honour of its founder, Alexander the Great,) which once ranked as the second city in the Roman empire, containing, according to Pliny, a population of 300,000 citizens, and at least as many slaves. It is built on a sandy strip of land running out into the Mediterranean, and forming its harbour. It retained a considerable measure of importance under the Saracens, and in the thirteenth century carried on a considerable trade ; but the discovery of the passage to India by the Cape, towards the close of the fifteenth century, finally destroyed its commercial greatness. It is now reduced to a town containing about 16,000 inhabitants, Turks, Copts, Jews, and Franks, and retains its ancient name in the form of Scandaria. Alexandretta, in Syria, which also boasts of being founded by the Macedonian conqueror, now reduced to a wretched village in the midst of pestilential marshes, in like manner retains its name in the form of Scanderoon. Sixteen other ancient cities received the name of Alexandria. Of these the principal was Alexandria Troas, in Asia Minor. See TROAS. Alessandria is the name of a fortified city of Piedmont, seated on the Tanaro, near which was fought the decisive battle of Marengo, that made Napoleon the master of Italy : it received its name in honour of Pope Alexander III. by whom it was made an episcopal see. The name of Alexandria has also been given to a town of the United States, on the Potowmac, six miles from Washington.

ALGARVE. Once an independent kingdom under the Moors ; now the southernmost province of Portugal ; containing, on an area of 2780 square miles, about 130,000 inhabitants. The King of Portugal is styled king of the Two Algarves ; that is, the Portuguese province

and the Mauritanian Algarve on the opposite coast of Fez, to which the sovereigns of Portugal long laid claim. The word is only another form of the Arabic *El gharb*, the west. The *gharbin* is the name given to the western wind in some parts of the Mediterranean. *Algeria*, in Spanish, denotes the Moorish dialect of the Arabic.

ALGEZIRAS (from the Arabic *Al Jezeirah*, a word applied to any island or peninsula). This name has been given to the upper part of the territory between the Euphrates and the Tigris, the ancient Mesopotamia, which forms a sort of island; also to a sea-port of Andalusia, the harbour of which is formed by two islands; and it is this same word which has been corrupted into the familiar name of *Algiers*.

ALGIERS (*Al-jezeire*, the island; so named from the eastern mound of the harbour, which was formerly insulated). A city, province, and kingdom of Barbary, or Moorish Africa. The city of *Algiers*, which gives its name to the kingdom, is situated nearly opposite to the island of Minorca, on the declivity of a hill; rising from the shore in a sort of amphitheatre, at the extremity of a fortified anchoring-ground. It was long considered almost impregnable, and had defied for ages the greatest powers of Christendom, when, in 1816, the British fleet under Lord Exmouth achieved the total destruction of both the Algerine fleet and the batteries protecting the harbour. It was reserved, however, for the falling government of Charles X. of France to accomplish the final destruction of this piratical state, which, ever since Barbarossa established the Turkish power in the north of Africa, more than three centuries ago, had been at war with the human race. That a few thousand intrusive Turks should have been suffered continually to wage a predatory warfare against Spaniard and Portuguese, Sicilian and Roman, Hollander and Greek, as well as sometimes to hold in bondage the subjects of Great Britain and France, and this while scarcely able to retain in subjection the millions of natives ready at all times to shake off their yoke, is a phenomenon which cannot be contemplated without astonishment. It seemed as if Divine Providence designed that the wrongs of Africa should in some small degree be avenged upon the Christian nations who have so long carried on the same nefarious piratical traffic on a far larger scale. France has at length executed, sole and unaided, an undertaking which no united expedition could be brought to attempt. The Algerine territory is now in the power of the French, who seem disposed to retain it as a colony; and a passage is thus opened for the entrance of civilization and Christianity into the heart of Africa. The kingdom of *Algiers*, which answers to the *Numidia* and *Provincia Nova* of ancient geography, extends from the river *Zaine*, which divides it from *Tunis* on the east, to the river *Mulluvia* and the mountains of *Trara*, which separate it from *Morocco*. It has about 460 miles of coast, with a breadth of inland territory varying from 40 to 100 miles. It comprises four provinces: *Algiers Proper*; *Titeri*, to the south of it; *Mascara*, or *Tremesen*, the western province, formerly an independent Moorish kingdom; and *Constantina*, the most fertile as well as the largest province, which originally belonged to *Tunis*. The total population of the Algerine territory has been loosely estimated at 5,000,000, while a recent statistical

writer (Balbi) probably underrates it at 1,500,000. The back country, formed by the first terraces of Mount Atlas, is occupied by nomadic tribes, called *kabyles*, who pay an uncertain annual tribute.

ALGONQUIN. A language of the North American Indians, spoken by all the tribes between the Potowmac and the St. Lawrence, the Mississippi and the Atlantic, with the exception of the Iroquois, who are intruders. The Algonquins Proper are dispersed along the northern sides of Lakes Ontario and Erie; but, under the appellation of Chippeways, tribes of this same great family are scattered over the N. W. territory of the United States, from the western side of Lake Huron to the sources of the Mississippi, round the Red Lake, and on the Red River of Lake Winipeg. The Delaware, or Lenni-lenape, the Mohegan, the Knisteneaux, or Crees, the Ottowas, &c. are all branches of the same stock.

ALLAHABAD. A city and province of Hindostan. See **INDIA**.

ALLEGHANY MOUNTAINS. A chain of mountains, or rather a long plateau crested with several low chains of hills, which traverses the continent of America in a direction nearly parallel to the Atlantic Ocean, from the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the N. E. to the confluence of the Alabama and Tombekbee rivers on the S. W. It presents, for the most part, long and level ridges, varying in height from 2500 to 4000 feet above the level of the sea. Some peaks of the Green Mountains of Vermont, and of the White Mountains of New Hampshire, attain, however, the height of 5000 or 6000 feet; and in Tennessee, where the Alleghanies break into groupes of isolated mountains, touching at their base, some of the summits have a similar elevation. They divide the Atlantic rivers from the western waters; giving rise, in lat. 42° N., to the head waters of the Ohio, one of the great feeders of the Mississippi. The Alleghany river, which, by its junction with the Monongahela at Pittsburgh, forms the Ohio, rises on the western side of the Alleghanies, about 20 miles from Lake Erie. See **APALACHIAN**.

ALLUVION. A mud soil formed by the deposit of waters. The most remarkable alluvial formations are those of the great basin of the Amazons, that of the Atlantic coast of America, and that of the Ganges.

ALP. From the Celtic *alb*, a verdant height or mountain. As now in use among the mountaineers of Italy and Switzerland, it always denotes an elevated pasture land, such as are found on the declivities of the great Alpine range, not the peaks or summits.

ALPS, THE. The loftiest range of mountains in Europe, lying between the parallels of 43° 36' and 48° N.; enclosing, on the north and west, the plains of Lombardy, and extending eastward, through Switzerland, the Tyrol, and Lower Austria, to the confines of Hungary. The length of the line, from Mont Ventoux, in Dauphiny, to Mount Kahlenberg, in Austria, is about 600 miles. The height of the summits is from 10,000 to 15,000 feet; that of the principal passes is from 5000 to 8000 feet above the sea. The line of perpetual ice commences at an elevation of between 7000 and 8000 feet, forming, in the centre of the Alps, frozen seas: at the height of 10,800 feet, the ice disappears, and the atmospheric vapour, congealed as it descends, covers the ground with perpetual snow. The breadth of the chain, in some places, exceeds 100 miles. The central and principal range

is that of Mont Blanc, the loftiest mountain in Europe, which may be considered as the nucleus of the immense chain. Here, on the borders of Savoy and Piedmont, the Alps assume their greatest breadth, as well as their sublimest elevation, rising to the height of from 13,000 to 15,700 feet above the sea, and giving rise to the headwaters of the Rhone and the Rhine. In the course of their immense range, these mountains assume different names, distinguishing the grand subdivisions, which are as follow :—

1. The Maritime or Ligurian Alps, which commence near Monaco, on the Genoese coast, where they unite with the Apennines, and stretch northward to Monte Viso, separating the plains of Dauphiny from the southern part of Piedmont.

2. The Cottian Alps, so named from Cottius, an Alpine chieftain, the ally of the Romans in the reign of Augustus. These extend from Monte Viso to Mont Cenis, between France and Piedmont, enclosing the valleys of the Vaudois or Waldenses. The principal pass, besides the great route of M. Cenis, is that of M. Genève, leading from Briançon in Dauphiny to Susa in Piedmont, which was the original Cottian pass, and by which, according to tradition, the Gauls first made their descent into the plains of Italy.

3. The Graian Alps, improperly called the Greek Alps; now named from the pass of the Little St. Bernard, by which there is the strongest reason to conclude that Hannibal effected his passage. They extend from Mont Cenis to the Pennine Alps, dividing Savoy from Piedmont. The word Graian, of the etymology of which the Romans were ignorant, is probably a corruption of the Celtic *Craig*, a rock or cliff; and a very remarkable craig or rock, which is likely to have given its name to the pass, is found at its entrance, and is especially mentioned by Polybius under the name of the White Rock.

4. The Pennine Alps, so called from the Celtic *Pen* or *Ben*, a head or summit. This division begins at the north-eastern corner of the Graian Alps, and extends in an easterly direction to the St. Gothard, separating the Valais from Italy. In this range are found the highest summits; Mont Blanc itself, Monte Rosa, Mont Cervin or the Matter Horn, the Aiguille Verte, and the other mountains which enclose the romantic valley of Chamounix. The passes are, that of the Great St. Bernard, leading from Martigny, in the Valais, to Aosta; the great route of the Simplon, from Geneva to Milan; and the pass of the Col de Balme, leading from Chamounix to the Valais.

5. The Lepontine, Helvetian, and Rætian Alps. The Lepontine Alp, which is immediately connected with the Pennine, now bears the name of St. Gothard; and the ancient name is probably preserved in that of the Val Levantine, through which the Tesino descends towards the lake of Locarno. This was formerly one of the most frequented routes from Switzerland into Italy. The Bernardin, the Splügen, Mont Septimer, and the Lukmanier, over all of which there are passes, belong to the Rætian range, under which name the Lepontine may perhaps be included, as well as the Ostler-Spitz and the mountains separating the Grisons from the Tyrol. The Helvetian Alps include the Vogelsberg, the Furca, the Crispalt, the Schreckborn, and the Grimsel, the mountains in which the Rhone and the Rhine have their sources. These may be considered as including a portion of the Pennine and of the Rætian range.

6. The Tyrolese or Tridentine Alps, running northward of Trent, and including the great mountain called the Brenner. Of these, the Suabian Alps, which stretch along the frontiers of Wirtemberg, separating the basin of the Danube from the Neckar, may be considered as a continuation. The pass of the Brenner, leading from Inspruck to Verona, is the lowest of all that traverse the great chain.

7. The Noric, Carnic, Julian, and Pannonian Alps, under which names is designated the chain extending through Friuli, Lower Austria, and Istria.

ALTAIC MOUNTAINS (from *Al Tagh*, the mountain). A range of mountains in Asia, extending, under different names, about 5000 miles in length, between the meridians of 70° and 140° E. The principal chain forms the boundary line between Russia and Independent Tatary.

ALTITUDE. The altitude of a terrestrial object is the height of its vertex above some horizontal plane, assumed as a base, in physical geography. The altitudes of mountains are measured from the general level of the ocean; that is, the altitude of a mountain is the difference between the mean terrestrial radius and the distance of the vertex of the mountain from the centre of the earth. Altitudes are distinguished into accessible and inaccessible. The inaccessible altitude of an object is that to whose base there is not free access, by which a distance can be measured to it, owing to the intervention of water, thicket, &c. If an altitude cannot be measured by stretching a string from top to bottom, which is the direct and most accurate way, recourse is had to some other expedient, by measuring some other line or distance, which may serve as a basis, in conjunction with some angles, or other proportional lines, to compute geometrically the altitude of the object sought. There are various ways of measuring altitudes, or depths, by means of different instruments, and by shadows or reflected images, on optical principles, &c. The instruments mostly employed in measuring altitudes, are, the quadrant, theodolite, geometrical square, line of shadows, &c. There are also various ways of computing the altitude in numbers, from the measurements taken as above, by geometrical construction, trigonometrical calculation, or by simple numerical computation from the property of parallel lines, &c. The method of taking considerable terrestrial altitudes, of which those of mountains are the greatest, by means of the barometer, is very easy and expeditious. It is done by observing, on the top of the mountain, how much the mercury has fallen below what it was at the foot of the mountain.

ALTITUDE, in astronomy, is the arc of a vertical circle, measuring the height of the sun, moon, star, or other celestial object, above the horizon. This altitude may be either true or apparent. The apparent altitude is that which appears by sensible observations. The true altitude is that which results by correcting the apparent, on account of refraction and parallax. The quantity of the refraction is different at different altitudes; and the quantity of the parallax is different according to the distance of the different luminaries. In the fixed stars, this is too small to be observed; in the sun, it is only about $8\frac{1}{2}$ seconds; but in the moon, at a mean proportion, it is about 58 minutes. The altitude of a celestial object may be accurately determined by measuring the arc of an oblique great circle intercepted between the star and the horizon, and the inclination of the same great circle to

the horizon. This may be put in practice by means of the equatorial. The meridian altitude of the sun, or of any celestial object, is an arc of the meridian intercepted between the horizon and the centre of the object upon the meridian. The altitude of a celestial body is greatest when it comes to the meridian of any place ; (the poles of the earth excepted, for there the altitude of a fixed body is subject to no variation ;) and the altitude of any star which sets not, is least, and the depression of any star which does set is greatest, when in the opposite part of the meridian.

Altitude of the pole, is an arc of the meridian intercepted between the horizon and the pole : it is equal to the latitude of the place.

Altitude of the equinoctial, is the elevation of that circle above the horizon, and is always equal to the complement of the latitude.

Refraction of altitude, is an arc of a vertical circle, whereby the altitude of a heavenly body is increased by refraction.

Parallax of altitude, is an arc of a vertical circle, by which the true altitude observed at the centre of the earth exceeds that which is observed on the surface.

AMANUS. A detached branch of Mount Taurus, now called the Aimadagh, which separates Cilicia from Syria, having only two narrow passes ; one called the Amanian Gates, leading towards the Euphrates ; the other, called the Gates of Syria, close upon the sea.

AMAZONIA, the name given by Francesco Orellana, the discoverer, to the country bordering on the Amazons' River, or Maranham.

AMAZONS' RIVER (MARAGNON, MARANHAM, or ORELLANA). A river of South America, the largest in the world, being upwards of 3400 miles in length, and, at its mouth, 180 miles in width. At a distance from the sea of more than 2600 miles, its depth is upwards of 175 feet ; and its breadth, though inferior to that of several of its tributaries, nearly 900 feet. Its sources are in the Andes of Peru ; but, of its two great head-streams, the Ucayale and the Tunguragua, geographers are not agreed which has the stronger claim to be considered as the principal, and which must be regarded as the tributary. The Amazons is properly formed by the confluence of these two large rivers, in lat. $4^{\circ} 14'$ S. long. $72^{\circ} 21'$ W. Below this junction its breadth greatly increases, and it becomes navigable in the main channel by vessels of almost any class. All the rivers which flow from the eastern declivity of the Andes, between the parallels of 2° N. and 20° S., including a space of between 1600 and 1700 miles, contribute to swell the waters of this vast reservoir ; and several of its tributaries rank among the largest rivers in the world. The principal of these are, the Madera, or River of Forests (about 2000 miles in length), the Tapajos (900 miles), the Xingu (1200 miles), and the Tocantines or Para River (900 miles), flowing from the south ; and, on its northern bank, the Rio Negro, which communicates, by one of its branches, the Cassiquiari, with the Orinoco ; thus forming the most extensive system of connected waters on the face of the globe. Hitherto, however, this mighty labyrinth of waters, which presents such extraordinary facilities for interior navigation, has been impenetrable to civilization ; the climate is hot, moist, and unhealthy ; and the whole region is one vast wilderness, covered to a great extent with immense and almost impervious forests, abounding with tigers,

leopards, boars, and innumerable apes, as well as the larger reptiles; while an immense variety of birds of the most beautiful plumage enliven these vast solitudes. The maneta and tortoise abound upon the banks of this river and its tributaries, and they swarm with alligators and water-serpents.

AMBOYNA. An island of the Indian Archipelago, lying very near the south-western extremity of Ceram, in lat. $3^{\circ} 36' S.$, long. $128^{\circ} 20' E.$ It belongs to the groupe known under the general appellation of the Spice Islands; and is the centre of the commerce for nutmegs and cloves, long monopolized by the Dutch. It is about 24 miles in circumference, and is divided into two peninsulas by two deep bays. Amboyna, the capital, is situated on the shore of one of these bays, and is inhabited by Malays, Chinese, and Europeans. It will long be remembered as the scene of a judicial massacre, in 1623, of ten Englishmen and others charged with conspiracy against the Dutch authorities; which excited at the time intense national indignation, although the British agents in the East are accused of similar atrocities. From that period, the commerce of the Indian islands remained in the hands of the Dutch. See **INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO** and **MOLUCCAS**.

AMERICA. The western continent, dividing the Atlantic Ocean from the Pacific, and called, from its recent discovery, the New World. It is divided by the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico into two vast peninsulas, which are connected by the isthmus of Darien or Panama, in lat. $8^{\circ} N.$ According to Baron Humboldt's computations, the northern portion, from the south-eastern extremity of the isthmus to the parallel of $68^{\circ} N.$, forms an area of 607,337 square marine leagues; the southern peninsula, 571,290 square leagues; while Newfoundland and the islands comprise a surface of about 8303. The total is 1,186,930 square leagues, or about 12,000,000 square miles, with a population amounting to nearly forty millions. Of these, seventeen millions belong to the Spanish republics, five to Brazil, twelve to the United States, and the remainder to the British, Russian, Danish, and other colonies. The discovery of America dates from the year 1492, when Columbus first succeeded in crossing the Atlantic, and discovered the island of St. Salvador, one of the Bahamas. The island of Cuba and the other Antilles were next discovered by the intrepid Genoese. In 1497, Cabot, a Venetian in the English service, discovered Newfoundland and the coast of Labrador; and in 1500, the coast of Brazil was accidentally discovered by Cabral, a Portuguese admiral. Many years elapsed before any distinct knowledge was obtained of the extent and configuration of the new continent; and it is by degrees only that the name of America has been extended to the whole of the western world. The name of the West Indies, and that of Indians, applied to the aboriginal inhabitants of both the islands and the continent, have served to perpetuate the mistake of their discoverer, who imagined that he had reached by a western passage the vast continent of India. North America was long known under no other names than Florida and New Spain, under which were comprised the whole of the Spanish possessions in that region. A century afterwards, when the English and French had established their settlements on the coasts of the Atlantic and the shores of the St. Lawrence, North America, as far

as explored, was divided into the three immense territories of New France, Virginia, and Florida. The Portuguese possessions in South America took the name of Brazil. The word America must originally have designated only the coast of Paria and Cumana, which has at length received the more appropriate name of its discoverer, in the form of Columbia. It has generally been supposed that Amerigo Vespucci, who accompanied Columbus in his second voyage, and published the first description of the New World, was unjustly rewarded with the distinction due to Columbus, of giving his name to the country. But if so, it is singular that it should not have been denominated Vespuccia. Amerigo is, besides, so extraordinary a baptismal name, that its having originally belonged to the Florentine adventurer requires attestation. It is more probable that it was an assumed name, which his vanity led him to appropriate, derived from that by which the coast of South America had been previously designated, and the etymology of which is to be sought in the native dialects. The physical features of this vast continent must be described under the distinct heads of North and South America.

AMERICA, NORTH. The great mountain chains of the northern peninsula of America, with their connecting highlands, divide it into the following distinct regions:—1. The eastern or Atlantic declivity of the Alleghany or Apalachian chain, between those mountains and the sea. 2. The great central basin of the Mississippi, lying between that chain and the Rocky Mountains, and pouring its waters into the Gulf of Mexico. 3. The western declivity of the Rocky Mountains, or Chippewan Andes, the waters of which are discharged into the Pacific Ocean. 4. The basin of the St. Lawrence, lying to the north of the great Mississippi valley, and communicating with the Atlantic. 5. The basin of the Mackenzie or Unjigah, between the northern declivity of the Rocky Mountains and the Arctic Ocean. 6. The elevated table land of Mexico.

The first of these regions is occupied with the maritime or Atlantic states of the American Federacy, and the British provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The principal features are, the rugged highlands, of primitive formation, interspersed with lakes and intersected with streams, which form the general character of the country in the British provinces, and in the American states of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont; the longitudinal valleys of the Hudson and the Connecticut; and the vast alluvial plain which commences on the southern shore of Long Island, and extends between the Atlantic and the ridges of the Alleghany mountains, until it passes round the southern extremity of those mountains, and unites with the basin of the Mississippi on the shores of the Mexican Gulf. A remarkable granite or gneiss ridge forms the boundary between the primitive and the alluvial formation, and is believed to have been the ancient line of the sea-coast. The tide extends through the alluvion to the foot of the mountains, on all the rivers north of the Roanoke. Throughout the whole region, there is little that deserves the name of rock. The soil is, in some parts, a thick stratum of peat-moss, gradually inclined towards the sea; while, at the depth of about 15 feet, is found a bed of sand perfectly horizontal. In other parts are found extensive

beds of marl, of shells, sometimes cemented into shell limestone, and of gravel and sand, converted into a loose, friable sandstone. Vegetable remains have been found in various places at an immense depth.

The second region, the basin of the Mississippi, may now be considered as belonging entirely to the United States, although a large portion of the wilderness W. of the great river, is still occupied by the native tribes, and the European population is in the proportion of only eight persons to the square league. The valley of the Mississippi, embracing more than 20° of latitude, and about 30° of longitude, has been divided, in respect to temperature, into four climates. The first, between the sources of the river, in lat. 48° and the parallel of 41° , corresponds to the climate between Montreal and Boston, in which the potato attains perfection, wheat and the cultivated grasses succeed, and during five months of the year, the cattle require occasional shelter. The second climate, that of the Illinois and the Missouri, between the parallels of 41° and 37° , is less favourable to the cultivated grasses, but wheat, the apple, the peach-tree, and the papaw flourish to perfection; and cattle, though often needing shelter, are seldom housed in winter. The third climate extends from the parallel of 37° to 31° : the apple degenerates below 35° ; cotton is raised for home consumption between that parallel and 33° , and below the latter parallel becomes the staple article of cultivation. The fourth climate, extending from lat. 31° to the Gulf of Mexico, is that of the sugar-cane and sweet orange, in which the streams are never frozen, the forests are in blossom early in March, and there is a thunder-storm almost every night. These varieties of climate are of course modified by the different elevation of the surface. Within the great basin of the Mississippi, there are no fewer than three distinct ranges of mountainous country; the Ozark Mountains, which extend from the Mexican province of Texas, in a north-easterly direction, till they terminate in the high lands on the lower part of the Missouri; the Black Hills, commencing on the southern part of the Padouca branch of the Platte River, about 100 miles E. of the Rocky Mountains, and stretching north-eastward towards the great northerly bend of the Missouri; and the Wisconsin Hills, commencing on the river of that name, near the Portage, and extending northward to Lake Superior. In the parallel of 41° N., no mountain, scarcely a hill, occurs between the Rocky Mountains and the Alleghanies. But at no great distance N. of that parallel, low ranges, apparently connected with the Ozark Mountains, begin to appear to the S. W. of Lake Michigan. A vast level prairie only 17 feet above the surface of that lake, is all that is interposed between that immense reservoir and the rich valley of the Mississippi, which it may be said to overhang. In the rainy season, boats can actually pass from the river Des Plaines, one of the heads of the Illinois, by means of the Saginaw Lake, into Lake Michigan. The great natural divisions of this vast central basin may then be thus enumerated:—1. The inclined plane constituting the western side of the upper valley, down which the Red, Canadian, Konzas, and Platte rivers descend from the Rocky Mountains. 2. The valley of the Illinois, and the rich bottoms of the Ohio, covered for the most part with deep forests. 3. The great desert extending from the base of the

Osark range to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, over 12° of longitude. 4. The highlands or mountainous country already described, W. of the Mississippi. 5. The western declivities of the Alleghanies, and the broken hill country of Kentucky and Tennessee. 6. The immense *Delta* of the Mississippi.

The third region of North America comprises the western declivities of the Rocky Mountains and the basin of the Colombia and the Colorado; the former within the territory claimed by the United States, the latter within the Mexican territory. This is one of the portions of country that have been least explored. The Mexican provinces below the parallel of 30° , are for the most part well watered and fertile, but very thinly settled. The Colorado, which rises in lat. $40^{\circ} 15' N.$, and falls into the Gulf of California in lat. $32^{\circ} 32'$, after a winding course of about 1000 miles, is said to exhibit throughout its whole course, shores entirely destitute of timber: the banks are occupied by numerous Indian tribes. The basin of the Colombia, consisting of two great branches, between the parallels of 40° and 54° , contains very extensive tracts of level country, generally bare, but fertile, with broad stripes of forest on the banks of the streams. This tract contains a large number of Indian tribes, but has hitherto been excluded from civilization.

The fourth region, the basin of the St. Lawrence, exhibits the most remarkable chain of lakes or fresh-water seas on the face of the globe, occupying an area computed at 96,000,000 acres, or 150,000 square miles. These lakes, which separate the United States from British America, are five in number; namely, Lake Superior, Lake Huron, Lake Michigan, Lake Erie, and Lake Ontario. The river St. Lawrence, which forms the outlet, itself navigable for 580 miles by ships of 500 tons, discharges, according to the American geographers, one half more water than the Mississippi. This region comprises,—1. The highland country occupying the Wisconsin territory between the heads of the Mississippi and Lake Superior, and the Michigan Peninsula formed by Lakes Michigan, Huron, and Erie. 2. Upper Canada, the rich level country lying along the north-eastern shores of Lake Superior, and the northern shore of Lake Huron, watered by numerous rivalets or what are called creeks, flowing towards the lakes. 3. The Canadian Peninsula, between Lake Huron and Lakes Erie and Ontario, which is separated from the rest of the province by the Severn and Trent rivers, and is distinguished by the fertility of the soil and the peculiar mildness of the climate. 4. Lower Canada, extending along the north-eastern bank of the St. Lawrence to its mouth, in lat. $49^{\circ} 30'$, where winter reigns during half the year, and the climate is subject to the extremes of cold and heat. 5. The country on the south-eastern shores of the St. Lawrence, within the territories of New England and New Brunswick.

In what is called the North-west territory, which is scarcely separated by any definable ridge from the head waters of the St. Lawrence, there is another system of lakes, which almost make up, by their number and continuity, for their inferior scale of magnificence. The principal are, Lake Winipeg, which receives the Saskatchewan, the Assiniboin, or Red River, and the Dauphin, and discharges its waters by the rivers Nelson and Severn into Hudson's Bay; and Slave Lake,

which receives the waters of the Unjigah, or Peace River, and discharges itself, under the name of Mackenzie's River, into the Frozen Ocean. A narrow sandy ridge, 13 miles in breadth, covered with the cypress, the pine, and the spruce fir, divides the waters that flow into Hudson's Bay from those which flow into the Northern Ocean. The severity of the winter throughout this region is extreme, and nothing can be more terrifically desolate than the barren, rocky shores of Hudson's Bay.

At the opposite extremity of the North American peninsula, is found the elevated table-land of Mexico, consisting of a succession of extensive plains, separated by hills which present scarcely any obstacles to the construction of a road, stretching through more than twenty parallels of latitude, at an elevation of from 6000 to 8500 feet above the sea. This table-land may be considered as the expansion of the lofty ranges of the Andes, which, after traversing the whole of S. America, are concentrated in the Isthmus, and pass between the two oceans at a low elevation, but rise as they enter the Mexican territory, and gradually spread themselves to an immense breadth. This vast plain is again but the base of groupes of volcanic mountains, the summits of which, from 14,000 to 17,000 feet in height, are clothed with perpetual snow. The table-land preserves its high average elevation as far northward as Durango, 140 leagues from Mexico. It then insensibly declines, till, at about 3000 miles from its southern extremity, its level is not more than a few hundred feet above the sea. As the immense plains which form the table-land of Mexico are elevated above the clouds during the greater part of the year, the soil becomes parched and intersected with numerous deep fissures, by which the moisture of the surface is exhausted; and being nearly destitute of rivers, it presents a bare and arid aspect, the general resemblance of which to the plains of the two Castiles, induced the followers of Cortez to give it the name of New Spain. Many extensive districts are utterly destitute of water; and there occur in some parts, vast plains covered with a saline efflorescence, bearing a resemblance to many places in Tibet and the saline steppes of Central Asia. In the spots which are somewhat below the average level, and which may, in regard to their comparative elevation, be termed valleys, the soil is highly fertile. The lakes with which Mexico abounds, are merely the remains of the immense basins which appear to have formerly existed on these extensive plains, and which are annually diminishing. Those of the Valley of Mexico still occupy one-fourth of the surface, and the great Lake of Shapala in Guadalajara, covers nearly 160 square leagues. The declivities of the Cordillera are exposed to humid winds and frequent fogs, which nourish a singularly varied and luxuriant vegetation; and in the course of a few hours, the traveller, in passing from the burning coast to the temperate region of the table-land, ascends the whole scale of vegetation, from the tropical heliconia and banana to the stunted foliage of the resinous trees of northern Europe. See, for further information, the articles ALLEGHANIES, ANDES, CANADA, INDIAN, MEXICO, ROCKY MOUNTAINS, and UNITED STATES.

AMERICA, SOUTH. The physical geography of the southern peninsula presents, in its general character, a simplicity of feature,

combined with a stupendous magnitude of scale, which distinguishes it from every other part of the globe.—1. A plateau, or table-land, at an average elevation of 12,000 feet above the sea, and forming the base of chains and peaks of insulated mountains, occupies the whole western region, that of the Cordilleras of Peru and Chile.—See *Andes*. 2. Eastward of this tract of high land, there is a vast expanse of marshy and sandy plains, traversed by three immense rivers and their tributaries; viz. the Orinoco, the Amazons, or Marañham, and the Plata, or Paraguay. The Orinoco and the Amazons have a navigable communication by means of a branch of the Rio Negro, one of the tributaries to the Amazons; so that the whole system of waters flowing from the Cordillera between the parallels of 10° N. and 15° S., may be considered as, geographically, one vast basin with two grand outlets, the one in lat. 10° N., and the other nearly under the line. This communication between the waters of Guyana and those of Peru and Brazil, is justly considered as one of the most astonishing phenomena in physical geography. A high table-land, which attains its greatest elevation between the parallels of 13° and 14° S., in the heart of Brazil, divides the waters of the Amazons from those of the Plata. The sources of the latter river approach, it is said, to within a few miles of those of the Tapajos, the Xingu, and the Tocantines, which, pursuing a northerly course, fall into the Amazons. The Paraguay has a southerly course of about 1800 miles, and, being joined by the Parana, flowing from the east, and bringing with it the waters which descend from the western declivity of the maritime ridge, assumes the name of the Plata, or Silver River: its immense estuary is the great drain for all the central waters south of those which are tributary to the Amazons. To the south-west of this estuary, there is an immense plain, known under the name of the *Pampas*, extending for 900 miles, with scarcely a rising ground, or so much as a tree to break the monotony of the level; and the inclination is not sufficient to carry off the waters which flow from the Chilian Cordillera, and gradually lose themselves, for the most part, in the sands or in marshy lagoons. 3. At no great distance from the eastern shores of Brazil, an elevated ridge, which has been termed the Brazilian Andes, stretches from about the tenth to the thirty-second southern parallel, nearly on a line with the coast, and with its steepest side towards the sea. Its average height is between 5000 and 6000 feet. It gradually slopes towards the interior of the country, but afterwards rises by a gentle ascent towards the W., till it attains a height varying from 3000 to 6000 feet, and at length loses itself in the sandy deserts (*Campos Parexis*) which stretch round the sources of the head-waters of the Tapajos, the Madera, and the Paraguay, and which appear to be connected with the metalliferous table-land of Upper Peru. Near the confines of this barren tract, the hills rise into chains or groupes of mountains, which are believed to be the highest in Brazil. From this nucleus proceed several branches in different directions. One of these forms the dividing ridge between the head-waters of the Plata and those of the Tocantines and the Xingu. Another intervenes between the Parana and the Paraguay. Other groupes skirt the banks of the Tocantines; while one of the most considerable in Brazil, extends towards the northern coasts, and

divides the provinces of Maranhão and Pernambuco. The great range of mountains which skirts the shores of Brazil, prevents any rivers from attaining the ocean in that direction, except such as spring from the eastern side of the ridge; but several noble rivers of the interior, by a circuitous sweep, mingle their waters with the Atlantic. The largest that is unconnected with either the Plata or the Amazons, is the Rio Francisco, which rises in lat. 20° S., and runs for a considerable distance northward along the great longitudinal valley at the foot of the Brazilian Andes, till, turning at length to the E., it separates the provinces of Pernambuco and Seregipto, and falls into the sea, after a course of about 1000 miles, in lat. 11° S. A broad tract of high forests, extending from Rio de Janeiro in lat. 23° S. to Bahia in lat. 13° S. (about eleven parallels), divides the lofty and naked ridge of Middle Brazil, in the provinces of Minas Geraes, Goyaz, and Pernambuco, from the eastern coast. A few roads only have hitherto been opened along the rivers which traverse these forests, where the aboriginal inhabitants, pressed upon at every other point, still maintain their wild rights and savage manners.—See BRAZIL. 4. From the fortieth parallel of S. latitude, where the *Pampas* or pastoral steppes terminate, to lat. 46° S., extends a tract of unexplored country, called by the Spaniards the Desert Province. Beyond this tract is the cold and sterile region called Patagonia; the most southern country either in the old or the new Continent. A broad and lofty chain of mountains occupies the western part, composed of primitive rocks, watered by streams, fed by incessant rains, and covered with forests. The plains on the eastern side are sandy and barren, incapable of supporting vegetable life. To the S. of Patagonia, there are a number of barren, rocky islands of primitive formation, containing volcanoes which illumine without melting the perpetual snow in these dismal regions. From the fires which were seen on the southern shores of the Straits of Magellan, formed by these islands, the Spanish sailors called the land on that side, Terra del Fuego, the Land of Fire. The whole length of the Peninsula of South America, from Cape Vela, in lat. 20° N. to Cape Horn, in lat. 56° S., is about 1700 leagues; and its area, according to Humboldt, comprises 571,290 square leagues. The total population distributed over this immense region is supposed to be not much more than 12,000,000; considerably less than that of the island of Great Britain. Thus, while the proportion in South America is 21 to the square league, in England, when the population was estimated at rather more than 12,000,000, the average density of the population was 2524 to the square league. Of the South American population, 7,750,000, are included in the territories formerly comprised in Spanish America; about 4,000,000 are assigned to Portuguese America, or Brazil; 160,000 forms the population of the British and Dutch colonies in Guyana; and the remainder consists of the independent tribes of Araucania and Patagonia.

AMERICA, SPANISH. Under the name of Spanish America, were formerly comprised:—1. the vice-royalty of Mexico, or New Spain; 2. the captain-generalship of Guatemala; 3. the vice-royalty of New Granada and Quito; 4. the captain-generalship of Caraccas and Cumana; 5. the vice-royalty of Peru; 6. the vice-royalty of Buenos

Aztes, including the provinces of La Plata, Paraguay, Tucuman, Charcas, and Chiquitos; and 7, the captain-generalship of Chile. These territories are at present divided among the following independent States:—1. the Republic of Mexico; 2. the Republic of Central America; 3. the Republic of Columbia (recently subdivided into the states of New Granada and Venezuela); 4. the Republic of Peru; 5. the Republic of Bolivia, or Upper Peru; 6. the Argentine Republic; 7. the Republic of Chile; 8. the Dictatorship of Paraguay. Besides these possessions on the Continent, the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico also belonged to the Spaniards, and are now the only portion of the New World which is retained by the crown of Spain. The total extent of Spanish America, including the islands, is estimated by Humboldt at 371,400 square marine leagues. The population of the continental territories now under the dominion of the several republics, is something short of 17,000,000; viz. Mexico, 7,500,000; Central America, or Guatemala, 1,650,000; South American States, 7,750,000.

AMHARA. A province of Abyssinia, comprising the modern capital, Gondar. The Amharic language, which is that of the court and the nobles, and is spoken through at least half of Abyssinia, appears to be a mixture of Ethiopic with the African dialects. The Scriptures have been for the first time translated into this hitherto unwritten language, and an edition printed, under the direction of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

AMPHISCII, from the Greek, *αμφίσκιος*, i. e. double-shadowed. This term is applied to the inhabitants of the torrid zone, in which the shadows, at different seasons of the year, fall in opposite directions; i. e. one part of the year towards the N., and another towards the S., according to the sun's place in the Ecliptic. The term *Ascii* (shadowless) is also applied to the inhabitants of the torrid zone, because, when the sun is vertical to them, they have no shadow. The *Heteroscii*, or *Antiscii* (counter-shadowed), are the inhabitants of the temperate zones on each side of the Equator, in which the shadows at noon are always projected in the same direction, but mutually opposite; the one towards the N. pole, the other towards the S. The *Periscii* (circular-shadowed) are the inhabitants of either frigid zone, where the sun, when in the summer signs, moves round about them without setting, and their shadows consequently turn, in the same day, to all the points of the horizon.

AMSTERDAM. The capital of the kingdom of the Netherlands, situated at the mouth of the Amstel, on a marshy soil, intersected by numerous canals. This city, like Venice, is built on piles driven into the muddy alluvion. Its origin dates from the fourteenth century; its commercial greatness, from the erection of the States' bank, and the shutting up of the Scheldt, at the beginning of the seventeenth. The city occupies an extent of nearly 900 acres, being $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference, and contains about 200,000 inhabitants. This city has given its name to several islands discovered by Dutch navigators, as well as to the capital of the colony of Berbice, formerly included in Dutch Guyana.

AMOOR RIVER (or SAGALEEN). A river of Chinese Tatory, or Mongolia; the first of the Siberian waters, on approaching from

Kazan, that flows eastward and reaches the Chinese Sea. The Russians had at one time pushed their frontier as far as this river, but, by the treaty of 1727, they relinquished all claim to the navigation of the Amoor, and to the adjacent territory.

ANATOLIA (improperly written NATOLIA, and by the Turks pronounced ANADHOULY). A pashalik or province of the Turkish empire, extending over the western part of Asia Minor, and comprehending the ancient Mysia, Lydia, Phrygia Proper, Lycia, Caria, Pamphylia, Pisidia, and the greater part of Galatia and Paphlagonia. See **ASIA MINOR**.

ANCONA. A maritime city of Italy; in ancient times, the most considerable city of the Pentapolis, and now ranking as the third, in point of population, among the provincial capitals of the Roman states. It takes its name from the angular form of the promontory on which it stands, the ancient *Cumerium promontorium*, now *Monte Comero* or *Monte Guasco*. The cathedral, finely planted on the edge of the promontory, occupies the site of the temple of Venus, the favourite deity of the ancient Anconese. The port, which is spacious and safe, was greatly improved by the Emperor Trajan; and the honorary arch is still standing, which the citizens raised to their benefactor. In the middle ages, Ancona was the capital of a march, or marquise, comprehending the tract between the dutchy of Urbino and the march of Fermo.

ANDALUSIA. The name given by the Arabs to the Spanish peninsula, signifying the region of the west, and answering to the Greek Hesperia. In the middle ages, it denoted the southern province of Spain, which had the Guadiana for its northern and western boundary; known to the ancients under the appellation of Hispania Bætica, from the river Bætis, or Guadalquiver, by which it is intersected. It comprised the Moorish kingdoms of Seville, Jaen, Cordova, and Granada, with part of Estremadura. The term is now popularly understood, however, as restricted to the kingdom of Seville. Under the Romans, Andalusia was the granary of Spain, and exported wheat. It now furnishes, owing to the pernicious agricultural system of Spain, an insufficient supply for its own consumption. The sherry wine takes its name from the vineyards of Xeres, a city not far from Cadiz. In Andalusia, as well as in the Castiles, the acorn of the ilex, or evergreen oak, is eaten either raw or roasted, like a chestnut.

ANDES, THE. A great chain of mountains stretching from S. to N. through nearly the whole of the American continent. The name now extended to the whole chain, is derived from the Peruvian word *anti*, signifying copper, and was originally applied to the metalliferous mountains in the vicinity of Cuzco, which may be considered as the nucleus of the system; for in that part, the Andes attain their greatest breadth and loftiest elevation. The main ridge may be considered as a vast table-land, from 9000 to 11,000 feet above the sea, the base of which is granite. This plateau is crowned with secondary chains of mountains, which sometimes run along the same line as the great chain, sometimes take a transverse or oblique direction; now enclosing elevated valleys, now extending into lofty plains. These upper mountains consist for the most part of porphyritic rock, basalt, and greenstone; but the loftiest summits of the Peruvian Andes are composed

of transition slate, traversed by veins of auriferous quartz. Near the bottom of this higher ridge are found two different kinds of limestone: one with a silicious base, occasionally enclosing coal and cinnabar, the other calcareous; while the volcanoes which have penetrated these immense beds, have covered the sides of the loftier summits with porous obsidian and amygdaloid. Throughout Peru and Chile, the high land which forms the base of the Andes, is seldom more than 10 or 12 leagues from the Pacific Ocean; and in lat. 44° S., it approaches so close to the sea, that the precipitous islets of the archipelago of Huaytecas may be regarded as a prolongation of the chain, partially detached, or rather submerged. In the northern part of Chile, the narrow, lofty ridge all at once expands to a great breadth, spreading forth numerous lateral ramifications, which diminish as they approach the ocean. Near Potosi and Lake Titicaca, in Upper Peru, the Andes attain their utmost breadth, which is 60 leagues; and here the stupendous Ylimani towers up to the enormous elevation of 21,800 feet above the sea; about 350 feet higher than Chimborazo, which has till recently passed for the highest mountain of the western continent, and inferior only to the summits of the Himalaya. In Northern or Lower Peru, the mountain ranges are extensively ramified, but diminish in elevation; and the height of the main ridge is still moderate where it enters, in lat. $4^{\circ} 30'$ S., the Columbian province of Loja. But in lat. $2^{\circ} 23'$ S., they again rise into the region of perpetual snow, the higher summits being ranged in two files, which form a sort of double crest to the cordillera, enclosing a longitudinal valley 9000 feet above the sea. The enormous volcanic peaks and cones of Cotopaxi, Cayambe, Antisana, Tunguragua, and Ruminani, rise to the E. of this valley or rather table-land; while on the W. Chimborazo rears his immense mass, together with the snow-capped summits of Pichincha, El Corazan, and Tlenissa. Of the comparative height of Chimborazo, some idea may be formed from the remark of Humboldt, that it exceeds what would be the height of Mount Etna placed on the summit of the Pyrenees, or that of Mount St. Gothard piled on the Peak of Teneriffe. That traveller succeeded in scaling a ridge of volcanic rocks within a short distance of its summit, when the extreme tenuity of the atmosphere, together with the fissures which embarrassed his progress, prevented the possibility of further efforts. According to the traditions of the Indians, Capa Urcu, or the Altar, had once a greater elevation than Chimborazo; but, after a continual eruption of eight years, this volcano became extinct, and its oblique peaks exhibit the traces of destruction. Cotopaxi, about 12 leagues from Quito, the conical peak of which is nearly 19,000 feet in altitude, is now reckoned the loftiest volcano in the world. In 1708, the whole summit was so heated as to discharge at once all its snow; and the noise of the eruption was heard at Guayaquil, a distance of 150 miles, like the roaring of artillery. The crater of Pichincha, about 16,000 feet above the sea, is an enormous gulf three miles in circumference. Cayambe rises in the shape of a truncated cone to between 19,000 and 20,000 feet, and is crossed by the equinoctial line. Tlenissa and Ruminani, which also stretch across the equator, on opposite sides of the great valley of Quito, attain the height of about 17,000 feet: they are joined by a transverse chain called Alto de Tiopullo. Yet,

owing to the great altitude of the plains which form the base of these mountains, their apparent height is not greater than that of some of the summits of the Alps; and they are destitute of one feature which, in the higher latitudes, contributes so much to the magnificence of Alpine scenery,—the icy seas, or glaciers, which descend from the limits of congelation. The most striking feature of the Andes consists of the immense perpendicular chasms, called *quebradas*, which sometimes divide the whole mass of a lofty mountain, forming tremendous gulleys or natural gates through which the rivers find an outlet. The *quebradas* of Chola and Cutaco are nearly a mile in perpendicular depth. To the north of Quito, after being irregularly united in one lofty groupe, the Cordillera again divides into two parallel chains, enclosing the elevated valley of Los Pastos, bordered by volcanic pinnacles. Beyond Pastos, it diverges into three ridges, the most western of which follows the coast of the Pacific, and, traversing the Isthmus at a low elevation, varying from 300 to 900 feet, extends into Mexico, gradually increasing in height till it there expands into a vast district of table-land, from 6000 to 8000 feet above the sea level. The central ridge divides the valley of the Cauca from that of the Magdalena; while the eastern, which is the most considerable and the loftiest of the three, divides the valley of the Magdalena from the immense plains of the Rio Meta; forming the table-land of Cundinamarca, on which the city of Bogota is built at an elevation of nearly 8600 feet above the sea, at the base of mountains towering to twice that elevation. From this principal range, three subordinate cordilleras branch off nearly at right angles: 1. The cordillera of Chiquitos, which unites the bare summits of the Peruvian and Chilian Andes with the mountains of Brazil between the parallels of 20° and 15° S., dividing the plains of the Plata from the basin of the Amazons. 2. The cordillera of Parime, or of the cataracts of Orinoco; a chain of primitive formation, not actually joined to the Andes, which, between the parallels of 3° and 6° S. traverses the continent from the mouths of the Guaviare and the Meta to the sources of the Orinoco and the Essequibo, uniting with the mountains of Guyana. 3. The littoral or maritime chain, which traverses, in irregular chains and groupes, the provinces of Venezuela and Cumana, occasionally skirting the Gulf of Mexico, and terminating in the Gulf of Paria. The medium height of this cordillera is not above 3500 feet; its loftiest summits are, the *Sierra Nevada* (snowy mountains) of Merida, 15,000 feet, and the *Silla* or Saddle Mountain of Caraccas, a frightful precipice of 8400 feet, fronting the Caribbean Sea. Of the three transverse chains, none of the summits are volcanic, or enter the region of perpetual snow, except the snowy mountains of Merida and Truxillo, which are rather a prolongation of the Andes of New Granada. The term *paramo*, in Columbia, like *puna* in Peruvian, distinguishes, from the higher summits of the cordilleras, those bleak and desert heights, generally from 10,000 to 12,000 feet above the sea, where snow often falls, but remains only for a few hours, and which are almost continually enveloped in a cold, dense fog that penetrates to the vitals. The term *puna* is also applied to the difficulty of respiration by which travellers are sometimes attacked in passing these dreaded heights, where it is no uncommon circumstance to meet with

the corpses of those who have perished through cold. The highest point of the pass is called the *cumbre*; the declivity of a mountain, the *cuesta*; and the term *jalea* is applied to the top of a *serro* or mountain-ridge. See ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

ANGLESEA. An island off the coast of North Wales, about 402 square miles in extent, famed for its Druidical remains. One of its names, *Ynys Dwyll*, or the Shady Island, is supposed to allude to the sacred groves with which it was once covered. It is mentioned by Tacitus under the name of *Mona*, from the Welsh *Tir-Mon*; and was the last retreat of the Druids when compelled to retire before the Romans.

ANGLIA. The Latinized name of England while under the dynasty of the Saxon kings. The name of Angle-land was originally given to only a small part of the north-eastern coast, where some of the Angles (or Engles), from the shores of the Baltic, had founded a colony, prior to the more general emigration of that tribe to this island. In A. D. 571, Uffa, their principal chieftain, assumed the title of king of the East Angles. The kingdom of East Anglia was bounded on the north by the Humber, on the south by the kingdom of Essex, and westward by Mercia or the March. It comprised the present counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, with part of Cambridgeshire. In 793, on the treacherous murder of its sovereign by Offa, king of Mercia, East Anglia was united with that territory. The name of Angle-land or Engel-land, corrupted into England, has, by a singular fortune, superseded the names derived from the aboriginal tribes.

ANGLO-SAXON. The name given to the language spoken by the English Saxons, in contradistinction from the German Saxon. The name of England is said to have been originally written Engel-Seaxna-land, Anglo-Saxon-land, i. e. the country of the Saxons and Angles.

ANGOLA. A kingdom or territory of the western coast of Africa, south of the river Congo, where the Portuguese have established settlements. The commerce of the whole Angola coast, between 1° and 12° S. lat. has consisted almost exclusively of the nefarious traffic in slaves.

ANGOSTURA. The common name given to the capital of the Columbian province of Guyana, or Guayana, situated on the Orinoco, 86 leagues from its mouth, in lat. 8° 8' N., long. 64° 10' W. The real name of the city is *San Thome* of Guyana; that of Angostura, or the Strait, being originally applied to the part of the river on which it stands. The Angostura bark (*cascarilla del Angostura*) takes its name from this place. See GUYANA.

ANGOULEME. A small city of France, the capital of the department of Charente, 60 miles from Bourdeaux; remarkable only as giving the title of duke to a French prince of the Bourbon dynasty.

ANGORA (ANGOURA, or ENGOURI). The ancient Ancyra. A city and pashalik of Asiatic Turkey. The pashalik, which corresponds to the Roman province of Galatia, is about 100 miles in length and 60 in breadth, and is rich in fruits and pasturage. The river Sakaria or Sangar (Sangarius) divides it from Phrygia on the west; on the north, the districts of Boli and Kastamouni represent the ancient Paphlagonia; and on the east, the Halys separates this pashalik from that of

Siwas or Sebaste. The city of Ancyra received the name of Sebaste in honour of Augustus, and some traces of its ancient magnificence are still visible. The modern town, which retains, with its original name, the shadow only of its importance as a provincial capital, contains about 20,000 souls, of whom a third are Armenian Catholics. The trade, which is almost entirely in their hands, consists chiefly of the fine camlets manufactured from the hair of the Angora goat, esteemed the finest breed in the world; the hair is of a pure white, about nine inches long, and almost as fine as silk. The natives attribute this quality to the soil; and the hair uniformly loses its fineness whenever the animal is removed to a distance. The breed is said not to be found further east than the Halys. The Angora shawls rival those of Cashmeer.

ANGUSSHIRE. See **FORFARSHIRE.**

ANHALT. A principality of Germany, consisting of a long, narrow tract, situated for the most part between the Elbe and the Saal, and watered by the Salde and the Mulda; having the dutchy of Magdeburg on the N., Saxony on the E., and Halberstadt on the W. It is divided between the three sovereign dukes of Anhalt Dessau, Anhalt Berneburgh, and Anhalt Koethen, and contains altogether a population of about 130,000 souls. The established religion is the Reformed or Calvinist; but Lutherans are numerous. The house of Anhalt, from which those of Saxony and Brandenburg both derive their origin, is of high antiquity, and has produced many princes of distinguished name in the annals of Germany. Anhalt, or Anholt, is also the name of a Danish island, in the Cattegat, eight miles from the coast of North Jutland.

ANJOU. Formerly a province of France, long held by the English, who finally lost it in 1203. The central portion now forms the departments of the Maine and Loire; and the remainder is distributed among several departments. Anjou gave the title of duke to a branch of the Bourbon family. It derived its name from the ancient tribe of *Andes* or *Andegavi*. The capital was Angers.

ANSARIANS. A Syrian tribe, inhabiting the mountains extending from the *nahr el Kibir* towards Antioch. Their origin and distinguishing characteristics are but imperfectly known; but there is reason to believe that they are a remnant of a sect of Mohammedan heretics, the followers of Karmath, of Kufah, who, in the ninth century, overran Arabia and part of Persia, and are supposed to be the same sect that appeared shortly afterwards in the north of Persia, under the name of Hassanees. The Ansarians, or Nassarians, have been conjectured, with much plausibility, to be the Assassins (Hassanees) mentioned by William of Tyre, whom the crusaders met with in marching from the Orontes towards Libanus; and there seems much better reason for this opinion, than is supplied by any forced resemblance in the name, which is probably of higher antiquity, and derived from the territory. Pliny speaks of a people called *Nazerini*, whose country bordered on the river Marsyas, which descends from the Ansairy mountains. The modern name is given by different travellers with the following variations: Ansarians, Anzairies, Anzeyrys, Ensyriens, Nassarians, Neceres, Nocires, Nassaris, Nazarrei.

ANTARCTIC, that is, opposite to the arctic. The antarctic circle

is one of the smaller circles of the sphere, parallel with the equator, at the distance of $23^{\circ} 30'$ from the south pole. See ARCTIC.

ANTHONY, ST., FALLS OF. On the Mississippi, in lat. $44^{\circ} 50'$ N., about 2000 miles from its mouth: at this point the river undergoes a remarkable change in the character of its banks, the river prairies giving way to limestone bluffs, which extend to its junction with the Missouri, a distance of 843 miles.

ANTHROPOPHAGI, from *ανθρωπος*, a man, and *φαγω*, to eat; man-eaters. See CANNIBAL.

ANTIGUA. One of the largest of the Leeward Caribbee Islands, belonging to Great Britain. It is about 50 miles in circumference, and contains 56,838 acres, above one half of which are cultivated, although it has neither rivers or springs. The population consists of about 2000 whites, 4500 free coloured, and 30,000 slaves.

ANTILLES. The Spanish name of the West India Islands, which see.

ANTIOCH. Antiochia was the name given to several ancient cities, the most remarkable of which were: 1. Antioch on the Orontes, the capital of the Syro-Macedonian empire, and afterwards of the Roman province of Syria, where the disciples of our Lord were first called Christians: the modern town, which retains the name of Antakia, is under the jurisdiction of the pasha of Aleppo. 2. Antioch of Pisidia, a Roman colony, the exact site of which remains undetermined by geographers, but it probably stood on the road leading from the coast of the Gulf of Adalia to Konieh (Iconium). 3. Antioch of Cilicia, styled *ad Cragum*, as being situated on Mount Cragus, not far from Cape Anamour, the southernmost point of Asia Minor. 4. *Antiochia ad Taurum*, in the Roman province of Comagene, which is supposed to be represented by the modern Antab or Aintab, between Aleppo and Bir. 5. *Antiochia ad Callirrhœn*, the Edessa of the middle ages; now called Urfa, or Orfah, in Mesopotamia. 6. Antioch in Margiana, now called Merve, or Merou, in the fertile valley of the Marg-âb, in Khorasan, or Eastern Persia. The same name was also given to Nisibis, in Mesopotamia, and to some other cities better known under other appellations.

ANTIPAROS. A small island in the Egean Sea, opposite to Paros, whence its name. It is chiefly remarkable for a very extensive natural excavation, or grotto, accounted one of the greatest curiosities in the world. The grand cavern is said to be not less than 120 yards by 113, and about 60 yards in height: the immense arch is hung all over with the most beautiful stalactites, which have assumed a thousand fantastic forms; and the effect, when illuminated by torches, is described as most enchanting.

ANTIPODES, from *αντι*, against, and *πους*, a foot. This term is applied to those who inhabit points of the globe diametrically opposite, and whose feet consequently point to the centre in opposite directions. The antipodes lie under opposite meridians and opposite parallels, and are 180° degrees distant from each other every way. Their seasons are consequently opposite; and it is noon with one, when it is midnight with the other. In the eighth century, a bishop was declared a heretic for maintaining the existence of antipodes, or,

in other words, the rotundity of the globe, which, till the laws of gravitation were understood, appeared impossible.

ANTISCH, from *anti*, against, and *schia*, a shadow. The inhabitants of opposite sides of the equator, whose shadows at noon are projected in contrary directions. See **AMPHISCH**.

ANTECI, from *anti*, against, and *oikizo*, to inhabit. Those who live under opposite parallels, north and south of the equator, but under the same meridian. They have the same hours of day and night, in point of duration, but opposite seasons, the day of the one being equal to the night of the other.

ANTRIM. A town and county of Ulster, in Ireland. The county of Antrim comprises the northern extremity of the island, and includes the celebrated natural curiosity called the Giant's Causeway; a natural pier, or mole, composed of polygonal pillars of basalt, projecting from the base of a stratified cliff about 600 feet into the sea. There are also some magnificent caverns in the same remarkable formation.

ANTWERP. In French, Anvers; in Spanish, Amberes; also Antorff. The capital of a province of the same name in the Netherlands, situated on the Scheldt, 22 miles N. of Brussels. In the sixteenth century, Antwerp had succeeded to Bruges as the general mart of commerce, and was the most opulent town in the north of Europe. It belonged to the dutchy of Brabant, and gave title to a marquisate of the holy Roman empire. Its decline dates from the tyrannical and sanguinary administration of the Spanish viceroy, the execrable Duke of Alva; and the ruin of its commercial importance from the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648, by which it was stipulated that no large vessels should ascend the Scheldt to this city. It was an open town prior to its recent occupation by the French; and its fortifications have been considered as the chef d'œuvre of Carnot as a military engineer. Bonaparte fixed upon it as one of his chief naval arsenals; and a British expedition sent against it, in 1809, completely failed. The Dutch have been always jealous of this city: and the recent civil wars which have desolated Belgium, have proved fatal to its prosperity.

APACHES. A nation of North American Indians, who extend from the Black Mountains of New Mexico to the borders of Coahuila. They are said to have formerly reached to the Gulf of California, and have waged an almost continual warfare with the Spaniards, ever since the latter pushed their conquests into the interior provinces; but are now reduced to a small remnant. Their language is, however, widely diffused.

APALACHIAN MOUNTAINS. The name given to a part of the Alleghany range. See **ALLEGHANY**. There is also a tribe of Indians called Apalachian, who occupy part of the Apalachy country in East Florida, extending across the Apalache and Flint rivers. The same name is given to a town and harbour in Florida, as well as to a bay in the Gulf of Mexico, which receives the Apalachicola. The latter river, which rises in the Apalachian mountains, in the Cherokee territory of Georgia, forms for about 300 miles the boundary between Georgia and Florida, under the name of the Chatahoochie; till, being

joined by the Flint River, it assumes the appellation of the Apalachicola, and flows southward nearly 80 miles into the bay to which it gives its name.

APENNINES. A chain of mountains traversing the whole of the Italian peninsula, from N. W. to S. E., extending 270 leagues in length, with an elevation varying from 4000 to 9000 feet. They are divided into three parts: the Northern Apennines, which commence at the western extremity of the Genoese territory, where the Maritime Alps terminate near Monaco, and extend to the Adriatic; the Central, which terminate near the banks of the Sangro; and the Southern, which stretch at nearly an equal distance between the Tuscan and Adriatic seas as far as Muro, where they divide into two branches, the smaller one separating the district of Bari from that of Otranto, and the loftier range traversing both Calabrias, and terminating in the promontory of Aspromonti. The same branch, entering the sea, re-appears in Sicily. The Corsican and Sardinian mountains are apparently a collateral branch of the same system. The great chain of the Apennines, as well as the smaller groupes connected with them, which have been called the Sub-Apennines, may be considered as in fact the southern branch or prolongation of the Alpine series. They are for the most part, however, of inferior elevation to the high Alps, although the name of Apennine is, like that of the Pennine Alps, derived from *Pem* or *Ben*, a head or summit. The prevailing formation appears to be limestone, while the higher parts are sometimes formed of a micaceous grit, as near Modena; and other summits are volcanic. The highest point of the Northern Apennines is Monte Cimone, between Lucca and Modena, which is hardly ever free from snow, and is nearly 7000 feet in elevation. This is exceeded by some of the summits in the Abruzzi. Monte Velino rises to 8388 feet, and Gran Sasso to 9523 feet. Monte Amaro is 9134 feet in height, and Etna towers to 10,954 feet above the Mediterranean. The Sub-Apennines are classed in four divisions: the Tuscan Sub-Apennine, between the valleys of the Arno, the Chiano, and the Tiber, occupying the whole of the Senese territory; the Roman or Latin Sub-Apennine, between the Velino, the Tiber, and the valleys of the Liri and the Garigliano, terminating at Capo di Gaeta; the Vesuvian Sub-Apennine, comprising the volcanic islands of Ischia, Ponza, and others; and the Apulian Sub-Apennine, which rises abruptly from the Adriatic shores, and bears the name of Monte Gargano.

APHELION, from $\alpha\pi\omicron$, from, and $\eta\lambda\iota\omicron\varsigma$, the sun. That part of the orbit of a planet in which it is at the point remotest from the sun.

APOGEE, from $\alpha\pi\omicron$, from, and $\gamma\eta$, the earth. That point in the heavens at which the sun (or any planet) is at its greatest distance from the earth in its whole revolution.

APULIA. In ancient geography, a province of Italy, bordering on the Adriatic, and extending from the river Trento to Tarentum. It was divided into *Apulia Daunia*, now called the Capitanata; *Apulia Peucetia*, now the Terra di Bari; and *Apulia Messapia*, now Otranto. It included also a part of the *Principato Ulterior*. Part of this territory still bears the name of La Puglia. The sheep of Apulia were celebrated for yielding the finest wool.

APURE. A large river of Venezuela, in South America, which, after

collecting the waters that irrigate the rich plains of Varinas, rushes with great violence into the Orinoco, in lat. 7° N. During the rains, large vessels ascend from Angostura as high as S. Fernando de Apure; and the inundations of the rivers, which form a labyrinth in these immense plains, then cover nearly 400 square leagues.

AQUÆ, waters, or springs. The name of several places in ancient geography; as *Aquæ Calidæ*, hot waters, now Bath; *Aquæ Gratiænæ*, Aix, in Savoy; *Aquæ Pannoniæ*, Baden; *Aquæ Statiellorum*, now Acqui; *Aquæ Graniæ*, Aix la Chapelle. See AIX.

AQUAMBO. See GUINEA.

AQUILEIA. A city of ancient Venetia, and a Roman colony, situated at the head of the Adriatic, about 30 miles W. of Trieste, and now included in the Austrian territory. It was at one time one of the richest, most populous, and strongest of the maritime cities on the Adriatic coast, the chief bulwark of Italy on its N. E. frontier, and withstood a siege from the Emperor Maximin in A. D. 238; but was totally overthrown and destroyed by Attila in 452. The citizens of Aquileia, who escaped, retired to the Isle of Gradus, while those of Patavium took possession of the Rivus Altus (or Rialto), where Venice was afterwards built; and thus were laid the foundations of that mighty republic.

AQUITAINE (or **AQUITANIA**). The ancient name of the French province of Guienne, which has been supposed to be a corruption of the former word. The river Garonne separated Guienne on the south from Gascony. It formerly belonged to the crown of England, as part of the possessions of the Dukes of Normandy; and, in the fourteenth century, was long the seat of war between the English and the French. It is now divided into the five departments of the Gironde, the Lot and Garonne, the Dordogne, the Lot, and the Aveyron.

ARABIA. A peninsula formed by the Persian Gulf on the east, the Arabian Sea on the south, and the Red Sea on the west; bounded on the north by Syria and the Euphrates; its extent, from its north-eastern extremity on that river to Cape Babel mandeb, being about 1500 miles, and the breadth of the southern coast, between the two seas, 1200. Arabia may be generally described as occupying the south-western extremity of Asia; but its northern limits, as well as its geographical divisions, have been very variously laid down. Ptolemy, the Greek geographer, first divided it into the three regions of *Arabia Deserta*, *Arabia Petraea*, and *Arabia Felix*. Desert Arabia extended on the N. and E. to the Euphrates, which separated it from Mesopotamia, and had for its chief city Palmyra. This was the country of the ancient Nabatheans and the people of Kedar, who answered to the modern Bedoween Arabs. Modern geographers have, however, included the greater part of this region in Syria, but improperly, as the *Arabia Provincia* of the Romans, the kingdom of Aretas, comprised the districts of Batanea and Auranitis (now the Ledja and Haouran), having Bostra or Bozra for its capital, and at one time including Damascus itself. This is also the Arabia of ecclesiastical history. *Arabia Petraea*, which is generally rendered Rocky Arabia, more probably took its name from Petra, its capital. It comprehended the tract S. of the Dead Sea, between Palestine and Egypt, at the northern extremity of the Red Sea; and was peopled in ancient times

by the Amalekites, the Cushites, the Moabites, and the Ammonites. Arabia Felix, the modern *Bar-el Yemen*, is probably the Sheba of scripture, both Yemen and Sheba signifying the south country. It is also the Sabæa of the Roman writers. Under this designation was comprised the fertile and habitable regions to the S. and W. The word Arabia is of doubtful etymology; but the most probable conjecture derives it from the Hebrew *Orebeh*, a wilderness, or arid plain, answering to the Arabic word, *zahra* or *sahara*, from which has been formed the word Saracens. Thus, Arabia Proper, or the original Arabia, would seem to have denoted the peninsula of Mount Horeb, (which is probably a word of similar derivation,) and the whole region traversed by the pastoral Arabs, E. of Judea, from the Euphrates to the Red Sea. The greater part of this tract, however, is comprehended by the oriental geographers in the *Bar-el Sham*, or northern country, answering to the Roman Syria, and now comprehended within the Turkish pashalik of Damascus. This has led modern geographers to transfer the appellation of Arabia Proper to the peninsular region, comprising Arabia Felix, which formed no part of the Arabia of the Old Testament. Of this region, the chief divisions are as follows: 1. Hedjaz, the holy land of the Mussulmans, under the pasha of Djidda, extending along the coast of the Red Sea to a little S. of Mecca. 2. The Tehama, or low country of Yemen, comprising the rest of the coast of the Red Sea, to the Bab el Mandeb, and including Mocha and Aden. 3. Hadramaut, on the coast of the Arabian Sea. 4. Omaun, the eastern extremity of the peninsula, subject for the most part to the Imaum of Muscat. 5. El Ahsa, Hadjar, or Lachsa, on the coast of the Persian Gulf. 6. Yemen Proper, the high table-land or mountainous territory of the interior, between the Tehama, Hadramaut, and the great desert of Alikaf, which separates it from the Nedjed. 7. El Nedjed, or the Mountains, the country of the Wahabites. 8. El Kherje, or Yemauma, a province or kingdom lying between the Nedjed and the Hadjar. 9. El Arud, or Nedjed el Arud, to the N. of El Kherje, comprising Aijana, the birth-place of the founder of the Wahabites. This tract, which seems to be a sub-division of the great district called the Nedjed, consists of a ridge of limestone rocks, extending from N. to S., of abrupt form on the W., but gently declining towards the E.; it is the *Montes Marithi* of Ptolemy. The climate of Arabia differs considerably, according to the elevation and aspect of the country. In the Tehama, the heat of summer is intense; rain is rarely known, and the mountain torrents are lost in the sand before they can reach the sea. In the mountains of Sanaa, a spring rain falls during part of March and April, and from June to September the earth is watered by regular showers; during the remainder of the year scarcely a cloud is to be seen, but the nights are cold, and frost is not unknown. In Hadramaut and Omaun, the rainy season lasts from the middle of February to April. In the eastern part of the mountains, towards Muscat, the rains fall between the middle of November and February; thus, like the rains brought by the Indian monsoons, making every year the tour of the peninsula. In the northern districts, the pestilential wind, called the *samiel*, or *simoom* (i. e. poison wind), is a terrible aggravation of the intense heats of summer. It is in the desert

bounded by Bassora, Bagdad, Aleppo, and Mecca, that its effects are most dreaded. Its approach is indicated by an unusual redness in the atmosphere, and a sulphurous odour; on perceiving which, the Arabs immediately throw themselves flat on the ground, and even the animals instinctively bow their heads, and by this means escape the deadly consequences of these poisonous blasts, which always move at a certain height above the surface. The effect of the simoom on those who are struck by it, is instant suffocation, followed by the immediate putrefaction of the corpse.

The history of Arabia is not that of the Arabians, who, since the time of Mohammed, have diffused themselves widely over other countries, and founded dynasties in Syria, Mesopotamia, Persia, Africa, and Spain. Prior to the birth of Mohammed, the native history is involved in the obscurity of imperfect tradition and fable; but in Yemen, or Southern Arabia, a powerful kingdom appears to have existed during many centuries, that of the Hamyarite, or Homerite dynasty, the founder of which is supposed to have been contemporary with Abraham. Between Yemen and Abyssinia, (the two Shebas, or the Seba and Sheba of the Old Testament,) there seems to have been a close connexion, both by commerce and by conquest; and there is reason to believe that an Abyssinian dynasty succeeded in establishing themselves in Sabæa, or Yemen, to which line belonged the famous Queen Balkeiss, the ally of King Solomon. A great part of the territory bordering on Syria and Persia, was always, however, in the occupation of the pastoral or mixed tribes, called the *Arab al Mostareba*, mixed Arabians, and, in Jer. xxiv. 24, "the mingled people that dwell in the desert." The kingdom of Heirah, in Chaldea, or the Arabian Irak, was founded by Arabian emigrants; and the three provinces of Diar Bekir, Diar Modar, and Diar Rabia, in Mesopotamia, are said to bear the names of Arabian chieftains who led their tribes into those districts. It is at least certain, that the Arabians had succeeded at one time in making themselves masters of the whole of the rich levels of Mesopotamia, which still bear their name, in contradistinction from the Persian Irak; and crossing the Gulf, they disputed with the Persian monarchs possession of the province of Fars. At other times, the Arabian princes of Irak, Yemanma, and Bahrein, or Omaun, were compelled to acknowledge, by submission and tribute, the supremacy of the Great King. The mountains of Yemen, however, seem to have resisted or escaped the arms of either Persian, Macedonian, or Roman invader, till, in the reign of Caligula, the prefect of Egypt, landing at Medina, traversed the Hedjaz and the Tehama, and turning up into the mountains near Loheia, reduced and destroyed Mareb, the Sabæan capital. He was unable, however, to retain possession of the country. The legions of Augustus 'melted away in disease and lassitude.' But Mareb had not recovered from its overthrow in the fourteenth century. The city of Dhafar, or Tephra, subsequently appears to have become the capital of Yemen, and the seat of a Christian bishop. It was destroyed at the beginning of the sixth century, in an Abyssinian invasion, which is said to have been undertaken at the instigation of the Emperor Anastasius I., to avenge the cruelties inflicted upon the Christians by the tyrant of Yemen. At the time of Mohammed's birth, A. D. 569,

Yemen was still subject to Abyssinian viceroys; and had a Christian power been maintained in Arabia, the career of the impostor might have been cut short. But Noushirwan, the Persian emperor, espousing the cause of the fugitive heir to the throne of Yemen, undertook the conquest of the country, and restored in his person the legitimate monarchy. At the death of his feudatory, the government devolved on the lieutenant of the Persian monarch, who assumed the title of ameer, or emir (prince). In the sixteenth century, the coasts of the Arabian Gulf were taken possession of by the Ottomans, who had succeeded to the sovereignty of the Mohammedan world. But, although the pasha of Sanaa (then become the capital of Yemen) had twenty-one beys under his command, no revenue was ever remitted to the Porte; and the present ruler, who bears the title of Imaum, may be considered as a sovereign prince. See MECCA.

ARABIANS, ARABS. The Arabians, according to their own historians, are sprung from two stocks; the *Arab al Ariba*, or pure Arabs, being the posterity of Kahtan, or Joktan, the son of Eber, and the *Arab al Mostaraba*, or mixed Arabians, being descended from Adnan, the lineal descendant of Ishmael. A more marked distinction is that which divides the inhabitants of the country into the two grand classes of *Arab al madar*, dwellers in clay (or in towns), and *Arab al wibar*, or *Bedouween*, dwellers in tents. Between these two classes, the pastoral or Bedouween Arabs, and those who inhabit the cities, there is a wide diversity of habits and character, as well as a strong mutual antipathy. A further difference among the various tribes arises from the diversified provincial dialects. The chief varieties of the modern idiom are, the Syriac; the Egyptian (deemed the purest and softest of the dialects); the Tripolitine (which is very corrupt); the Algerine, or Moorish (similar to that of Tripoli); the Hamyaritic, or that of Yemen, which is believed to bear a strong affinity to the Ethiopic; and that of Omaun and the eastern coast, where, among other variations, the *kaf* is changed into *tsh*. The Arabic of the Koran, the sacred language of the Mohammedans, though taught and written, is, like the Sanscrit of the Vedas, the ancient Greek, and the Roman Latin, a dead language. See SARACEN and MOOR.

ARAGON. One of the largest provinces of Spain, but one of the poorest and least populous, being for the most part mountainous and arid. It takes its name from a river which falls into the Ebro. The natives have always been characterised by the spirit of liberty, and Aragon has been distinguished from the rest of Spain by its peculiar privileges and more popular institutions. It was one of the provinces last recovered from the Moors, the whole of Aragon not being conquered by the Spaniards till early in the thirteenth century. It continued to have its separate states till they were suppressed by Philip V. in 1707. It has for its capital Zaragoza, famous for the siege it sustained under the brave Palafox, in the first year of the peninsular war. The second siege, in 1810, proved fatal; but two thirds of the city had been destroyed before the citizens capitulated. In the fifteenth century, the kingdom of Aragon, which included the adjacent principalities of Catalonia and Valencia, formed an independent sovereignty; and to its chivalrous and accomplished monarchs

the infant literature and nascent civilization of Europe were greatly indebted for protection and countenance. In a barbarous age, they exhibited the rare virtue of a wise tolerance and a respect for the inalienable rights of mankind. On the marriage of Ferdinand to Isabella of Castile, the crown of Aragon and those of Leon and Castile became permanently united.

ARAL, SEA OF. A great salt-water lake, or inland sea, extending from lat. 43° to 47° N. and from long. 58° to 62° E., and covering 9600 square miles, being the largest in Asia except the Caspian Sea, to which it closely corresponds in character, and from which it is separated only by a sandy isthmus, not more than 60 geographical miles across in its narrowest part. It is supposed to have been in ancient times united to the Caspian, but has now no outlet, although it receives numerous rivers, the principal of which are, the Jihoon, or Oxus, and the Sir, or Jaxartes. It is filled with islands, and surrounded with sandy deserts; and, having no creeks or harbours, is of little use for the purpose of commercial communication, being navigable only by flat-bottomed boats. It is supposed to be the *Oxia Palus* and *Lacus Oxianes* of the ancient geographers, and is called also the Lake of Khowaresm, or Khaurism, from the country which borders it on the S. According to local tradition, confirmed by actual appearances, the Oxus formerly discharged itself into the bay of Balkan, in the Caspian, before an earthquake turned it, by a new and shorter channel, into the sea of Aral.

ARAM, ARAMEA. In sacred geography, the original name of Syria and Mesopotamia, whence its inhabitants were called Aramæans. It was divided, in the time of David, into several petty kingdoms, the names of which occur in the sacred writings. Those which can be identified are:

- Aram Naharaim. Syria of the two Rivers, or Mesopotamia.
- Aram Zobah . . . Supposed to be the territory of Nisibis, in Assyria.
- Aram Hamath . . Territory of Hamath, the plain of the Orontes.
- Aram Damesek . Plain of Damascus.
- Aram Maachah . Canton of Abilene.
- Aram Rehob . . . Canton of Tracbonitis.

Padan-Aram, the plains of Aram, is supposed to have designated Mesopotamia.

ARARAT. A mountain of Armenia; so called from the notion that the ark rested upon its inaccessible summit: it rises from the midst of a large plain, in the form of a sugar loaf, and is covered with snow during great part of the year.

ARAXES, now **ARAS.** A river which rises in the mountains of Armenia, and, after a long and rapid course, joins the Kour, or Cyrus, which flows into the Caspian. A rapid river of Mingrelia is likewise called Arascha, which is obviously the same word. Araxes was also the ancient name of the Peneus, so called because it *divided* Olympus from Ossa; and for the same reason, the promontory which divides the Eleian and Achaian territories, was called Araxos; the word being derived, according to Strabo, from *αἰῶσσαν*, to break into parts or divide. The Arachthos, which enters the Ambracian Gulf, has appa-

rently the same derivation; as may be easily imagined, Mr. Dodwell says, from the extraordinary manner in which its stream divides the rocks and mountains through which it flows.

ARAUCANIA. A country of South America, extending along the coasts of the Pacific, from the river Bio-bio, in lat. 37° S., which divides it from Chile on the N., to the Valdivia, in lat. 40° S. Arauca is properly a small district, but has given its name to the whole nation who inhabit this country, and who, of all the Indian nations, have alone been able to resist alike the arms and the blandishments of the Europeans. Their country is divided into four *mapus*, or districts; the *lanquen mapu*, or coast; the *leibun mapu*, or plain; *inapire mapu*, or country near the mountains; and *pire mapu*, mountain country. They build no towns, but live in scattered hamlets on the banks of rivers. They are governed by their caciques, and are distinguished by their warlike spirit and superior military tactics and discipline, in which, as in some of their institutions and superstitions, some writers have fancied a resemblance to those of the ancient Romans.

ARBELA. A city of ancient Assyria, in the province of Adiabene, famous for the battle fought near it between Alexander the Great and Darius Codomanus, which decided the fate of the Persian empire, A. C. 331. It is still called Arbel, and is situated on a fine plain watered by the Lycus, between Mousul and Bagdad.

ARCADIA. In ancient geography, a province of the Peloponesus, or the Morea, occupying the heart of the peninsula. It is, for the most part, mountainous, abounding with rich pasture, and was famous for its flocks. Hence, as a pastoral region, its name has come to be used proverbially, as signifying a country in a state of primitive simplicity. The name of Arcadia, or Arkadheia, is now only known as that of a town and port on the site of the ancient Cyparissus, nearly opposite the Island of Zante.

ARCHANGEL. A city of Russia, on the Dwina, about six miles from the White Sea, in lat. $64^{\circ} 33'$ N., long. 39° E. It was formerly the only maritime city of importance in Russia, but has declined since the foundation of St. Petersburg; and its population has sunk from 30,000 to about 7000 souls. The government of Archangel extends over a barren and thinly peopled tract of great extent, stretching westward to that of Olonetz and Swedish and Danish Lapland, and eastward to the borders of Asia, including the island of Nova Zembla.

ARCHIPELAGO. Properly the Egean Sea, the word being, it is supposed, a corruption of the original name, *Αιγαίον Πίλαγος*, *Ægæo-pelagus*. It is, however, always understood of the islands of the Egean Sea; and has hence come to be used as a generic or common appellation applied to any large groupe of islands: *ex.gr.* the Columbian Archipelago (the West Indies); the East Indian Archipelago; the Archipelago of the Philippines; the Polynesian Archipelago, &c. See **EGEAN**.

ARCOT. A city of Southern India, formerly the capital of the Carnatic district, the nabobs of which, though originally dependent on the Mogul viceroy of the Deccan, assumed independence. The

territory now belongs to the Madras Presidency, the last nabob having ceded all the powers of government to the British in 1802.

ARCTIC. The epithet given to the north pole, from the constellation *Arctus* (*αρκτος*) or *Ursa Minor*, the last star in the tail of which points out the pole. The Arctic Circle is one of the smaller circles of the sphere, parallel with the equator, and $23^{\circ} 28'$ distant from the north pole, as the Antarctic is from the south pole.

ARD, in the composition of many geographical words, denotes a height, or high land; *e. g.* Ardmore, Ardmeanach; *ard*, in Celtic, signifying high; but in Arabic, old Persian, and Kourdish, *arda*, or *arta*, signifies land, or earth: hence Ard-elan, &c.

AREZZO. A city of Tuscany, the ancient Arretium, about 34 miles from Florence. It was the birth-place of Mæcenas, of Petrarch, and of several illustrious natives distinguished by the patronymic Aretino in addition to their Christian names.

ARGOS. One of the most ancient and celebrated cities of Peninsular Greece, supposed to have been founded B. C. 1856. It stands at the head of a fertile plain, extending to the Argolic Gulf, and its advantageous commercial situation rendered it the emporium of the Assyrian and Egyptian trade. The Argolis was one of the six provinces into which the Peloponnesus was anciently divided, and the name of Argos was sometimes extended to the whole peninsula. In A. D. 1397, Argos was taken and destroyed by Bajazet, but was rebuilt by the Venetians, from whom it passed into the hands of the Ottomans. It retains its ancient name, but has suffered greatly in the revolutionary warfare; and it has ceded the honours of a capital to Napoli di Romania.

ARGYLE. A county of Scotland, bounded on the S. by the Irish Sea and the Frith of Clyde; E. by the counties of Perth and Dumbarton; N. E. by Lochaber, and W. by the Atlantic. Together with Perthshire and the Western Islands, it constituted the ancient kingdom of the Scots, while the rest of Caledonia was subject to the Picts and Romans. The ancient family of Campbell, once the most powerful of the Scottish nobility, take their title of duke and earl from this county, which is peopled chiefly with their clan. It is almost entirely highland, abounding with heath and woods, and the mountains feed large herds of black cattle. The chief town is Inverary.

ARIANA. In ancient geography, a district of Eastern Persia, which took its name from Aria, the capital, now Herat, in Khorasan.

ARKANSAS (or ARKANSAW). A river of North America, which has its source in the Rocky Mountains, in lat. 36° N., not far from those of the Platte River and the Rio Bravo, and, after a very irregular course of about 2000 miles, falls into the Mississippi, on the right bank, in lat. 34° N. The country through which it flows, is a vast wilderness, inhabited only by wandering tribes and the wild animals; and its waters are rendered very impure by the soil, which is for the most part a reddish clay, containing vast quantities of salt.

ARMAGH. A city, county, and ecclesiastical province of Ireland. Armagh county is a small inland district of the province of Ulster, extending along the southern shores of Lough Neagh, between the

counties of Down on the E., Tyrone and Monaghan on the W., and Monaghan and Louth on the S. Its whole extent is 31 miles by 20. Armagh city, though now an inconsiderable place in population, ranks as the ecclesiastical metropolis of Ireland. It is said to have been founded A. D. 445 ; but, between that time and the middle of the seventeenth century, was repeatedly pillaged and burned. It was famous in the middle ages as a seat of learning. The archbishop of Armagh is styled Primate of all Ireland, and his see extends into the five counties of Armagh, Derry, Meath, Tyrone, and Louth.

ARMENIA. (Supposed to be derived from *Hor-Mini* ; see Jer. li. 27.) A country of Asia, bounded on the N. by Georgia and the Caucasus, on the E. by the Russian province of Shirwan and Adjerbajan, S. by Diarbekir and Kourdistan, and W. by the Euphrates. The ancient geographers divided it into the Greater and the Lesser Armenia, the latter denoting the country W. of the Euphrates, which originally formed part of Cappadocia, and is now included in the pashalik of Siwas. The whole country is traversed and filled with chains of mountains, giving rise to the six following celebrated rivers : the Cyrus and the Araxes, flowing eastward to the Caspian Sea ; the Lycus and the Phasis, which fall into the Euxine ; and the Tigris and the Euphrates, which flow into the Persian Gulf. The ancient and modern divisions of Armenia are involved in great obscurity, owing, in part, to the frequent changes in the political condition and distribution of the country, which is now divided among the Ottomans, the Persians, and the Russians. Turkish Armenia (or Turcomania) comprises the pashaliks of Erzeroom, Kars (or Chorzene), and Van (or Iban), and part of Diarbekir, bordering upon the plains of Mesopotamia. Persian Armenia consists of the province of Erivan. Georgian Armenia belongs to Asiatic Russia. Ancient Armenia comprised also part of the Persian province of Adjerbajan, part of Kourdistan, and part of Georgia ; and a fourth part of the population of Georgia still consists of Armenians. They are also numerous in European Turkey, and their merchants are found in every country from Hungary to India. The population of Turkish Armenia is supposed to amount to about 2,000,000 ; but this includes a variety of different nations or tribes. Besides the Armenians, who are engaged chiefly in trade and agriculture, and the Ottomans, or Osmanli Turks, who occupy the civil and military offices, the territory maintains nomadic herds of the great Tatar nation, known under the name of Turcomans, who speak the Turkish language, and profess a rude form of Mohammedism. The plains of Erzeroom, Erivan, and Diarbekir are also frequented by the pastoral Koords, who belong to the Persian family, and are notorious robbers. The total number of the Armenian nation is supposed not to exceed 1,700,000 souls ; of whom the Russian provinces contain about 42,000 ; Persia, from 70,000 to 100,000 ; and about 1,500,000 are under the dominion of Turkey. In Constantinople and the adjacent villages, there are computed to be 200,000 Armenians, of whom about 4000 acknowledge the supremacy of the Romish see. They are to be met with also at Leghorn and Venice, and all over the Levant. An Armenian colony was established at Isfahan, by Shah Abbas the Great, the ruthless conqueror of their native country, which at one time numbered 38,000 souls, but they do not now exceed

12,500. About 40,000 Armenians are found in India; Hungary and the adjacent countries contain about 10,000; and a few are scattered over Africa and America. In Turkey, they enjoy greater privileges than any other tributary people: they are the bankers or money-brokers of the government, and conduct the whole process of the mint; they also carry on the principal trades and the few manufactures which exist in the empire, and their merchants have almost the monopoly of the internal trade. The religion of the Armenians is that of the Eastern Church, and differs in no material respect from that of the Greek Christians, although they regard each other with feelings of mutual jealousy, which often rise to the bitterest animosity. The Armenian church recognises the authority, in matters of doctrine and discipline, of the patriarchs of Etchmiatchin (in Erivan), Sis (in Cilicia), and Akhthamar (on an island of Lake Van). The jurisdiction of the Armenian patriarchs of Constantinople and Jerusalem is merely titular, these patriarchates having been created by the Ottoman government, who nominate to them creatures of their own choice. The Armenian language is very harsh and uncouth in pronunciation, and its syntax is very complicated and peculiar, having more analogy, however, to the European than to the Oriental languages. Nothing is known of its history prior to the time of Miesrob, who translated the Bible into it about A. D. 405. The celebrated Armenian historian, Moses of Chorene, was his pupil. This language is still preserved in tolerable purity in the cloisters; but the common people speak a dialect more mixed and corrupt; and as this is entirely confined to themselves, all the Armenian traders are compelled to use Turkish, French, and Italian as a medium of communication; and they often understand these languages better than their own. The Armenians call themselves Haiks, or Haicans, and trace their origin, in their traditions, to Haik, a grandson of Japhet. Herodotus speaks of them as Phrygians. The original Armenians were a warlike people; yet their country has generally been tributary either to Media, Parthia, or Rome. For a short time it appears in ancient history as an independent kingdom. In the seventh century, it was subdued by the Saracens, who held it till they were dispossessed by the Turks. The Armenians subsequently threw off the Ottoman yoke; and in the reign of Richard II., Leo, king of Armenia, came into England to solicit aid against the Turks, by whom he had been driven from his kingdom. Since then, it has been alternately subjugated and ravaged by Turcomans, Persians, and Ottomans; and the country has never recovered from the ruin and depopulation occasioned by the conquests of Shah Abbas in the years 1603-5. The Haican or Armenian era commences from the reformation of their calendar, A. D. 552.

ARMORICA. The ancient name of the province of Brittany, in France, and originally applied to the whole of the northern and western coasts of Gaul, from the Pyrenees to the Rhine. The word is derived from the Celtic *mor*, or *muir*, the sea, and signifies the maritime district. The Armoric language, or that which is still in use among the inhabitants of Brittany, called by the French *Bas-breton*, is closely allied to the Cornish, Welsh, and Irish dialects; so much so as to prove the identical origin of the ancient inhabitants.

ARNO. A river of Italy, which has its source in the Apennines,

not far from Camaldoli, in the elevated district called the Casentine, about 15 miles W. of the sources of the Tiber. It flows at first towards the S. W., but near Arezzo it suddenly bends to the W. and N. W., and, after watering the rich vale at the head of which Florence is situated, called the Val d'Arno, washes the walls of Pisa, and four miles below that city falls into the Tuscan Sea.

ARNON. In ancient geography, a small river rising in the mountains of Gilead, called also the river of Gad, which flowing S. W. into the Jordan, separated the territories of the Moabites and the Ammonites. It is now called the Wady Zerka, and divides the territories included in the ancient Galaaditis from the country called the Belka, the ancient Perea.

ARRACAN (or RAKHANG). A city and territory of the Indo-Chinese Peninsula. The city of Arracan stands on the western side of the Arracan river (the Myoo or Mayoon), about two tides' journey from its mouth, in a quadrangular valley or plain about four miles in circumference, which is every where intersected by streams and water-courses, and is inundated during the rains. The houses, or rather huts, are therefore raised on piles or posts of timber, about four feet from the ground, and are composed chiefly of bamboos or timber, thatched with straw or mats. The number of houses is nearly 19,000; and that of the inhabitants, before the capture of the place by the British in the late Burmese war, is supposed to have been nearly 100,000 souls. The most curious object within the city, and the only building of durable materials, is the ancient fort, surrounded with three quadrangular concentric walls, about 20 feet high, and of considerable thickness, formed of large stones, put together with great labour. The heights which surround the city, are covered with pagodas, the gilded spires of which, shooting up from every pinnacle, and glittering in the sun, give a very singular and picturesque appearance to the place. Upwards of sixty of these curious temples can be counted at once. Many of them conceal subterranean vaults and excavated galleries; and the sculptures found in them are among the most curious and interesting monuments of Buddhist art, attesting the ancient importance and sanctity of the place, and the power of its monarchs. The province of Arracan extends for 500 miles along the eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal, from the river Naaf, which divides it from Chittagong, to Cape Negrais; being bounded on the E. by the Anoupectoumiou Mountains, which towards the S. approach within ten miles of the sea. The width of the plain no where exceeds 100 miles. The coast is studded with islands and clusters of rocks, behind which the land rises into wooded hills, diversified with valleys cultivated with rice. Large herds of elephants inhabit the forests. Arracan was invaded and conquered by Minderajee-pra, the Burmese emperor, in the year 1783; prior to which it was governed by an independent rajah. In 1825, it yielded to the arms of the British; and the province was ceded, at the peace with Burmah, in perpetuity to the East India Company, together with all the maritime territories on the eastern coast of the bay. The Arracanese or Rakhang language is believed to be the more ancient and primitive dialect of the Burmese. The national name of the people is *Marumma*, the same word, probably, as *B'rumwha*, which has been corrupted into Burmah,

and implying their derivation from the Khshetri, or warrior caste of Hindoos. In Bengal they are called Mugs, or Maugas, and their country is called the *Mogo Calinga*. The title of Mago is said to have been one of high ecclesiastical dignity, assumed by their rajahs; and the ancient name of Bahar, Magadha, is supposed to be derived from the same word. The Chinese call Arracan, Yee-kien; and the original inhabitants were probably the people called Kiayns, Kains, and Canaranes, who inhabit the country watered by the Kiayn-duem, the great western branch of the Irrawaddy. See AVA and BIRMAH.

ARRAGON. See ARAGON.

ARTA. A city of European Turkey, in the province of Romania; situated on a river of the same name, which falls into the Gulf of Arta, or Prevesa, about nine miles below the town.

ARTOIS. A province of France, according to the old territorial divisions. It was originally one of the seventeen provinces of the Netherlands; being bounded on the E. by Hainault, N. by Flanders, and S. and W. by Picardy. It derives its name from the *Atrebates*, the original inhabitants. It is a fine corn country, but is deficient in timber, and yields little wine or fruit. The title of Count of Artois is assumed by the brother of the reigning Bourbon monarch.

ASAPH, ST. A city of Flintshire, in North Wales. The diocese of its bishop does not comprise any one whole county, but consists of part of Flintshire, Denbighshire, Montgomeryshire, Merionethshire, and Shropshire.

ASCALON. In ancient geography, one of the five satrapies, or principalities, of the Philistines, or Palestines, on the coast of the Mediterranean. The city was the birth-place of Herod the Great; and ruins of temples, theatres, a Christian convent, and fortifications indicate that it has flourished under the Roman, Christian, and Saracen lords of Judea. But its ruins are now wholly deserted. It lies between Gaza and Ashdod (or Azotus).

ASCOLI. An episcopal city in the Roman states, the chief place in the united legations (or provinces) of Fermo and Ascoli, which comprise the maritime district bordering on the Adriatic, from the Esina (*Æsis*) to the confines of the Neapolitan territory; part of the ancient Picenum.

ASHANTEE. A kingdom of Western Africa, lying immediately behind the low maritime districts on the northern coast of the Gulf of Guinea. By the natives, this territory, and that of the adjoining kingdom of Dahomey, are known under the name of Ghunja; having for its western boundary the river Assinee, and for its eastern, the Lagos. The greater part of Ashantee is overrun with jungle and forests. It is intersected by the river Volta. Coomassie, the capital, is said to contain 100,000 souls; and the total population is estimated at about 1,000,000. They are by far the most powerful and brave of the barbarous nations who inhabit these regions; and their language is widely diffused. Their manners and customs are in the last degree disgusting and horrible. The leading characteristics are, the ferocious tyranny of the sovereign, who is the absolute lord of the lives of his subjects; the sanguinary nature of the laws, if such they may be called; the extreme frequency of suicides; the cruelties practised in war; the abject and horrible superstition which passes for religion; the diabolical

cal custom of immolating human victims on the burial of all persons of consequence; and the wholesale slaughters which take place on extraordinary occasions, in particular on the death of the king. The people revel in these scenes of horror, and a barbaric pomp and glitter are strangely blended with the most abominable licentiousness and unparalleled barbarities. Gold is so plentiful in Ashantee as to be less valued than iron; golden ornaments are almost universally worn; and gold dust forms the currency.

ASIA. One of the great divisions of the old or eastern continent; bounded on the N. E. and S. by the Arctic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans; on the S. W. the straits of Bab el mandeb and the Arabian Gulf separate it from Africa, with which it unites by the Isthmus of Suez; while, on the side of Europe, its boundaries are formed by the Mediterranean and Egean seas, the straits of the Dardanelles, the sea of Marmora, the Hellespont, the Black Sea, the straits of Kaffa, and a less determinate line, formed by the rivers Kuban and Terek, the Ural river, the long chain of the Ural mountains, and the straits of Waigatz. The greatest length of this portion of the earth's surface, taken obliquely, from the Isthmus of Suez to Behring's Straits, is about 7370 miles; or, under the 30th parallel, from Suez to Nanking, 6000 miles; and its breadth, from Cape Taimura, in Siberia, to Cape Comorin, the extreme point of the Indian peninsula, 4230 miles. The whole surface has been estimated at about 12,000,000 square miles, of which Chinese Asia and Russian Asia each forms a third. The principal mass is situated in the northern temperate zone; about one seventh part only belonging to the torrid zone, and one seventeenth lying within the arctic circle; but other physical circumstances extend the influence of the polar cold over nearly one half of the Asiatic continent, with this remarkable peculiarity, that the cold always increases as we proceed eastward. The oak languishes on the banks of the Argoun, in the latitude of London, 800 miles nearer to the equator than the point at which it ceases to flourish at the opposite extremity of the continent; and at Peking, in the latitude of the south of France, the severity of the winter's cold falls but little short of that at North Cape, the furthest promontory of Europe. Asia is geographically divided into five great physical regions, or names, which may be distinguished as Northern, Central, Eastern, Southern, and Western. I. Northern Asia consists of that vast desert of Siberia, which extends from the Ural Mountains to the sea of Okotsk, to the north of the Chinese empire, having for its northern boundary the Frozen Sea. It is sometimes called Asiatic Russia, as belonging to that empire. The whole population scattered over this vast area, estimated at 465,000 square marine leagues, or 4,006,000 square miles, does not exceed 2,000,000, being only four individuals to the square league. (See SIBERIA). II. Central Asia, lying between the 50th and the 30th parallels of north latitude, comprises the elevated plains of Mongolia, or Mongol Tatar, the vast desert of Kobi, or Shamo, extending over nearly 24 meridians, with a breadth varying from three to ten degrees of latitude, and the mountainous country of Tibet. In these high regions, two immense masses of mountains shoot up, and form the nucleus of all the great chains which traverse Asia. The mountains of Tibet, known under the name of

Himmaleh, or Himalaya (snowy mountains), which separate the high table-land of Tibet from the plains of Hindostan, are the loftiest on the globe, some of the peaks rising to the height of nearly 27,000 feet above the sea. To the north of this range, villages are found at from 12,000 to 15,000 feet above the sea, and vegetation extends still higher. These mountains cross the sources of nearly all the rivers that water the south and south-eastern parts of Asia. On one side, extending into Tatary, they are connected, by means of the mountains of Persia, with Mount Ararat, Mount Taurus, and Caucasus, the nucleus of Western Asia. On the other side, numerous chains descend into the Ultra-Gangetic peninsula, which they divide into long parallel valleys; and one of them is prolonged into the peninsula of Malacca. By means of the great Solimaun range, which bounds the basin of the Indus on the west, the mountains of the Indian peninsula are also connected with the Himalaya. To the north of the great desert of Kobi rises another range, of which the nucleus is Mount Bogdo. From this common centre branch out two chains. One of these, extending eastward, occupies, or traverses, Mongolia and Chinese Tatary, terminating towards the seas of Corea and Japan, while branches are prolonged into Eastern Siberia. The other chain, running southward, connects the plateau of Mongol Tatary with that of Tibet; while a secondary branch, bending westward, traverses Bucharia, and approaches the Ural mountains towards Lake Aral: on the other side, it is connected with the Beloor mountains, which separate the two Bucharias, and unite the mountains of Cashmeer and Eastern Persia. Thus, towards the west, the two principal masses are connected in every direction. III. Eastern Asia, which is insensibly blended with the central table-land, comprises three distinct divisions; Chinese Tatary, or the basin of the Amoor, China Proper, and the chain of islands and volcanic peninsulas which rise at a little distance from the eastern coast of the Asiatic continent. IV. Southern Asia, protected from the blasts of the north by the immense rampart of mountains which rise into the region of perpetual snow, and declining rapidly towards the equator, watered by numerous large rivers, which have formed vast alluvial plains of the richest soil, and enjoying almost perpetual summer; comprises some of the most fertile and populous countries of the globe. V. Lastly, Western Asia, in its vast series of salt lakes without any outlet, its high, sandy plains, its dry and serene climate, and the inconsiderable nature of its rivers, presents a physical character strikingly different from that of any of the other regions: in its general configuration, the Caspian, Euxine, and Mediterranean Seas, with the Persian and Arabian Gulfs, give it some resemblance to an immense peninsula. The total population of Asia has been supposed to amount to nearly 400,000,000; of whom 170,000,000 are assigned to the Chinese empire; 3,500,000 to Russian Asia; 45,000,000 to the empires of Burmah, Siam, Anam, and Japan; about 125,000,000 to the British Indian empire; and to the Mohammedan states of Persia and Western Asia, about 55,000,000. M. Malte Brun divides Asia into the following eighteen geographical regions. 1. Region of Caucasus. 2. Region of Asia Minor. 3. Region of the Euphrates and Tigris. 4. Region of Mount Libanus, with Palestine. 5. Arabia. 6. Persia. 7. Region of the Oxus and Lake Aral.

8. Region of the great central plain of Kalmuc and Mongol Tatarv. 9. Region of the Obi and Yenissei, or Western Siberia. 10. Eastern Siberia, with Kamtschatka. 11. Region of the Amoor, with Corea. 12. Insular region of the East. 13. China. 14. Region of the sources of the Ganges, or Tibet. 15. Region of the Ganges. 16. Region of the Indus. 17. Region of the Deccan. 18. Region of the Ultra Gangetic peninsula, or Indo-China. For the origin of the word Asia, see the next article.

ASIA MINOR, or the **LESSER ASIA**. The name given by ancient geographers to the peninsula formed by the Black Sea, the Egean, and the Mediterranean, now known under the names of Asiatic Turkey and Anatolia. It was divided from the greater Asia by Mount Taurus. The Roman prætorian province, or proconsular Asia, comprised, however, only the western part of this peninsula, including Phrygia, Mysia, Lydia, Caria, Æolia, and Ionia. The name, which is of uncertain etymology, appears to have originally designated a city and territory of Lydia, then the whole of the Lydian kingdom, and to have been gradually extended by the Greeks to other regions as they became known to them; in the same way as Africa, which originally designated only a province of the northern coast, has come to denote the whole African peninsula. The terms Asia and Asiatic appear to have been scarcely used, however, by the ancients, in the extensive latitude in which they are now taken. The whole of Northern Asia seems to have been comprised by Hippocrates in Europe, while Asia denoted only the warmer countries of the south and east. By some, Egypt and Libya were included in Asia, and the Nile was considered as the western boundary of Arabia. See **ANATOLIA**.

ASOF. See **AZOF**.

ASPHALTITES. See **DEAD SEA**.

ASSAM. A country of India, consisting of a long valley, 700 miles in length, by about 70 in average breadth, divided through its whole extent by the Brahmapootra. On the north and east, it is bounded by the mountains of Bootan and Tibet, which rise abruptly, like a wall, to the height of from 5000 to 6000 feet above the plain. On the S. W., a less elevated range separates Assam from Sylhet, and extending southward, forms the bold and lofty sweep which marks the eastern boundary of Arracan. On the west, it joins Bengal, which it resembles in its physical character and productions. Seven-eighths of the country are supposed to be overgrown with jungle, owing to which the climate is most pestilential to Europeans; and the whole population was estimated, in 1801, at less than half a million of souls. In the number of its rivers, it exceeds every other country of equal extent: many of the smaller streams are auriferous. Assam was conquered by the Burmese in 1817; but in 1825, the fall of Rungpore led to its entire evacuation by the Burmese, and it is now in the full possession of the British.

ASSINIBOINS. Properly Ossinabwoin, a native tribe of North American Indians, whose name has been given to the western branch of the Great Red River, which flows into Lake Winipeg.

ASSOUAN. The ancient Syene. The frontier town of Egypt towards Nubia, and the last place where the Arabic is vernacular. It is in

lat. $24^{\circ} 5' 23''$ N. It is referred to by the prophet Ezekiel, ch. xxix. 10, xxx. 6.

ASSYRIA. In ancient geography, the country E. of the Tigris, bounded on the N. by Armenia, E. by Media, and S. by Susiana and Chaldæa, and having Nineveh for its capital. It included, besides the province of Nineveh, or Assyria Proper, now comprised in the pashalik of Mosul; Arapachitis, bordering on Armenia; Corduene, or Gordyene, a mountainous territory, now the district of Bedlis; and Adiabene, now Amadia; all now included in Kourdistan. The ancient Babylonia appears also to have been at one time united to the Assyrian empire; comprising the districts of Sittacene, Apolloniatis, Babylonia Proper, and Chaldæa, all now belonging to the pashalik of Bagdat.

ASTERABAD. A small province of Persia on the south-eastern border of the Caspian Sea, the ancient Hyrcania Proper. It takes its name from its chief town, situated near the mouth of the river Aster, or Ester. The river Gourgaun, Koorkan, or Hurcan, divides it from Dahistan on the N. On the W. it is bounded by Mazanderan. It is in the possession of the Kajar tribe, to which the present Shah of Persia belongs, and is governed by one of the reigning family.

ASTORGA. An episcopal city of the kingdom of Leon, in Spain, and the capital of a small marquisate. It was the ancient capital of the Astures, and is styled by Pliny a magnificent city, having been ennobled by Augustus, and dignified with the title of Augusta. It is now a decayed and inconsiderable place.

ASTRAKHAN. A city and government of the Russian empire. The city of Astrakhan (or Haje Terkhan), the emporium of the commerce of Russia with the East, is situated on a long, narrow island of the Volga, about 40 miles from its entrance into the Caspian, surrounded with marshes, which in spring are very unhealthy. The town is very extensive, but ill built. It contains an old Tatar castle, now in ruins, an arsenal, an archiepiscopal palace and cathedral, and about 57 places of worship; viz. 23 Russian churches, 27 Tatarian mosques, 4 Armenian churches, 2 Roman Catholic, 1 Lutheran, and 1 Hindoo pagoda; also six monasteries and various hospitals. There is also a dock-yard and other public establishments. The silk-manufactures are very considerable, and the morocco leather manufactured here is esteemed next to the Turkish. The trade is chiefly in the hands of the Armenians. The territory of Astrakhan was an independent Tatarian sovereignty till reduced to a Russian province by the Czar Ivan Vasiliovich in A. D. 1554. It extends about 520 miles from N. to S. and 600 from E. to W., and contains between 300,000 and 400,000 inhabitants of a great diversity of tribes and nations. The Ural river divides it on the E. from the country of the Kirgniz Tatars, and forms with the Ural mountains the line of separation between Europe and Asia.

ASTURIA (or the ASTURIAS). A principality of Spain, from which the eldest son of the reigning sovereign takes his title, as the heir to the British throne is styled Prince of Wales. Asturias may be styled the Wales of Spain. This small province was at one time the only part of the country unconquered by the Moors; and amid its mountain fastnesses, Pelayo laid the foundations of the Spanish monarchy. It is bounded

by Biscay on the E., Galicia on the W., the Mediterranean on the N., and is separated from Castile and Leon on the S. by a strong barrier of high, wooded mountains. It is commonly divided into Asturia d'Oviedo and Asturia de Santillana; so called from their chief towns. The total extent of the province is 3,725 square miles, with a population of about 350,000 souls. The aspect of the country is said to bear a striking resemblance to many parts of England.

ATHAPESCOW, LAKE. A lake in the North-west territory of North America, formed by a river of the same name, so called from a tribe of Indians inhabiting its banks. It also receives the superfluous waters of the Peace river when full; at other seasons it feeds that river. The Mississippi or Churchill river is likewise connected, by means of lakes, with the river Athapescow, or Elk river; and by Slave river, the waters of lake Athapescow are discharged into the great Slave lake.

ATHENS. The capital of ancient Attica, now an inconsiderable town in the Turkish province of Livadia, seated in a plain at the head of the Gulf of Egina. Towards the close of the sixteenth century, Athens had so entirely ceased to attract the attention of travellers, that it was even supposed to have been totally destroyed; but since 1765, when the first description of the city and its antiquities appeared, it has been visited and delineated by numerous antiquaries and artists. In 1812, the town could boast of a population of 12,000 souls, not more than a fifth part of whom were Turks; and the constant influx of foreigners gave it a more lively, social, and agreeable aspect than any other place in Greece. But during the protracted revolutionary contest, it has been the scene of frightful massacre, devastating siege, and repeated conflicts, which have left little but a mass of ruins. Still, the remains of the ancient city are numerous, and pre-eminent in interest. The temple of Minerva, commonly called the Parthenon, in the ancient acropolis, or citadel, has been pronounced the most magnificent ruin in the world. Though an entire museum has been transported to England from the spoils of this wonderful edifice, which furnished the Elgin marbles, it remains without a rival. It owes its preservation, in some degree, to its having been converted, first, into a Christian church, and, when Athens fell under the Ottoman dominion, into a mosque. Other valuable remains and monuments are found in the vicinity; and the seats of the Areopagus are still discernible, notwithstanding that a Turkish cemetery now occupies the foot of the hill. Of the three ancient harbours, the *Piræus*, now called Porto Leone, alone remains, about five miles from the city.

ATHESIS. See ADIGE.

ATHOL. The most northern district of Perthshire, in Scotland, which gives the title of duke to the head of the Murray family. It extends about 43 miles in length and 30 in breadth, and is very rugged and mountainous, containing part of the ancient Caledonian forest.

ATHOS, MOUNT. NOW MONTE SANTO. A lofty peninsular promontory, stretching from the Macedonian coast into the Egean Sea, on the south-western side of the Gulf of Contessa. The mountain itself is seven miles in length and three in breadth, and is joined to the continent by a low isthmus half a league in breadth, through which Xerxes is recorded to have cut a passage for his fleet. It derives its

present name from the number of Greek monasteries built upon it, amounting at one time to nearly thirty, and which, protected alike by nature and art, as well as by the reputation for sanctity enjoyed by the monks of the holy mountain, afforded a secure asylum, in the middle ages, to men of learning. Their chief occupation is said to have been the transcription of books, of which each monastery boasted of a large collection.

ATLANTIC. The Atlantic Ocean is the name given to the great basin of waters that separates Europe and Africa, on the east, from the American continent on the west. It is divided by the equator into the North and South Atlantic. The name was given by the ancients to the sea beyond the Pillars of Hercules, from the ridge of Mount Atlas, which stretches along the coast of the Mediterranean beyond the Straits of Gibraltar into the then unknown ocean. Herodotus states, that the entire sea navigated by the Greeks (i. e. the Mediterranean), the Atlantic Sea, and the Red Sea (or Indian Sea), were all one and the same; that is, communicating with each other; these being all the seas then known, except the Caspian, which he mentions as a fourth, separate and alone, not communicating with any other. The Atlantic, however, immense as it appeared to the ancient navigators, who yet had no just ideas of its extent, is only an arm of that vast ocean which, under the names of the Indian, the Pacific, and the Eastern, extends from pole to pole. From the nearest point of the African coast to that of Brazil, it is 2300 miles over. See OCEAN.

ATLAS. A lofty chain of mountains traversing Morocco and Barbary from N. E. to S. W., and separating them from the Sahara, or Desert. These mountains appear to consist of a double range, the smaller one bordering on the Mediterranean, and the southern or interior on the Sahara. In some parts, indeed, they form a triple chain, of which the middle range is the loftiest. In Barbary, the ancient Numidia, the maritime chain consists of a succession of hills, rising in terraces, and wooded to their summits. Behind these, and separated from them by the longitudinal basin of the Shelliff, rises a second chain, which attains a considerable elevation under the parallel of $35^{\circ} 55'$, where the Jebel Wanashreese, or Gueneseris, the ancient *Zalacus*, towers over the surrounding mountains, its summit generally covered with snow. This interior chain attains, however, its greatest elevation in the kingdom of Morocco, rising there above the line of perpetual snow, which, under the parallel of 32° , must exceed 12,000 feet above the sea. The snowy peaks which bear S. E. from the city of Morocco, are discernible at sea 20 miles from the coast, and consequently from 170 to 200 miles from the mountains; which requires an elevation equal to that of the loftiest mountains of Europe. Its ancient name seems to be here preserved in a corrupt form, in the *Jebel Tedla*. Herodotus describes Atlas as a mountain circular on all sides, and having its summits constantly concealed by clouds, whence the people of the country called it the Pillar of Heaven. By Solinus, Atlas is described as a mountain the snowy summit of which shines with nocturnal fires. Both descriptions receive some confirmation from the account of the Mauritanian Atlas given by Col. Keatinge, who describes its nebulous region as exhibiting during the summer solstice, after sunset, a blaze of lightning and electrical fluid. Some have supposed

the Peak of Teneriffe to be the Atlas of the ancients; but Humboldt inclines to the opinion, that Atlas was the same mountain that was also known under the name of Dyris, probably the Mount Daran of the Arabian geographers. The inhabitants of these mountains are a race distinct from either the Moors of the cities or the Arabs of the plains, and are known under the name of Berbers and Shellooks. See **BARBARY, BERBER, and MOROCCO.**

ATMOSPHERE, from *ατμος*, vapour, and *σφαῖρα*, sphere. The body of air and vapour which surrounds the earth to a considerable height, partaking of both its diurnal and its annual motion. The atmospheric fluids which compose this celestial ocean, may be divided into three classes: the first comprehends air, or the atmospheric fluid properly so called, consisting of oxygen and azotic gas in the proportions of 27 and 73; the second consists of aqueous and other vapours suspended in the atmospheric fluid; while the third is composed of the various aeriform fluids which indicate their existence in the atmosphere either visibly or by their effects. The pressure of a column of air reaching down from the extremity of the atmosphere to the level of the sea, is equal to the weight of a column of mercury of the same thickness, 28 inches in height, and of a column of water 33 feet in height. Hence, the elevation of mercury in the barometer, and the ascent of water in pumps. As the column of mercury in the barometer is counterpoised by a column of air of equal weight, so, whatever causes make the air heavier or lighter, the pressure will be thereby increased or lessened, and the mercury of course will rise or fall. Thus, too, this instrument, by indicating the pressure or weight of atmospheric air, serves to measure the various elevations on the surface of the earth. It having been demonstrated, that, when the densities are in geometrical progression, the altitudes are in arithmetical progression, we are able to ascertain the one from the other. The pressure which the air exerts on a man, the surface of whose body is 15 square feet, is 32,505 pounds; and the variation of a single line in the height of the mercury indicates a change of 138 pounds in the pressure of the air. The diminution of the weight of the air upon very high mountains, combined with other circumstances, occasions vertigo, nausea, hæmorrhage, and feelings of general uneasiness. See **CLIMATE.**

ATTALIA. A city and port on the southern coast of Asia Minor, seated at the head of a gulf to which it gives name, the ancient Sea of Pamphylia. The Turks call it Adalia, while the Italians have corrupted it into Sattalia. It is the chief place in the district of Tekieh, which includes the coast of Pamphylia and Lycia. It received its name from its founder, Attalus Philadelphus.

ATTICA. One of the states of ancient Greece, comprising the southern extremity of the Hellenic continent; bounded on the N. by Boeotia, N. E. and E. by the Gulf of Euripus (now Negropont), on the S. by the Saronic Gulf, and on the W. by Boeotia, Mount Cithæron, and the territory of Megara. It extended about 60 miles from N. W. to S. E. and about 56 miles in breadth, and contained a population of about half a million. Its chief cities were, Athens, Eleusis, Rhamnus, and Marathon. Under the Ottomans, it was included in the province of Livadia, and in the pashalik of Egripo, or Negropont.

ATTOK (or **ATAK**). A river of Caubul, or Eastern Persia, which falls into the Indus a little above the fort of Attok, in lat. $33^{\circ} 15'$. Or, rather, the name which the Indus itself bears, below that junction, as far as Moultan. The word signifies limit; and the natives of India were forbidden, by a religious interdict, to cross the Attok, which was the sacred boundary of their land. Nadir Shah made this river the boundary between the Persian and Mogul empires. The fort of Attok was built by the Emperor Akbar in A. D. 1581.

AUDIENZA (**AUDIENCE**). The name given to a supreme tribunal or council in the Spanish viceroyalties, composed of Europeans, who were not allowed to hold lands or to marry in the country, and which was intended to act as a check upon the absolute power of the viceroy. This body had the privilege of corresponding directly with the council of the Indies at home. As the jurisdiction of these courts extended over several provinces, their name has come to designate geographically the grand divisions which they comprised. They were twelve in number; the seats of which were, Mexico and Guadalajara, in New Spain, Guatemala, the Havannah, Caracas, Bogota, Quito, Lima, Cuzco, Charcas, Santiago in Chile, and Buenos Ayres.

AUGILA. A town and district of Africa, on the caravan route from Siwah, in the Ammonian oasis, to Mourzouk, in Fezzan. Augila is itself an oasis in the midst of the great Libyan desert; and its small *fallo* (or district) comprises only three villages. It is mentioned by Herodotus as famous for its dates.

AUGSBURG. A city of Bavaria, situated at the confluence of the Wertach and the Lech. It was formerly one of the free and imperial cities of Germany, the capital of an episcopal sovereignty, now incorporated with the kingdom of Bavaria. It was originally called Vindelicia, as having been the capital of the Vindelici. On being made a Roman colony, it received the name of Augusta Vindelicorum, whence its present appellation is derived. Augsburg possesses an historic interest from its connexion with the civil and ecclesiastical annals of Germany, having been the seat of several remarkable diets or councils; and the celebrated confession of the Protestant faith, drawn up by Luther and Melancthon, takes its usual title, 'the Augsburg confession,' from having been presented to the Emperor Charles V. at the diet held in this city in 1530.

AURUNGABAD. A city and province of the Deccan, or Southern India. The city of Aurungabad, the favourite residence of Aurungzebe, from whom it takes its name, was at one time the capital of the viceroyalty of the Deccan, and afterwards of the Nizam's dominions. It has now ceded that honour to Hyderabad. The province, which lies in the heart of the original Mahratta country, and is traversed by the Godavery, is now divided between the Nizam and the Bombay Presidency. The islands of Bombay and Salsette were originally included in this province, which has the sea for its western boundary, touches upon Gujerat and Khandesh on the N. W., has Berar on the N. E. and E., and is bounded southward by the provinces of Naundeer, Beeder, and Bejapoor: its length is about 300 miles, and its average breadth 160.

AUSONIA. One of the ancient names given by the classic poets to Italy. Ausonia was originally synonymous with Opica, or Campania

to its widest extent, comprehending Latium; but it afterwards signified the whole western coast on the *Mare Inferum*.

AUSTERLITZ. A small town of Moravia, 12 miles E. S. E. of Brunn. This place has acquired distinction as the scene of a sanguinary and eventful battle between the French and Austro-Russian armies, in December, 1805, which terminated in the signal defeat of the latter, and led to the humiliating treaty of Presburg.

AUSTRALASIA. The name given by some modern geographers, with doubtful propriety, to the immense archipelago which extends between the Indian seas and the great ocean, and which is considered as forming a fifth division of the world. M. Malte Brun designates this grand division by the name of Oceanica; comprising, first, the north-western groupe of the Malay Islands; secondly, New Holland and the surrounding islands; and thirdly, the islands included under the name of Polynesia. This arrangement and nomenclature are, however, scarcely likely to become generally adopted, although Oceanica is a term far more appropriate than Australasia, or Southern Asia, as denoting these various groupes. By some geographers, the latter term is restricted to the central groupe, which may be conveniently distinguished as the Austral or Australian islands, the word Australia being limited to New Holland itself. See AUSTRALIA and AUSTRAL.

AUSTRALIA. The name given in modern geography to the southern continent, more commonly known as New Holland, and originally designated as Terra Australis, or Southern Land. This vast island was first made known to Europe by the Dutch, who coasted its western shore in 1605, as far as lat. $13^{\circ} 45'$ S. The southern and western coasts were further explored by Dutch navigators; in 1770, its eastern shores were traced by Captain Cook; and the more recent surveys of Captains Flinders and King have nearly completed the outline with scientific accuracy. The north-western coast, however, has been hitherto but imperfectly explored; and the interior is, for the most part, terra incognita. Australia lies between the parallels of 10° and 25° S., its extreme extent from N. to S. being about 2000 miles; its extreme longitude about 2500 miles. Its outline is very irregular, the south-eastern extremity projecting more than 500 miles beyond some parts of the southern coast, and forming with Van Diemen's Island, Bass's Strait. On the north-east, Torres' Strait, the navigation of which is particularly dangerous, owing to its being almost filled up with coral reefs and shoals, separates Cape York, the northernmost point of New Holland, from New Guinea. To the west of Cape York, the great gulf of Carpentaria forms a sweeping indenture in the line of coast, above 400 miles in depth, and 300 miles broad at the head of the gulf. About 400 miles to the westward of this gulf, the coast-line trends to the S. W., and meets the western coast at North-west Cape, 700 miles S. of the parallel of Cape York. The total circumference may be estimated at nearly 8000 miles. The whole tract of the eastern coast, and the eastern part of the southern coast, the parts first seen by British navigators, have received the general name of New South Wales. On the eastern coast, a bold shore of sand-stone cliffs affords some of the best harbours, among which are Botany Bay, Port Jackson, Broken Bay, and Port Hunter. Moreton

Bay, in lat. $27^{\circ} 30'$ S., receives the Brisbane, the largest river hitherto discovered running eastward. The northern extremity of the western coast is low, sandy, and barren, presenting nothing to attract the navigator or settler; and this appears to be the general character of the coasts of the great gulf of Carpentaria, and of that part of the northern coast west of the gulf, which bears the name of Arnheim's Land. Before Arnheim's Bay, however, are several groupes of islands, in which are found fertile and well watered valleys, clothed with the wild nutmeg and cabbage-palm; and some of these islands are frequented by innumerable green turtle. The north-western coast, known under the name of De Witt's Land, is the least explored. In the dry season, the heat is excessive, and the parched shores are covered in many places with salt and saline plants, and have the appearance of being periodically inundated. The western coast is not of a more promising aspect. Shark's Bay is the only inlet that has been discovered in this dreary region; and the only part that seems adapted for cultivation, is the district on the banks of Swan River, which falls into the ocean in lat. $32^{\circ} 4'$ S. The middle part of the western coast, north of Swan River, has received the name of Edel's Land; that above Shark's Bay is called Endracht, or Concord Land. The south-western coast is named Leeuwin's Land (or Lion's Land), from the Dutch ship that first visited it in 1660. Cape Leeuwin is the S. W. point. To the E. of Leeuwin's Land, the southern coast forms a bight, the shores of which bear the name of Nuyts' Land. They are composed of sandy cliffs, forming a level platform, and are supposed by Captain Flinders to be the exterior line of a vast coral reef. Beyond the eastern point of this bight, is a gulf 70 leagues deep, called Spencer's Gulf, and separated by a peninsula from Gulf St. Vincent. Near the entrance of the former is Port Lincoln, an excellent harbour; and on the coast of Bass's Strait is Port Philip, which is entered from a large bay, by a channel half a mile in width, leading to a basin 150 miles in circuit. Except a small river, however, its shores are almost destitute of fresh water, which is the case with the greater part of the coast. Most of the gulfs that have been explored, lead to nothing, receiving no rivers, and scarcely any rills. Nearly all the salt-water rivers are navigable for about 20 miles only; and the greater portion of those to the E. of the Blue Mountains, which rise 60 miles from the eastern coast, originate at a distance of not more than 30 miles in a direct line from the sea, although their winding course may be sometimes twice that length. Owing to this remarkable deficiency of navigable rivers, the general poverty of the soil, and the precariousness of the harvests, the country can never be adapted for agricultural colonization, although the climate and boundless extent of pasture may admit of the rearing of flocks and herds. See NEW SOUTH WALES, SWAN RIVER, and VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

AUSTRAL ISLANDS. Besides Australia, or New Holland, the central groupe of the islands of the Great Ocean, which it is proposed to distinguish by this name, consist of Van Diemen's Island (formerly supposed to be a part of New Holland), New Zealand, New Guinea, New Britain, and New Ireland, Solomon's Islands, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, and some smaller islets; all peopled, for the most part, by a negro race, extremely wild and barbarous, but varying in

the shade of complexion as well as in physical character. See PAPUA and NEW ZEALAND.

AUSTRIA. An empire comprehending the larger part of the countries formerly included in the Germanic empire, together with the kingdom of Hungary, Dalmatia, Istria, Venice, and Lombardy; comprising a surface of nearly 300,000 square miles, with a population of 32,000,000. This empire is bounded by Bavaria, Silesia, and Poland on the N.; the Russian empire, Moldavia, and Wallachia on the E.; Turkey, the Adriatic, and the Italian states on the S.; and Piedmont, Switzerland, and Bavaria on the W. In territorial extent and population, it ranks the third among European empires, not reckoning their colonies, of which Austria has none. The archduchy of Austria, otherwise called Austria Proper, the hereditary states of the house of Austria, consisted of a portion only of what was afterwards comprehended in the circle of Austria; forming an area of only 12,092 square miles, with a population of about 2,000,000. This territory is bounded on the N. by Bohemia and Moravia, E. by Hungary, S. by Styria, and W. by Salzburg and Bavaria, and is intersected by the Danube. It corresponds to the Upper Pannonia of the ancients. Its present name is derived from the German word, *Esterich*, eastern, alluding to its geographical position with respect to the western parts of Germany. The circle of Austria, the largest of the ten circles of the German empire, comprehended, besides Austria Proper, the duchies of Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola (acquired by the Duke of Austria in 1294), the country of the Tyrol (acquired in 1364), the principalities of Brixen and Trent, part of Friuli, certain districts in Suabia, several domains belonging to the Teutonic order, and (since 1802) Salzburg and part of Passau: the whole including an area of nearly 30,000 square miles, with a population of about 5,000,000. The house of Austria is descended from the ancient dukes of Alsace; and their princes originally bore the title of Count of Hapsburg, from the castle of that name on the Aar, in Switzerland. In 1438, Albert II., duke of Austria, was elected emperor of Germany; and the imperial crown has been worn by his descendants in almost uninterrupted succession. The Emperor Maximilian, grandfather to Charles V., acquired the territory of the Netherlands by marriage; and in like manner his son Philip I., by espousing the heiress of the Spanish crown, obtained the possession of that kingdom, with its American colonies. The united kingdoms of Germany, the Netherlands, and Spain descended to his successor, Charles V., who, about the year 1527, added those of Hungary, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and Lusatia, when Austria appeared in the zenith of her glory. Under Philip II. the Seven United Provinces revolted against the Spanish yoke; and at the conclusion of the thirty years' war, in 1648, Austria was compelled to cede Alsace to France, and Lusatia to Saxony. For this she soon indemnified herself by the acquisition of Transylvania. Belgium, the Milanese, the kingdom of Naples, and the island of Sardinia, were acquired by Austria early in the eighteenth century; but of these, Sardinia was first exchanged with the duke of Savoy for the island of Sicily, and the two Sicilies were subsequently made over to the Infant Don Carlos of Spain, in exchange for the duchies of Parma and Piacenza, which were afterwards forcibly resumed by Spain. In

1742, also, after a long struggle, Prussia obtained the greater part of Silesia and the country of Glatz. In 1773, on the first dismemberment of Poland, Austria acquired Galicia and Ladomeria; in 1778, she obtained some accessions of territory on the side of Bavaria; and in 1796, a great part of Poland. But in the war with the French republic, the empire was shorn of half its dimensions, by the loss of Lombardy and the Venetian states, the Tyrol, and Suabia. In 1805, a termination was put to the Germanic constitution by Napoleon; and the title of emperor of Austria was substituted for those of emperor of Germany and king of the Romans. The disastrous war of 1809 enabled Napoleon to dictate, as the conditions of peace, the union of the emperor's daughter to himself in marriage, and the cession of the provinces of Carniola, Trieste, the greater part of Croatia, part of Galicia, and Saltzburg; the whole including 45,000 square miles, with nearly 3,500,000 of inhabitants. But the congress of Vienna restored to Austria almost the whole of what she had lost; and this overgrown and ill-compacted empire now comprises the following kingdoms or provinces. 1. Kingdom of Bohemia. 2. Margravate of Moravia. 3. Dutchy of Silesia. 4. Austria Proper, below the Enns. 5. Austria Proper, above the Enns, with the Innviertel, and Saltzburg. 6. Dutchy of Styria. 7. Dutchy of Carinthia. 8. Illyria, and part of Croatia. 9. Coast District. 10. Tyrol and Voralberg. 11. Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. 12. Dalmatia. 13. Kingdom of Galicia. 14. Kingdom of Hungary. 15. Transylvania. Besides six frontier military governments, comprising about 800,000 souls, which are not consolidated with the civil administration. The principal cities and towns are, Vienna, the capital of the empire, and the centre of its commerce, situated at the confluence of the Vien with the Danube; Prague, the capital of Bohemia, and the second city in the empire; Presburg, the capital of Hungary; Buda, formerly considered as the Hungarian capital; Lemberg, the capital of Galicia; Gratz, the capital of Styria; Olmutz, the ancient capital, and Brunn, the present capital of Moravia; Saltzburg, Carlstadt, Lintz, Schemnitz, and Kremnitz, in the mining districts; Trent; Troppau; Trieste, in Istria; and, in Austrian Italy, Milan, the capital, Verona, Brescia, Padua, Venice, and Pavia. As appendages to the empire may be added, the dependent Italian states, viz. grand dutchy of Tuscany; dutchy of Modena; dutchy of Massa and Carrara; and dutchy of Parma. The titles of the emperor are, Emperor of Austria; King of Jerusalem, Hungary, Bohemia, Lombardy and Venice, Dalmatia, Croatia, Slavonia, Galicia, and Ladomeria; Archduke of Austria; Duke of Lorraine, Saltzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Upper and Lower Silesia; Sovereign Prince of Transylvania, Marquis of Moravia, Count of Hapsburg and Tyrol, &c. See GERMANY, HUNGARY, ITALY, VIENNA, &c.

AUTOCHTHONES (i. e. self-sprung). A Greek term applied to those who are born on the land they inhabit, as distinguished from settlers; and used in reference to the indigenous inhabitants or supposed aboriginal natives of a country.

AUVERGNE. A province of France, in the old division; now forming the two departments of the Cantal and Puy de Dome. It was bounded, N. by the Bourbonnais, E. by Forez and Velay, S. by the Cevennes and Rovertgue, and W. by Limosin, Quercy, and La

Marche. Clermont, the capital of Auvergne, is situated in the midst of a very remarkable range of volcanic hills. The Puy de Dome and its connected chain of elevations, about 70 in number, form, with the accumulation of scorix and ashes, a high, irregular ridge, trending N. and S., about 18 miles in length and two in width. These hills are all volcanic cones, varying in elevation from 500 to 1000 feet, and covered with thin herbage and forests of beech. The whole of the surrounding district exhibits the traces of volcanic phenomena, and is, to the geologist, one of the most interesting in France.

AVA. A city of the Burman empire, and at different times the capital. Its name was improperly transferred by the Portuguese to the whole country watered by the Irrawaddy, and to that river itself. The name of the city is properly Aungwa. It is situated several days' voyage up the country, in lat. $21^{\circ} 51' N.$, long. $95^{\circ} 58' E.$ See **BERMAH**.

AVALANCHE. A fall of a large mass of ice and snow from the sides of mountains, sometimes accompanied with pieces of rock or earth. Such occurrences are frequent in Savoy, Switzerland, and in many of the Alpine passes, where they often prove most destructive.

AVARS. A predatory tribe who first appeared on the banks of the Danube, A. D. 560, and established themselves in Upper Hungary. They are supposed to have been related to the Huns, if not the same people; and from them, Bavaria is said to have taken its name.

AVERNO. A lake of Neapolitan Italy, the ancient Avernus; celebrated by the ancients for its poisonous qualities. It is a circular sheet of water, about a mile and a half in circumference, and in many places nearly 190 feet deep, and is supposed to occupy the crater of an extinct volcano. The waters must have lost the deleterious quality attributed to them, as the lake, in winter, abounds with water-fowl.

AVIGNON. A city of France, situated on the banks of the Rhone, in the department of Vaucluse; famous for having been during seventy years of the fourteenth century the seat of the papal court, as the residence of the Roman pontiff.

AVON (from the Welsh *awon*, a flow of water). The name of several British rivers. The most considerable of these falls into the Severn. Another of the name joins the Stour, at Christchurch, Hampshire, and falls into the English channel. A third, flowing from S. Wales, enters the Bristol channel near Neath. A fourth, in N. Wales, falls into the sea at Barmouth. The Avon of Scotland separates Stirling from Linlithgow, and falls into the Frith of Forth.

AXIM. A town, river, and district of the Gold Coast, belonging to the fertile country of Ahanta. The Portuguese founded the first settlement here, and built a compact fort upon the western promontory of Cape Three Points, from which they were driven by the Dutch in 1642.

AXIS. A line drawn through the centre of any body, round which it revolves. Thus, in astronomy, an axis is an imaginary right line supposed to pass through the centre of any planet or heavenly body, about which it performs its diurnal revolutions. The axis of the zodiac is a line supposed to pass through the earth, and terminate in the poles.

AXUM. The ancient capital of Abyssinia, situated about 120 miles

from the port of Adulis on the Red Sea, in the province of Tigré. In the second century, it was a place of considerable trade; and from a Greek inscription found at Axum, it appears that, in the fourth century, it was the capital of a powerful empire, the sovereign of which laid claim to dominion over great part of Arabia. The Greek language had at that time become familiar as either the court language or that of the learned; and with it the Axomites, or their rulers, had adopted the gods of Greece. About the same time as the date of this inscription, A. D. 330, the gospel is supposed to have been first preached to this nation by Frumentius, ordained the first bishop of Axum, by Athanasius, then patriarch of Alexandria. The Abyssinians are termed Axomites by the Roman writers, and their capital Axoma.

AYRSHIRE. An extensive county of Scotland, bordering, westward, on the Frith of Clyde and the Irish channel, and bounded on the N. by Renfrewshire, E. by the shires of Lanark and Dumfries, and on the S. by Galloway. In the ridge of hills which intersect the district of Carrick, in this county, almost all the rivers of the S. of Scotland originate; the Tweed, Esk, Nith, Annan, and Urr flowing to the E. and S., and the Stinchar, Girvan, Doon, Ayr, and Lugar flowing westward into the Irish channel. The country abounds with rich pastures, and is famous for its breed of cattle and its cheese. It possesses also inexhaustible beds of coal and other mineral treasures. Ayr, the chief town, and a royal burgh, is situated near the mouth of the river of the same name, which forms a harbour for small vessels.

AZERBIJAN. See **AJERBIJAN.**

AZIMUTH. An arc of the horizon contained between a circle passing from the zenith through the centre of the object and the northern or southern point of the horizon. Azimuth circles are represented on the globe by the quadrant of altitude, when screwed on the zenith. On these azimuths is reckoned the height of the stars, and of the sun when not in the meridian.

AZOF (or Azov). A dilapidated fortress, situated near one of the mouths of the Don, from which the sea of Asof, the *Palus Maotis* of the ancients, and the *Mar de Zabacchi* of the middle ages, takes its present name. This sea, surrounded on all sides with Russian territory, is united to the Black Sea by the Cimmerian Bosphorus. Its greatest length, not including the Bay of Taganrog, is 200 versts, or about 150 miles; its greatest breadth, 160 versts. Besides the Don, which discharges its waters into it by thirteen mouths, several considerable rivers fall into it, the most celebrated of which is the Kuban. This sea is shallow throughout, and seems to be gradually filling up with the alluvial earth brought down by the Don. The deepest soundings are from 35 to 40 feet; and during the prevalence of easterly winds, the waters are driven back, so that the depth is seldom more than 14 feet, and a passage is often practicable over the sand from Jagan Rock to the opposite coast. From November to March, it is liable to be frozen, and navigation is rarely safe earlier than April. A new island, at some distance from shore, was thrown up on September 5, 1799, with phenomena evidently volcanic.

AZORES. A groupe of islands, of volcanic formation, in the Atlantic Ocean, situated between the 37th and 40th N. parallels, and about 800 miles from the western shore of Portugal, to which country they

belong. They consist of three separate clusters, and have been sometimes called the Tercera Islands, from the name of the principal island. Azor, or açor, signifies a falcon; and the name is said to have been given to them by the Portuguese, on account of the numerous goshawks found there.

AZOTUS (or **ASHDOD**). One of the five cities of the Philistines, situated on an eminence in the coast route from Jaffa to El Arish, between the sites of Ekron and Ascalon. The ancient city was so strong as to have withstood a siege of 29 years from Psammetichus, king of Egypt, when it fell at length, B. C. 1124. The modern town, which still retains the name of Shdood, is an inconsiderable place, containing between 2000 and 3000 inhabitants. It exhibits few vestiges of antiquity, except a few marble pillars: but most of the houses are of stone.

B

BAALBEK. See **BALBEC**.

BAALGAD. See **PANIAS**.

BABEL. See **BABYLON**.

BABELMANDEL. Properly Bab-el-mandeb, or mondoub, the gate of tears. The straits at the mouth or southern extremity of the Red Sea, communicating with the Indian Ocean. A mountainous island in the middle of the strait, about five miles in circumference, divides it into two parts. The eastern channel, though the narrower, is most frequented, as it is free from shoals: it is about three miles in width, and has from 20 to 30 fathoms water. The wider, or western channel, is much obstructed by rocks and islets. This ominous name was given to the straits by the Arabs, on account of their so often proving fatal to inexperienced navigators.

BABYLON. There appears to have been three cities of this name, 1. Babel, or Babylon, the ancient capital of Chaldea. 2. Babylon of Egypt, the site of which is occupied by Old Cairo. 3. A modern city of Babylonia, referred to 1 Pet. v. 13; perhaps the same as Seleucia, or as Hillah. The Chaldean Babylon was seated in the plain of Shinar, on a branch of the Euphrates, which divided the city into two parts. According to Herodotus, it formed a square of 480 stadia, or about 15 miles on each side. It was therefore a walled province, rather than a city, including large tracts of cultivated ground, besides parks, gardens, fields, and cemeteries. The best idea of it may be taken from the descriptions of the modern capital of China, the wall of which is said to be six leagues in compass, enclosing an area which is occupied to a great extent with temples, cemeteries, fields, gardens, the imperial palace and park, and lakes. The supposed traces of the ancient city begin to shew themselves about six miles from the town of Hillah, on the Euphrates, and nearly 13 leagues S. of Bagdad, the whole country exhibiting here and there detached masses of bricks and bitumen. Three mounds attract particular attention, from their extraordinary magnitude, which have received the names of the *Birz Nemrod* (Nimrod's tower), the *Mujellibah* (or subverted), and *El Kasr* (the castle); to which may be added a fourth, at the eastern extremity of the ruins, called *Al Heimar*. The entire question respecting the

site and ruins of Babylon is involved, however, in great obscurity. The whole of the surrounding country is now a barren, dreary desert, frequented only by Arab hordes, and, being periodically inundated, is alternately a lake, a swamp, and an arid waste.

BABYLONIA. In ancient geography, a kingdom or province, occupying the lower part, or delta, of the Euphrates; bounded on the N. by Mesopotamia, E. by the Tigris, W. by Arabia Deserta, and S. by the Persian Gulf. It corresponds, in its greatest extent, to the modern pashalik of Bagdad; comprehending the ancient Sittarene, Apolloniatis, Babylonia Proper (now Irak Arabi), and Chaldea, to which last the district of Bassora is supposed to correspond. Babylonia was at one time comprised in the Assyrian empire, as a tributary state or province. On the destruction of Nineveh, the Assyrian capital, by the united armies of the Medes and Chaldeans, B.C. 604, the seat of empire was transferred to Babylon. When the latter city fell before Cyrus, its imperial honours were transferred to Susa, or Shushan, in Persia. Babylon was not, however, wholly deserted or ruined in the time of Alexander; and the Macedonian Conqueror is recorded to have formed the design of making it his capital; a project which was defeated by his untimely death. Under the Syro-Macedonian kings, Seleucia, on the western bank of the Tigris, about 45 miles N. of Babylon, became the capital of the Macedonian conquests in Upper Asia, and it was indebted for its magnificence to the plunder of Babylon. Seleucia was doomed in its turn to fall before the Romans, who laid it waste with fire and sword, massacring the inhabitants. Ctesiphon, its commercial rival, and which was also built with the spoils of Babylon, shared the fate of Seleucia; but it afterwards recovered, and became, under the Persian monarchs, one of the great capitals of the East, and resisted the utmost efforts of the Emperor Julian. It retained its importance till the Persian empire fell before the naked robbers of the Arabian desert, the army of the Khalif, A.D. 641. The sack of Ctesiphon (or Madain) by the invaders, was followed by its desertion and gradual decay; and Kufah eventually succeeded to the honours of Babylon, Seleucia, and Ctesiphon. The Arabian conquests were followed by the foundation of Bassora, which may thenceforward be considered as the capital of Chaldea. Kufah, where the Son-in-law of Ali had established his tent, and where he perished by the hand of an assassin, became for a short time; under the first of the Abbassides, the capital of the khalifate. But Almansor, the second khalif of that dynasty, in 766, transferred his court to his new city of Bagdad, on the banks of the Tigris; which, though it has greatly declined from its splendour and importance under the khalifs, still ranks as the capital of Irak Arabi (or the Arabian Irak); the modern name of the region which comprises the ancient Babylonia. See BAGDAD and IRAK ARABI.

BACTRIA (or BACTRIANA). In ancient geography, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the W. by Margiana, and S. by the Paropamisian range: its northern and eastern limits are less precisely determinable. The province of Bactria had the Oxus, or Jiboon, for its northern boundary; but the Bactrian kingdom comprised all Transoxiana, or the Mesopotamia of the Oxus and Jaxartes, and even extended southward beyond the mountains. Bactra, the capital, the modern Balkh,

was the key of central Asia, and the emporium of the trade carried on between India and China on the one hand, and western Asia on the other, by the route of the Caspian gates. Next to Bactra, Maracanda (now Samarcand) was the most important of the thousand cities of the Bactrian kingdom. The coins of the Bactrian sovereigns, bearing legends in the Zend character, were still current at Baroach in the second century. See BALKH and BUKHARIA.

BADAJOS. The frontier town of Spanish Estremadura on the side of Portugal, seated on the southern side of the Guadiana. Though very strongly fortified, it was taken by storm, by the British and Portuguese under Lord Wellington, in 1812, after a very sanguinary contest.

BADAKSHAN. See BUDUKSHAUN.

BADEN. A grand-duchy of Germany, lying chiefly on the eastern bank of the Rhine, and intersected by the Maine and the Neckar: it comprises an area of 4480 square miles, with a population of about 1,200,000. The possessions of the house of Baden have undergone repeated and somewhat complicated changes of limit and distribution. The original margravate formed a compact territory, part of the circle of Suabia, surrounded by Spire, Wirtemberg, the bishopric of Strasburg, and the Rhine; but the margrave was also count of Eberstein, and possessed detached territories in Luxemburg, Alsace, and on the left bank of the Rhine. When the possessions on that side of the Rhine were ceded to France by the peace of Luneville, the margrave obtained, as an indemnity, the bishopric of Constance, and other secularized ecclesiastical states and abbeys, with the title of elector. In 1806, Baden was further aggrandized, as the reward of adherence to a French alliance, and was erected into a grand-duchy; and these various acquisitions and interchanges were all guaranteed by the congress of Vienna in 1815. The original division of the territories into a margravate, a landgravate, and a palatinate, have, since 1809, been superseded by a distribution into nine circles, having for their chief towns, respectively, Constance, Villingen, Lorrach, Freyburg, Offenburg, Rustadt, Durlach, Mannheim, and Wertheim. The residence of the court is at Karlsruhe. Baden, formerly the capital of the upper margravate, to which it gave its name, is now an inconsiderable place. It derives its own name and origin from its mineral hot baths, which were known to the Romans before the Christian era. Baden (i. e. baths) is the name of several other places in Germany, which in like manner owe their origin to mineral springs. There is a Baden in Lower Austria, 12 miles S. S. W. of Vienna, much frequented by invalids from that capital; also a Baden in the Swiss canton of Aargau, the *Therma Helvetica* of the Romans, 14 miles N. W. of Zurich, which gives its name to the district; and a Baden in the Valais, more commonly known under the name of the Baths of Leuck.

BÆTICA. One of the three provinces of Spain, according to the Roman divisions; comprising Andalusia and part of Estremadura. It had the Guadiana for its northern and western boundary, and took its name from the Bætis (now Guadalquivir), by which it was intersected.

BAFFIN'S BAY. A large gulf of North America, between the parallels of 70° and 80°, opening into the Atlantic through Baffin's and

Davis's Straits, and communicating also with Hudson's Bay and Lancaster's Sound.

BAGDAD. A city of Turkish Asia, situated on both banks of the Tigris, and the capital of one of the largest pashaliks, or viceroyalties, in the Ottoman dominions. The dominion of the pasha extends from Orfa, in Mesopotamia, to Bassora, on the Persian Gulf, and from Sherzoon to the ruins of Babylon, on the Euphrates; having for its northern boundary, Mount Sinjar and the pashalik of Diarbekir. It comprises therefore the whole of ancient Babylonia and Chaldea, with part of Mesopotamia and Assyria, extending into the modern Kourdistan, and forming an area of about 178,000 square miles. The pasha can raise from 30,000 to 50,000 troops, and yields but little submission to the Porte. The city of Bagdad, founded by the Khalif Almansor in 766, and which rose into great splendour under the famous Haroon al Raschid, has been exposed to frequent ravages in the constant wars between the Moguls, or the Persians, and the Ottomans. In every age, as far as the records of history ascend, its territory has been the debateable ground and seat of war between the eastern and western empires. Situated on the high road of the eastern traffic, it is still a place of considerable trade and opulence, containing about 80,000 inhabitants, of whom 50,000 are Arabs. The manners of the citizens are distinguished by a certain degree of polish, while luxury and licentiousness are carried by them to the highest pitch of oriental notions. The climate, in summer, is almost insupportably hot; in winter, it is generally of a delicious softness, although ice is not unknown. During the spring torrents, the surrounding country is inundated, and Bagdad has the appearance of a fortified island. The city and its suburbs on the western side of the Tigris are connected by a bridge of boats, the rapidity and violence of the stream rendering it impossible to construct a bridge of masonry.

BAHAMA ISLANDS (or LUCAYAS). The westernmost of the Antilles or West India Islands, extending along the coast of Florida towards the island of Cuba. They are above 400 in number, but most of them are mere rocks. About 12 or 14 are large, and differ but little from the soil of the Carolinas. Bahama, the principal island, is 63 miles long by 9 in breadth. These islands were the first land discovered by Columbus. They now belong to Great Britain. The population of the whole groupe consists of 4200 whites, 3000 free blacks, and 9300 slaves. The produce is chiefly corn and cotton.

BAHAR. A city, district, and province of British India. The name is derived from the Sanscrit *Vihar*, a Buddhist monastery, to which the city probably owed its origin. Southern Bahar originally formed the kingdom of Magadha, while that part of the province N. of the Ganges, belonged to the kingdom of Maithila, or Tirhoot. The province of Bahar is one of the most fertile and highly cultivated territories of Hindostan. It is bounded on the S. E. by Bengal, N. W. and W. by Allahabad and Oude, and extends northward to the borders of Nepal. It is now divided into the districts of Boglipoor, Bahar Proper, Tirhoot, Saren, Shahabad, and Ramghar, and has for its capital, Patna.

BAHIA. A city and province of Brazil. The bay (*bahia*) from which the city takes its usual name, was called by its discoverers,

from the day on which they entered it, All Saints' Bay: it is one of the finest harbours in the world. The proper name of the city is St. Salvador (St. Saviour's): it is, next to Rio, the largest and most flourishing city in Brazil, is the more ancient capital, and has the precedence in ecclesiastical dignity as an archiepiscopal see. The population is upwards of 100,000, of whom more than two-thirds are slaves or free men of colour. The province of Bahia extends along the shores of the Atlantic, from the Belmonte, in lat. $15^{\circ} 25' S.$, to the Rio Real, which divides it from Seregippe del Rey, in lat. $11^{\circ} 38' S.$, being nearly 300 miles in length. The river S. Francisco separates it on the W. and N. W. from Pernambuco.

BAHR. An Arabic word signifying a river, lake, or sea: in the dual, *bahreïn*. Thus, the Arabs call the Dead Sea, *Bahr Louth*, the Sea of Lot. The two rivers which form the Nile, are called, *Bahr el Azek* (blue river), and *Bahr el Abiad* (white river). *Bahreïn* (or *Ard ul Bahrein*) is the name given to the maritime district of the Arabian peninsula bordering on the Persian Gulf, and to the adjacent islands. And *Bahira*, signifying the maritime province, is the name given by the Arabian geographers to Lower Egypt, or the Delta. In Syria, a river is called *nahr*.

BAIKAL, LAKE. A lake of Siberia or Russian Asia, extending from the 51st to the 55th parallel of N. lat. It is 585 versts in length, but not a sixth part of that extent in breadth. The chief rivers flowing into it are, the Selinga from the S. W., and the Upper Angara from the N.; and the only outlet is the Lower Angara, which rushes from it with great impetuosity, through a channel a mile in breadth, to join the Yenisei. The water of the lake is fresh and transparent, of a azure tinge. The depth is extremely unequal, varying from 80 to 490 fathoms, and in some places it is said to be unfathomable; notwithstanding which, it is usually frozen by the latter end of December, and is not free from ice till May. The navigation is dangerous, owing to the violent and sudden storms to which it is liable. In one of the islands on the lake, as well as on its borders, there are sulphureous springs; and it has been conjectured, that the lake itself has been formed by a convulsion of nature. It has the appearance of a volcanic crater. It is surrounded on all sides with high mountains abounding with slate, coal, and copper. The high road from Irkutsk to Kiakhia, on the Chinese frontier, passes along its southern shores.

BAIROUT. Written also BEIROUT, BAYREUTH; the ancient Berith or Berytus. A maritime city of Syria, in the pashalik of Saide (Sidon), and the chief port of the Druses.

BAL (BAILE). In Celtic, a town or village. Hence, Bala, a town of Merionethshire; Balchristie, Balgony, Balcarr, &c. in Scotland; and in Ireland, the numerous towns the names of which are compounded with bally. In geographical names of Syrian and Indian origin, bal is supposed to be the same as bel or baal, lord; the name given to various deities.

BALBEK (BAALBEK). An ancient city and territory of Syria, within the pashalik of Damascus. The ruins of the ancient city, in particular those of the Temple of the Sun, are extremely magnificent. This beautiful edifice, built by Antoninus Pius, on the site of a more ancient structure, has evidently been used as a church by the Greek

Christians, and has also served, by means of patchwork repairs, as a castle, the name it now bears among the Arabs. Repeated earthquakes have reduced it to ruin. It is situated in a fertile valley, near the foot of the Anti-Libanus. The whole of the plain between Libanus and Anti-Libanus, the ancient *Cœlo-Syria*, is now divided into the territories of the Bekaa and Belled Baalbec, of which about five-sixths are left in pasture for the Arabs. The town of Balbek, ruined by wars and earthquakes, is reduced to a village. Under the Romans, it was a place of importance, and had a garrison, being on the route from Tyre to Palmyra. Its ancient name of Heliopolis, the City of the Sun, is supposed to be a translation of Baal-beth, Baal or Bel being the same as the Syrian Adonis or the Sun, and *beth* signifying a residence or temple; but, in that case, the name would have been Beth-Baal. Bekaa or Bukka, the name still given to the adjacent plain, signifies in Syriac a valley; and repeated mention occurs in the Hebrew Scriptures of the valley (*bekoah*) of Lebanon. The word would therefore be more plausibly rendered, the valley of Baal; an etymology, however, extremely doubtful, as the prefix has other meanings. The mulberry-tree (*bucu*), which forms a considerable part of the wealth of the natives, may have given its name to the place; as Bal-tamar signifies the place of palms.

BALEARIC ISLANDS. Islands off the eastern coast of Spain, formerly constituting the kingdom of Majorca. See **MAJORCA**.

BALKAN. The name given to that part of the range of Mount Hæmus which separates the Ottoman province of Roum-ili or Romania (the ancient Thrace) from the plains of Bulgaria or Mœsia. These mountains are no where very remarkable for their elevation or for the grandeur of their views, but reminded Dr. E. D. Clarke of Welsh scenery.

BALKH. A city and province of the kingdom of Caubul. Balkh, the ancient Bactra, stands in the midst of a fertile plain, but is now in ruins. It was for a long time one of the most flourishing cities in the world, and, on account of its antiquity, was styled the Mother of Cities. It appears to have been the cradle of the Persian monarchy, and is said to have been the capital of Kai Omurs, the founder of the Paishadian dynasty. Here, Zoroaster, when compelled to flee from Media, found protection at the court of Hystaspes; and it continued to be the seat of the archimage till the Mohammedan conquest occasioned its transfer to Kerman. About B. C. 250, it was the capital of a Greek kingdom. See **BACTRIA**. It was ruined by the irruptions of the Moguls, and their subsequent contests with the Uzbegs, the present possessors of the province. Its trade seems to have been chiefly transferred to Samarcand. The province of Balkh, bounded on the N. by the Oxus or Amu, E. by Badakshan, S. by the Hindoo Koosh, and W. by the desert on the N. of Khorasan, extends about 250 miles from E. to W., and about 110 from N. to S.

BALTIC SEA. A large gulf or arm of the German Ocean, extending 600 miles in length, and from 80 to 150 miles in breadth, and surrounded by the coasts of Sweden, Russia, Prussia, and Germany. The entrance is by a narrow, winding channel or strait, between the Swedish and Danish coasts, the northern part of which, communicating with the ocean on the S. W., is called the Skager Rack, and the

southern the Cattegat. There are three passages, called the Sound, the Great Belt, and the Little Belt. Every vessel passing either in or out of the Baltic, pays a toll to the Danish Government, at Elsinour, which is levied for the ostensible purpose of maintaining light-houses. The sea terminates in two deep gulfs; one, the Gulf of Finland, running eastward to the mouth of the Neva, near St. Petersburg; and the other, called the Gulf of Bothnia, extending northward into the arctic regions. The general depth of the Baltic is only from 15 to 20 fathoms, and is believed to be constantly diminishing, owing to the alluvion brought down by the numerous rivers. The waters are colder and less salt than those of the Northern Ocean; owing to which circumstance, together with the absence of any perceptible tides, it is generally frozen for about three months of the year; and the two gulfs are seldom clear before the middle of May. Although it never ebbs and flows perceptibly, a strong current generally sets through the Sound into the ocean, which, when checked by a west wind, causes the Baltic to rise much above its ordinary level. These swells, which occur generally in autumn, last for weeks together, inundating the low lands, and rendering brackish the fresh-water lakes that communicate with the sea. The maximum rise is three and a half feet. Besides the superficial current which sets toward the ocean, an inferior current is found, at the depth of four or five fathoms, to be running through the Sound in a direction diametrically opposite, as is the case in the Straits of Gibraltar. Thus, the proportions of fresh and salt water in this sea are continually varying and displacing each other; which is proved by the fact, that the waters of the Baltic are of different degrees of saltness, not only in different places, but in the same places at different seasons and during different winds.

BALTIMORE. A city of Maryland in North America, situated near the entrance of the river Patapsco into the Chesapeake. In 1787, it was an inconsiderable sea-port town: it now ranks as the third city in population, and the fourth in commercial importance, in the United States.

BAMBARRA. A kingdom of Western Nigritia in Central Africa, traversed by the Niger: it is bounded, on the W. by Kaarta and the Mandingo country; N. by Timbuctoo and the Desert; E. by Houssa and the Fellatah states; and S. by Kong. At Sego, the capital, Mr. Park first reached the Niger, and ascertained its course to be towards the east. The language of Bambarra is a corrupt dialect of Mandingo.

BAMBOOK. A country of Senegambia, celebrated for its gold mines, on account of which it has been styled the Peru of Western Africa. It lies to the S. of the Senegal, about 10 leagues from its left bank, and is bounded westward by the Falemme, which falls into the Senegal. Its real extent is not more than 36 leagues from N. to S. by a medium breadth of 28, which gives a surface of little more than 1000 square leagues. This territory is divided into three independent states. A chain of mountains traverses the country, from which descend numerous streams charged with auriferous earth. In some places, the alluvion has been formed into small hillocks of argillaceous earth, containing a large proportion of emery sand, pulverized emery, grains of iron ore, and gold in grains, lumps, and spangles. The

greater part of the gold is exchanged with the Moorish traders for salt, the value of which in this part of Africa is so great, that to say a man eats salt, is to describe him as a rich man. The natives are a mixed and degraded race, who speak a jargon composed of the Mandingo, Foolah, YOLOF, and Moorish, and profess a mongrel Mohammedism, but have no priests. Indolent, poor, and voluptuous, they neglect agriculture in order to unite in villages near the gold-mines; and are consequently liable to suffer from famine, as well as exposed to the predatory inroads of their more warlike neighbours. The climate is insufferably hot, and, owing to the periodical inundations of the low lands, extremely insalubrious.

BANCA. An island of the Indian Ocean, separated by the Straits of Banca from Sumatra. It is celebrated for its tin-mines. Together with the rest of the Dutch possessions, it was taken by the British forces in the last war with Holland, but was given up to them at the peace of 1814.

BANDA ISLANDS. A groupe of islands in the Eastern Ocean, between the parallels of 4° and 5° S. and 130 miles E. S. E. of Amboyna. For many of the necessities of life, they depend upon Java. They reverted, in 1814, to the Dutch.

BANDER (or BUNDER). In Persian, a port; as Bunder Abbas, the name given by Shah Abbas to Gomberoon. *Bund*, in Persian, signifies a dike.

BANGKOK. See SIAM.

BANGOR. An episcopal city of Caernarvonshire in North Wales, situated in a narrow valley, opening on the Menai strait. A chain bridge thrown over the strait, now connects the main land with the Isle of Anglesea. The city, once styled Bangor the Great, is now an inconsiderable place. The diocese comprises nearly the whole of Caernarvonshire, Anglesey, and part of the shires of Denbigh, Merioneth, and Montgomery. There is another place of the same name in Flintshire, 11 miles W. of Whitchurch in Shropshire, distinguished as Bangor Iscoed, where formerly stood one of the most ancient and extensive monasteries in England. Twelve hundred monks are said to have been destroyed there by Ethelfrid. There is also a Bangor in the county of Down, in Ireland.

BANIAN. Written also Banyan, bunyan, and wancee. A Hindoo merchant or money-broker. This name was ignorantly applied by the Portuguese to all the Gentoos, as they called the natives of Western India, and more especially to the Hindoo *yogies* or devotees. Hence, the great *bur* or fig-tree, which is held sacred by the Hindoos, and beneath which their *yogies* establish themselves, has received the absurd name of the banyan-tree. Hence, too, the phrase banyan-day, in the sense of fast-day. The most celebrated banyan-tree grows on an island of the Nerbuddah, about 12 miles from Baroach: it has not fewer than 350 trunks, and upwards of 3000 smaller branches, measuring nearly 2000 feet in circumference, and is supposed to be the identical tree described by Arrian. Another famous one once grew near the city of Ormuz, being the only tree in the island. There are also some remarkable ones in Bahar.

BANK. A term applied, not only to the shores of rivers, and to embankments, but also to sub-marine mountains and shoals. The

Grand Bank of Newfoundland, famous for its cod-fishery, is about 100 miles from the south-eastern extremity of the island, extending 330 miles in length and 75 in breadth. The depth of water varies from 15 to 60 fathoms.

BANNAT. A military government under a bann or bannus, the title given to the Slavonian governors of Croatia, Dalmatia, and Hungary. The Bannat is generally understood of a province of Hungary. See **TEMESWAR**.

BANTRY BAY. A capacious bay on the coast of Cork, called also *Beerhaven*; it is 26 miles long, 3 in breadth, and 40 fathoms deep in the middle, and is capable of containing all the shipping of Europe.

BAR. In Celtic and other languages, a hill, heap, or summit. Hence it occurs in geography as the name of several towns; in particular, *Bar le Duc*, the capital of the ci-devant French dutchy of Bar; *Bar sur Seine*; *Bar sur Aube*; *Bar-le-Mont*. A bar at the mouth of a river, is a submarine bank thrown up by the action of the sea, or a shoal produced by a reef. The word *barra* is used by the Portuguese to denote the entrance to any river, whether any submarine obstruction exists, or not.

BARABRAS. A people of Nubia. See **BERBERS** and **NUBIANS**.

BARBADOES. The most easterly of the Caribbee islands subject to Great Britain, and the principal of the groupe. It is 21 miles long by 14 broad, and contains a population of 15,000 whites, 5100 free blacks, and 82,000 slaves. It was first colonized by the English in 1605. It is now the seat of a bishop, whose diocese comprehends the Leeward Islands. Owing to its situation, this island is reckoned more salubrious than the more westerly ones; but this advantage is counterbalanced by its being particularly exposed to most destructive hurricanes.

BARBARY. The name generally given to the countries of Northern Africa bordering on the Mediterranean, to the west of Egypt, and comprising the Moorish states of Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco. The appellation is unquestionably derived from the word *Berber*, the national name of the ancient inhabitants of the mountains. See **AFRICA**, **ALGERS**, **BERBER**, **MOROCCO**, &c.

BARCA. The modern name of the territory extending along the African coast of the Mediterranean, from the confines of Egypt to Tripoli, comprising the ancient Marmarica and Cyrenaica. The ancient city of Barce ranked next to Cyrene in importance, and is said to have been founded B.C. 515. It appears to have stood in a plain about nine miles from the port of Ptolemeta, which seems to have succeeded to its wealth and importance. The name has survived, however, as that of an extensive district, including the fertile region of Cyrene; and under the Arabs, Barca seems to have answered to the ancient Libya. The present capital of Barca, (as it was of Libya Inferior,) is the maritime town of Derna (or Darnis), once an episcopal city, and now the residence of a bey subordinate to the pasha of Tripoli.

BARCELONA. The capital of the Spanish province of Catalonia, situated on the coast of the Mediterranean, with a spacious and safe port. Also, a province of Venezuela, in the department of Orinoco, taking its name from the chief town, New Barcelona.

BARI. A province of the kingdom of Naples, extending along the coasts of the Adriatic, between the Capitanata on the N. W., and the Terra d'Otranto on the S. W. It corresponds to the Apulian province of *Prucetia* in ancient geography.

BAROACH. A city and territory of Gujerat, belonging to the Bombay presidency. The town, situated on the northern bank of the Nerbuddah, is now a decayed and inconsiderable place, but was once a flourishing commercial city, and has been supposed to occupy the site of Barygaza, the most famous emporium on this coast in ancient times. It still carries on an extensive trade in cottons, which are sent down to Bombay.

BARTHOLOMEW, ST. One of the Caribbee Islands, and the only one now belonging to Sweden. It is about 15 miles in circumference, has a fine harbour, and fertile soil, but is without water, except what is supplied by the rains. About half the inhabitants are descended from Irish Roman Catholics, who settled here in 1666.

BASALTIC COLUMNS. Basalt is a species of trap rock remarkable for the columnar forms which it assumes, and which is supposed to be the result of a sort of crystallization after fusion, the formation having a close affinity in its component parts to lava. It abounds in gigantic masses in every part of Europe. The most remarkable are, the Rocks of the Cyclops, in the neighbourhood of Etna; the Giant's Causeway, on the coast of Antrim; (see ANTRIM;) and the cave of Fingal, in the Isle of Staffa. There is also a similar formation at Regla, 25 leagues N. E. from the city of Mexico, and 6500 feet above the level of the ocean.

BASHAN (or BASAN). A kingdom of the country beyond Jordan, famous for its pastures, and its breed of bulls and rams. It lay to the N. of the territory of the Ammonites. By Josephus it is written *Batanæa*; and the name appears to be preserved in the form of El Bottein, a district extending from the Nahr Aweirod on the N., which separates it from Djolan (or Gaulonitis), towards the Djebel Adjeloun. The ancient *Batanæa* was, however, much more extensive, reaching southward, probably, to the Wady Yabes or Jabbok, and northward to Djebel Kessoue, including Gaulonitis, Ituræa (Djedour), and perhaps the Haouran. See HAOURAN.

BASHAWLIK. A Turkish government. See PASHALIK.

BASIL (BASLE). A city and canton of Switzerland. The city of Basil (or, according to the French orthography, Basle) is indebted for its name to the Emperor Julian, who named it in honour of his mother *Basilina*. It is the largest city, though not the most populous, in Switzerland. The Rhine divides it into two parts, the larger on the Swiss side, the smaller on that of Germany. An hereditary enmity is said to exist between the inhabitants of the two divisions. Basle was formerly a city of the German empire, but, in 1501, joined the Swiss confederacy, and the territory is now one of the nineteen cantons. It is upwards of 20 miles in length, and 18 in breadth, and is bounded N. by the Brigau, E. by Frickthal, S. and S. W. by Solothurn, and N. W. by the Sundgau and the ci-devant bishopric of Basle, which now forms part of the canton of Berne.

BASILICATA. A province of the kingdom of Naples, occupying the north-western coast of the Gulf of Taranto; bounded W. and

N. W. by the Principato, N. E. by Bari and Otranto, and S. by Calabria. It was included in the ancient Lucania.

BASIN. In geography, the word basin is used in reference to a port or harbour, as in the lines of Pope:

“The jutting land two ample bays divides;
The spacious basins arching rocks enclose.”

It is also applied to a lake, or any hollow; to a circular valley; or, in a bolder sense, to the whole region of a geographical valley,—that is to say, the country watered by a river and its head streams; as the basin of the Rhine. Geographers speak also of the basin of the Atlantic or Pacific Ocean.

BASQUE. The French orthography of Biscay. Les Basques, or French Biscay, is a district of Gascony bordering on the Bay of Biscay, where a dialect resembling that of the Biscayans is spoken. Basque is also the name usually given to the language. See BISCAY.

BASSORA. A city of Arabian Irak, in the Turkish pashalik of Bagdad, situated near the mouth of the Tigris (or Shut-ul Arab), at the head of the Persian Gulf. It is enclosed with a wall, eight miles in circumference; but of this area, the greater part is laid out in gardens and plantations of date-trees. It is traversed throughout by numerous canals, drawn from the river, into which they empty themselves at every turn of the tide. Notwithstanding this abundance of water, Bassora has been styled by a recent traveller, the dirtiest town even in the Turkish dominions. Some houses are built of kiln-burned bricks, but the greater part are of mud or sun-burned bricks. The population is estimated at 60,000, comprising Turks, Arabs, Nestorian Christians, Armenians, and Jews. The principal trade carried on is with British India; and the English factory is the best building in the city. See BABYLONIA and BAGDAD.

BATAVIA. The ancient name of Holland; also that of the short-lived republic formed of the states of Holland in 1798, styled the Batavian Republic; also, a city of the island of Java, the capital of the Dutch settlements in the East Indies. See JAVA. Holland received its ancient name from the *Battari* or *Battar*, a branch of the Catti of Germany, who originally inhabited the country now called Hesse, but who, being expelled from their native territory, occupied the extremity of the coast of Gaul, together with the island formed by the Vahalis and the Rhine; called from them, *Batavorum Insula*. They joined, in great numbers, the army of Cæsar, and their bravery and skill in horsemanship, rendered them important auxiliaries. They formed the best cavalry of the Roman armies; and being amply rewarded for their services, appear to have become gradually blended with the Roman nation.

BATH. An episcopal city of England, situated on the Avon, at the north-eastern extremity of the county of Somerset, 12 miles from Bristol, and 105 from London. This elegant city owes its name and origin to its chalybeate waters, which were in high estimation in the time of the Romans, by whom the place was called *Aqua-solis*, *Fontes Calidi*, *Badinis*, and *Therma Achaemannum*. Remains of Roman *thermae* were discovered, in 1755, under the old abbey. By the Saxons, Bath

was called *Acemannæs-ceo* (the city of the sick), and *Caer bædein*. It was a burgh town of the kingdom of Wessex; and many of the Danish monarchs resided there. The ancient city, having been destroyed, had for its second founder an ecclesiastic of foreign birth who purchased the site of William II., and obtained leave to remove hither the episcopal see of Wells, uniting it to the monastery. The abbey, a fine specimen of pure gothic, was begun in 1495, and finished in 1532. The waters are acidulous chalybeate, but not sulphureous; their highest temperature is 116° (or 119°) of Fahrenheit.

BATTAS (or **BATAKS**). Aboriginal tribes inhabiting the interior of Sumatra, between the line and lat. 2° 30' N. They are believed to be a branch of the great Malay stock, whose separation from the nation took place prior to the introduction of Mohammedism among the islanders of the Indian ocean. Their connexion with the Hindoos is established by both physiological and philological marks of affinity. The most remarkable peculiarity is the grossness of their habits as to food, so opposite to those of the Hindoos, and their strange cannibal practices. Criminals and prisoners taken in a great war are publicly eaten. Yet, they are described as pacific, mild, timid, and even hospitable, and afford the only instance, in modern times, of a tribe addicted to anthropophagy who are in possession of written laws and a species of literature. Their alphabetic character is of Sanscrit origin. There is another nation or tribe of a similar name, the Battie or Bhatties of Rajpootana in Hindostan, supposed to be originally pastoral rajpoots who have embraced Mohammedism. They give their name to the Bhatti country, bordering northward on the Beya, and the Sutlej, and westward on the great desert, and which has formerly for its capital, the town of Bhatnea. They are described as notorious robbers, of indifferent morals, and very ferocious.

BAVARIA. Formerly a dutchy, circle, and electorate of the German empire; but since 1815, a kingdom, and one of the principal secondary states of Europe; comprising a territory of 42,320 square miles, with a population of nearly 5,000,000. The original circle of Bavaria included an area of only 16,500 square miles, of which about 12,000 belonged to the dutchy, with a population of less than 1,000,000. It was bounded by Franconia and Bohemia on the N., Austria on the E., the Tyrol on the S., and Suabia on the W. In the conflict between France and the other continental powers, Bavaria remained neutral till 1805, when the elector entered into an alliance with Napoleon, and was rewarded with a considerable enlargement of his dominions, as his share of the spoils of conquest. Subsequent accessions and exchanges have been the result of various treaties; and the king of Bavaria, having latterly joined the allies, has been confirmed in his present possessions by the congress of Vienna. Bavaria now comprises the seven circles of the Main (chief town, Bamberg), the Rezat (chief town, Anspach), Upper Danube (Eichstadt), Lower Danube (Passau), the Regen (Ratisbon), the Iller (Kempten), the Iser (Munich); also, the principality of Aschaffenburg, the grand dutchy of Wurtzburg, and the circle of the Rhine, formerly included in the French department of Mont Tonnère, having Landau for its chief town. Munich, on the Iser, is the seat of government. The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic; and the power of the

church, at one time paramount and uncontrolled, is still greater than in any other part of Germany. Bavaria originally formed part of the *Rhætia Vindelicia* and *Noricum* of the ancients. It derives its name, according to some authorities, from the *Boii*, a Celtic nation; according to others, from the Avars or Huns. The greater part lies in the basin of the Danube. The Alps form the line of division between this kingdom and the Tyrol; and a large portion of the southern provinces are mountainous, and covered with forests. To the north are the mountains of Bohemia. In other directions, it is separated from the adjacent countries by arbitrary divisions. The Inn, during the lower part of its course, forms the boundary line towards Austria. The Danube intersects the whole kingdom from E. to W., but with a considerable sweep to the northward.

BAY. A bow, or bend, or semi-circular indenture in the line of a coast. It differs from a gulf, which is generally understood to be a long or deep inlet. Some bays, forming a sweeping shore within promontories that close upon the entrance, afford fine harbours; others, that are more open, are mere roadsteads, safe only in certain winds; while others are peculiarly subject to rough weather, like the great bay of the Atlantic, called the Bay of Biscay. Amongst the bays that serve as harbours, are the Bay (bahia) of All Saints, and that of Rio, on the coast of Brazil; Botany Bay, in Australia; Bantry Bay, in Ireland.

BAYONNE. A city and port of France, situated near the mouth of the Adour, which falls into the Bay of Biscay; in the department of the Lower Pyrenees. The Biscayan is spoken here by the common people.

BAZEEGURS. A tribe of Hindoos, bearing a striking resemblance in many of their customs and manners to the gipsies.

BEACHY HEAD. A promontory on the coast of Sussex, (known also by the name of the Seven Cliffs,) which present the loftiest cliff on the southern coast, being 575 feet in height from the base. From this promontory to Arundel extend the famous pastures called the South Downs.

BEARA. Formerly a principality attached to the crown of Navarre, and afterwards a province of France, having Pau for its chief town. It now forms, with Basques, the department of the Lower Pyrenees.

BECHUANA COUNTRY. See **CAFFRARIA**.

BEDFORDSHIRE. An inland county of England, taking its name from the chief town, seated on the Ouse, 50 miles N. of London, which is thence navigable to the German Ocean. Bedford is supposed to be the Bedicanford of the Saxons; so called from the fort which commanded the ford, the scene of many obstinate conflicts between the Britons and the Saxons, and between the latter and the Danes. The shire of Bedford, which is 36 miles in extreme length, and from 18 to 22 in breadth, is bounded N. and N. W. by Northampton; S. W. and S. by Buckingham; S. E. and E. by Hertford, Cambridge, and Huntingdon. The Chiltern hills run along its southern border; and nearly the whole of the county lies upon the eastern side of the ridge which separates the waters flowing into the German Ocean from those which reach the Irish Sea. The Bedford level, an extensive tract of marshy land, stretching through

several of the eastern counties, takes its name, not from this shire but from an earl of Bedford, who first succeeded in draining a considerable part of it. See ELY. Bedfordshire is in the Norfolk circuit, and the diocese of Lincoln. Population, 95,383.

BEDOUIN, BEDOWEEN, BEDOWEON. The dwellers in the desert. The name given to the nomadic inhabitants of the Syrian Arabian, and African deserts. They style themselves also, *Al Aara ahl al wibar*, the dwellers in tents, in contradistinction from the *Aara ahl el hudar*, or *ahl al madar* (clay), the dwellers in towns, whom they affect to despise. They are the *Arabes Scenitæ* of the ancients. See ARAB.

BEEDER. A city and province of the Deccan, comprised in the possessions of the Nizam. Beeder was the capital of one of the five Mohammedan kingdoms of the Deccan, and exhibits some splendid remains. The province is bounded by the Krishna on the S., by Bejapoor and Hyderabad W. and E., and northward by Anrunga and Naundere.

BEEMAH (BHIMA). A river of the Deccan, which rises in the mountains to the N. of Poonah, and joins the Krishna in the province of Beeder. The horses most esteemed by the Mahrattas, are bred on the banks of this river.

BEER (BIR). A town of Turkish Asia, in the pashalik of Orfa, situated on an eminence on the western bank of the Euphrates, where its deep and rapid stream is crossed by a bridge of boats. The town consequently commands the passage, which is in the caravan route from Aleppo to Orfa and Diarbekir. It was long deemed impregnable and is still considered as a strong place. Immediately below the town, the river divides itself into about twenty smaller channels running between low, grassy islets, in the dry season; but, when swelled by the rains or the melting of the snows, these are covered and the stream is then a mile in breadth. Bir is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Thiar or Barsampse. Beer, which signifies in Hebrew, a well or wells, occurs as the name of several places in sacred geography; as Beer, a city 12 miles N. of Jerusalem; Beer Elim, in Moab; Beer-Sheba, the frontier town of Judea, on the S. towards Idumea.

BEERING'S STRAITS. The narrow sea which separates Asia and North America, above the parallel of 60° N. It is only about 13 leagues across. It takes its name from Capt. Bhering.

BEEROO. A country of Western Nigritia, to the N. of Bambarra and E. of Ludamar or Welled Omar; having for its capital, Walet. It borders on the Great Desert, and the government is in the hands of the Moors.

BEGHARMI (or BAGHIRME). A country of Eastern Nigritia or Soudan, lying to the S. E. of Bornou, and extending eastward to Dar Foor. Its sultan was formerly tributary to the sovereign of Bornou, and the countries are perpetually at war with each other. Little, however, is known of its true condition or precise limits.

BEIRA. A province of Portugal, bordering on the Atlantic, bounded N. by the Douro, E. by Tras Os Montes and Entre Minho e Douro, and southward by Estremadura. Coimbra is the capital. It is the most populous part of the kingdom.

BEJAPOOR. A city of the Deccan; formerly the capital of a

dynasty of Mohammedan sovereigns, the last of whom was subjugated by Aurungzebe, A. D. 1685. From the immense mass of ruins which it now exhibits, it appears to have been one of the greatest cities in India, and the magnificence of the remains have procured it the title of the Palmyra of the Deccan. It is now almost entirely deserted. The province of Bejapoor (written also Visiapoor) extends for about 150 miles along the western coast of the Deccan, (called the Concan,) bounded N. and E. by Aurungabad and Beeder, and S. by the Toom-laddra. It includes the territories of the Sattarah and Kolapoor rajahs, the rest of the country being now under the jurisdiction of the Bombay Presidency.

BELFAST. A town and port on the eastern coast of the county of Antrim in Ireland, situated at the head of Carrickfergus Bay. The harbour is excellent, and the town takes the lead in trade and in manufactures of any in this part of Ireland.

BELGIUM. The name now given to the Belgic provinces of the Netherlands, as distinguished from the Dutch provinces recently united with them in the kingdom of the Netherlands. They consist of West and East Flanders, Antwerp, Limburg, South Brabant, Namur, and Liege. Belgium, thus defined, is bounded by the North Sea, the kingdom of Holland, Prussia, Luxembourg, and France. Brussels must be regarded as the capital. This country has almost always been the seat of either civil and municipal, or of foreign contests; and its inhabitants differ remarkably, in religion, language, and general character, from the Dutch, whom they have ever regarded with jealous hostility. In the early part of the sixteenth century, these provinces took the lead in trade and manufactures; Antwerp had succeeded to Bruges as the general mart, and was the most opulent town of the north of Europe; Ghent also was distinguished by its wealth and luxury, and Louvain as a seat of learning. The union of the seventeen provinces of the Netherlands to Spain, under the execrable Philip II., sealed the fate of the country. Under the colour of proceeding against the heresy of the Reformation, the perfidious tyrant sought the extinction of the national liberties, civil as well as religious; and in 1566, commenced the awful struggle which in a few years converted a flourishing country into a scene of blood, massacre, and desolation. It is the recorded boast of the famous Duke of Alva, the fell executioner of the tyrant's vengeance, that, during the six years of his administration, he caused 18,000 inhabitants to perish by the hands of the executioners. Queen Elizabeth opened her ports to receive the Flemish refugees who escaped. At length, a general revolt took place, which issued in the separation and independence of the seven United Provinces of the North under the house of Orange. The other ten provinces, however, continued under the Spanish yoke till 1702, when they were ceded to France; and at the peace of Utrecht, in 1706, they were assigned to Austria. In the war which broke out in 1741, they were conquered by the French; but the peace of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, restored them to Austria. From 1794 to 1814, they were under the dominion of France; during which period, the people had become to a great extent assimilated to the French, as well as allied to them by the ties of mercantile intercourse and advantage. The French language is

spoken to a considerable extent even by the common people. Accustomed to foreign domination, their notions of independence are chiefly to be resolved into a hatred of the Dutch, whom they regard with national antipathy, heightened by religious jealousy. The Belgians are Roman Catholics; and the lower classes are alike ignorant and superstitious. It can only be by the sufferance or protection of the neighbouring powers, that Belgium preserves the character of an independent state. The ancient *Belgæ* were a people of Gaul, whose country formed one of the three divisions of *Gallia* under the Romans extending from the Seine and the Marne on the west, to the Rhine on the east. The word signifies quiver-bearers.

BELGRADE. A city of European Turkey, the capital of Servia and the chief bulwark on the N. W. frontier of the Ottoman dominions situated on a hill a little above the confluence of the Save and the Danube. It has been alternately in the possession of the Austrians and the Ottomans, and is famous in military history for the repeated sieges it has undergone, and the contests of which it has been the object. Belgrade, Belgard, and Bielgorod, all mean the White or Fair Castle in the Slavonic dialects; and several towns of this name occur in different parts of Eastern Europe. Ak-shehr, in Turkish the name of several towns in Turkey, has the same meaning.

BELLED. In Arabic, a country or territory, *e. g.* *Belled el haram*, the holy land of Arabia, or the territory of Mecca. *Belled el jerid*, the dry country; or, as some render it, the date country.

BELOOCHISTAN. The country of the Belooches, comprising the northern and eastern parts of the ancient Gedrosia; bounded northward by the Persian province of Seistan (or Segestan) and Afghanistan; W. by Laristan and Kerman; E. by Sinde and Shikarpoor; and S. by the Indian Ocean. The territory is very mountainous and is inhabited by warlike, semi-barbarous tribes, nominally subject to the shah of Caubul. Some writers have included in Beloochistan Mekran, which lies between the mountains and the Indian Ocean, and forms the southern part of Gedrosia, and even Cooch Gundava and Sinde; but the proper country of the Turcoman or Kourdish tribes, who speak the Belooch, which is a corrupt Persian, is the Kohistan or mountainous region bordering on the Persian desert, between the parallels of $26^{\circ} 35'$ and 30° N. The town of Kelât, the residence of Mahmoud Khan, situated upon the highest level of this lofty range, may be considered as the capital. According to Pottinger, the Brahoick range attains an elevation of about 8000 feet above the sea. Beloochistan was formed into a beylerbeylik by Nadir Shah in 1739, and bestowed upon Nusseer Khan, the father of Mahmoud Khan. The whole region lying between the parallels of $24^{\circ} 50'$ and $30^{\circ} 40'$ N., and long. $58^{\circ} 55'$ and $67^{\circ} 30'$ E., and comprehended under the general name of Beloochistan, is thus divided by Pottinger: I. The three districts of Jhalawan, Sarawan, and Kelât (included by Rennell in Mekran). II. Part of Mekran and Lus. III. Kutch Gundava and Hurrund Dejel. IV. The Kohistan west of the desert. V. The Desert. VI. Sinde.

BELT, THE GREAT AND LITTLE. Two straits leading from the Cattegat into the Baltic. See **BALTIC**.

BELOOR TAGH (i. e. the dark or cloudy mountains). A range

of mountains separating Great from Little Bucharia, running nearly N. and S. in about long. 71° E.

BEN. In Gaelic, a mountain or summit; as Ben Lomond, Ben Nevis, &c. See DUMBARTON. The same word in Welsh, takes the form of Pen, as Pen-maun-mawr. Hence also Pennine and Apennine.

BENARES. (Properly Baranas or Baranassi.) The largest and most populous city of the Gangetic provinces of India, after Calcutta; the principal seat of Brahminical learning, and the chief mart of the internal trade. It stands on the northern shore of the Ganges, between two streams, the Vara and the Nashi, from which it takes its name. No Europeans live in the town, nor are the streets wide enough for a wheel-carriage. It preserves altogether, therefore, its ancient and strikingly Hindoo character. The population amounted in 1803 to nearly 600,000, comprising merchants and pilgrims from all parts of India, with Persians, Turks, and Tatars. There is a British station at Secrole, in the immediate neighbourhood of Benares, where the Europeans reside.

BENGAL. A province of India, occupying the lower part and delta of the Ganges, between the parallels of 21° and 27° N. It is about 350 miles in length, with an average breadth of 300, and is bounded on the N. W. and W. by Bahar, S. W. by Orissa, S. by the Bay of Bengal, S. E. by Chittagong, E. by Assam, and N. by Bootan and Nepaul. The name of Beng (Bung or Banga) was originally given to a district only, comprising the parts liable to annual inundation. The more ancient appellation of Bengal was Gangaridas (Gangaradesa); and Gour, the central division and original capital, is supposed to have taken its name from a word signifying sugar, the indigenous production of Bengal, whence it was first introduced into Arabia. From this country, also, indigo derives its name: the other staple productions are silk, cotton, and tobacco. Nearly the whole of Bengal consists of a vast alluvial plain, declining imperceptibly towards the sea, and terminating in a labyrinth of marshy, uninhabitable islands, covered with impenetrable jungle or forest, called the Sunderbunds, which forms a strong maritime frontier. The whole area of Bengal and Bahar is computed at 149,217 square miles, of which one eighth is occupied with rivers and lakes, one sixth is unreclaimably barren, and three eighths are under cultivation. Both as the aspect of the country and in the appearance of the people, Bengal has been thought strongly to resemble the islands of Polynesia. The Bengalese differ very decidedly in their physical character, as well as in their language, from the other Hindoo nations, and are spoken of with contempt in the higher provinces, on account of their effeminacy and cowardice, fraud and servility. Those below Calcutta are esteemed, in character and appearance, among the lowest of the Hindoos, or on a par, perhaps, with the natives of Orissa. Bishop Heber, however, describes them as lively, intelligent, and laborious enough when stimulated to exertion. The climate is subject to great extremes of heat, insupportable to Europeans, and unfavourable to strength of mind or moral energy. Owing, probably, to this circumstance, the Bengalese unite with a natural softness and mildness of manners, abject pusillanimity, dishonesty, and a remarkable callousness of feeling, leading sometimes to atrocious cruelty. The chief

cities of Bengal are Calcutta, the capital of the Bengal Presidency, and the seat of the Supreme Government of British India; Dacca, the provincial capital of Eastern Bengal; Moorsshedabad, the seat of government under the Bengal nabobs; Mauldah, built from the ruins of Gour; and Rajmahal, the capital of Bengal in the middle of the seventeenth century, but now an inconsiderable place. See CALCUTTA and INDIA.

BENGAL, BAY OF. A portion of the Indian Ocean, which may be most properly considered as extending from Point Godavery, at the S. W. extremity of the Orissa coast, to Cape Negrais, the southernmost point of the Arracan coast. By the ancient Hindoos, the western, middle, and eastern coasts were distinguished as the Calinga Proper, the Madhya or Middle Calinga, and the Mogo Calinga. The Sea of Bengal is understood as comprising that part of the Indian Ocean within the parallels of 8° and 20° N., which lies between the Indian and Indo-Chinese peninsulas; the western side extending from Bengal to Ceylon, the eastern from Bengal to Jank-seylon, and forming, with an imaginary line drawn from Ceylon to the opposite extremity, an equilateral triangle of about 1120 miles each side.

BENGAZI. A sea-port town of the territory of Barca, occupying the site of the ancient Berenice.

BENGUELA. A kingdom of Lower Guinea, extending along the eastern shore of the Southern Atlantic, from the river Coanza on the N., to Great Fish Bay on the S. It is in the possession of the Portuguese, the only Europeans who have settlements on this part of the coast. The viceroy resides at Benguela de San Felipe, to the N. of the bay of Benguela. Little is known of the interior.

BENIN. A kingdom of Upper Guinea, bordering on the coast of the bight of Benin; divided, on the E., from the Slave coast and the kingdom of Yarriba by the rivers Akinga and Lagos, and terminating westward at Cape Formosa, which separates it from the Calabar country. The great river of Benin, called by the Portuguese, the Rio Formosa, flows from the N. W., and falls into the bight of Benin. It is pretty well ascertained to be one of the mouths of the Quorra or Niger; and the whole of Beniu appears to belong to the delta formed by the numerous mouths of that gigantic river. Benin, the capital, stands some way up the country, in an open plain, and covers an immense area enclosed by a wide fosse. The king, like most of the negro sovereigns, is an absolute despot. This country has supplied the slave-trade with great numbers of victims.

BERAR. A province of the Deccan or Southern India, now divided between the dominions of the Nagpoor Rajah and those of the Nizam. It is bounded on the E. by Gondwarra, N. by Kandeish, W. by Aurungabad, and S. by Naundeer. The capital is Ellichpoor. See NAGPOOR.

BERBER (BERABERA, BREBERS). The name given to the aboriginal tribes of Mount Atlas and other parts of Northern Africa, from whom Barbary is supposed to derive its name. As far back as the time of Herodotus, the Libyans were divided into nomadic or pastoral and agricultural tribes; the former living in tents, like the present Bedoweens, the latter in villages of mud-huts, like the present Kabyles

(clans) of Barbary. The latter may include some Arab tribes; but the greater part speak a language totally distinct, and purely African. Under the various names of Berber, Berebber, Ertana, Amazigh, Tamazirk, Touarik, Shellah, Shillah, Siwayan, Showiah, and Guanche, (all either the same dialect or different dialects of the same language,) it is spoken throughout the Atlas, in the oasis of Siwah, by the people of Sockna in Fezzan, by the Tuarik of the Great Desert, by the aborigines of the Canary Islands, and probably by the Nubian Berbers, by the Shellooks on the Bahr el Abiad, and some of the Abyssinian nations as far S. as Bornou. Hitherto, a meagre vocabulary only has been obtained of this language, which may properly be called the Libyan; but it is at length attracting the attention of the learned; and a translation of the Gospels into Berber is in preparation under the auspices of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The Berbers of the Mauritanian Atlas are described as a very athletic and strong-featured people, living in walled villages of mud, each having a chief of their own election. Their dress is a woollen garment without sleeves, and belted round the middle. They employ themselves in cultivating the valleys, looking after the cattle, and hunting wild beasts; they are excellent marksmen, and their chief amusement is in the use of their muskets. In the winter, like the troglodytes, they lodge themselves and their cattle in caves, keeping all warm by great fires; and return to their villages when the advance of the sun invites them to recommence their agricultural work. The Barabras or Berbers of the desert on the western or Libyan side of the Nile, are a people of a very peculiar physiological character; very lean, their whole frame seeming to consist of nerves and tendons, with a few muscular fibres; their shining skin of a transparent black and brown; their predominant features, sparkling eyes under uncommonly projecting brows, sharp nose with dilated nostrils, wide mouth, thin lips, beard and hair thin, and a cheerful physiognomy; their habits, lively, nimble, and good-humoured. Burckhardt gives a similar description of the Nubians generally, remarking, that they have no mustachios and but little beard, wearing it under the chin only, like the figures of the fugitives in the battle-pieces sculptured upon the walls of the Egyptian temples. The habitations of the Nubians are low huts of mud or loose stones, roofed with straw. The language of these Berbers, which bears no resemblance in sound to the Arabic, is spoken all the way from Assouan, on the borders of Egypt, to Wady Sebona, a little above Derr, and in every village N. of Assouan as far as Edfon. It is also the mother tongue of the inhabitants of Dongola, although a corrupt Arabic has been introduced there by conquest. Berber is the name given specifically to a small district on the eastern side of the Nile, a little northward of the point at which it receives the Athara; but this district appears to be now in possession of an Arab tribe. There is another Berber, or Berbera, known to geography, on the southern shore of the sea of Bab el Mandeb, between Abyssinia and Zang or Zingis. This tract was anciently called Barbaria and Azania, both which appellations it retains in the form of Berbera and Ajan. These Berbers, according to native authorities, were emigrants from Yemen long anterior to the Christian era, and spread themselves westward to Begharmi and Soudan. The

Tuarik are probably descended from this great division of the Berber nation; and there can be little doubt, that Shillook, on the eastern side of the White River, where the road from Kordofan to Sennaa crosses it by a ferry, is a settlement of these Berbers. Lord Valentia saw at Berbera, the chief town of the district of that name, a caravan from the vicinity of the White River. The word Berber is supposed to signify, son of the field, i. e. cultivator or herdsman, whence the Greeks formed the word *βάρβαρος*, barbarian; and it has been thought that they were those Libyan shepherds who overran Egypt, and whose name and occupation became alike an abomination to the Egyptians.

BERBICE. A river of Guyana in South America, which falls into the Atlantic, and gives its name to a territory colonized by the Dutch but now belonging to the British. The district of Berbice stretches for about 150 miles along the coast, and joins on the W. that of the Demerara. The population of Berbice consists of 550 whites, 115 free men of colour, and 21,300 slaves. A frightful decrease has taken place in the numbers of the slave population, which may be in part owing to the unhealthiness of the climate.

BERESINA. A river of White Russia, which traverses the government of Minsk, and falls into the Dnieper near Stizemo. On its banks, the French met with a signal defeat in their retreat from Moscow in 1812.

BERG. A dutchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, which with the adjoining dutchy of Cleves, was conferred by Bonaparte on Murat, but was restored to Prussia by the Congress of Vienna. It is separated, on the W., by the Rhine from the diocese of Cologne. Berg or Bergen, is the name of several towns in Germany, Flanders and Norway. The Saxon word *beorg*, signifies a hill or bill-fort, or a baronial seat. See **BURG**. In South Africa, Berg is used to denote a chain of mountains.

BERGOO. A country of Eastern Nigritia, lying between Begbarni and Dar Foor; called also, Dar Sheleh and the Mobba country. Bergoo, or Borgoo, is the name given to several other territories in Central Africa, and is probably a descriptive term.

BERKSHIRE (BEROCSHIRE). A county of England, in the Oxford circuit and the diocese of Salisbury; bounded by the Thames on the N. and E.; on the S. and W., it adjoins Surrey, Hampshire, and Wiltshire, and on the N. W. touches Gloucestershire. It contains the whole of the principality inhabited by the Atribatii, a Gallic tribe and which was, under the heptarchy, included in the kingdom of the West Saxons. Its natural divisions comprise the White Horse Vale between the White Horse Hills (a continuation of the Chiltern range) and the Thames; the Chalky Hills, which traverse the lower part of the county; the Vale of the Kennet; and the Forest, which occupies a large portion of the eastern part. The shape is very irregular somewhat resembling a slipper: the extreme length is 48 miles, the breadth from 7 to 28 miles. Chief towns, Reading, Windsor, Wallingford, and Abingdon. Population, 145,290.

BERLIN. The capital of the Prussian dominions, as it was formerly of the electorate of Brandenburg; situated on the Spree, which communicates, by canals, with the Havel, the Oder, and the Elbe, as well as with the Baltic. It is one of the best built cities of Europe.

comprising five distinct towns or quarters, with a population of about 150,000 souls, besides the military, who generally amount to about 20,000. Nearly one fourth of the inhabitants are supposed to be employed in manufactures. Berlin is 90 miles N. of Dresden, and 390 N. by W. of Vienna.

BERMUDAS (or SOMERS' ISLANDS). A cluster of islands (about 400 in number) in the Atlantic Ocean, extending for about 45 miles from S. W. to N. E., and having their northern point in long. $63^{\circ} 28'$ W., lat. $32^{\circ} 34'$ N. The nearest land is Cape Halleras in Carolina, distant about 200 leagues. St. George's, the principal island, is about 16 miles long, and scarcely 3 in breadth. Few of the others are inhabited. The total population consists of 3,900 whites, 740 free coloured, and 4,600 slaves. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in shipping and trade.

BERN. A city and canton of Switzerland. The canton of Bern, which ranks second in the diet, is the largest in extent, formerly comprising about a third of Switzerland; but it lost, by the French conquests, more than a fourth of its territories, the new cantons of Aargau and Vaud being formed out of it. The only accession it obtained from the Congress of Vienna, was the greater part of the bishopric of Basle, and the town and territory of Bienne. It is now bounded, on the N., by the cantons of Aargau and Solothurn, E. by Lucerne, Uri, and Unterwalden, W. by Vaud, Fribourg, and the Jura mountains, and S. by the Alpine range, which separates it from the Valais. The whole surface is computed at 3872 square miles, and the population at 232,000. It is divided into the five districts of Bern, the Oberland, the Landgericht, the Emmenthal, and the Seeland. The prevailing language is German, although the higher orders speak French: the established religion is the Reformed. Bern, the capital, is situated upon a peninsula formed by the Aar, 1700 feet above the level of the Lake of Geneva, from which it is 75 miles distant. It is distinguished by its singular neatness, cleanness, and picturesque situation, and the climate is reckoned very salubrious. The population is about 13,000.

BERNARD, ST., GREAT AND LITTLE. The names given to two passes over the Alps; the former leading over the Pennine Alp, from Martigny in the Valais to Aosta in Piedmont; the latter passing over the Graian Alp, from the Tarentaise district of Savoy, meeting the other route at Aosta. By this latter route, Hannibal effected his passage into Italy. The monastery and hospital founded by St. Bernard on the summit of each pass, are supposed to have originated the present name.

BERRI. Formerly a province and dutchy of France, which, since the reign of King John, has given a title to one of the royal family of France. The Cher divided it into Upper and Lower Berri, now the departments of Cher and Indre.

BERWICK. A town on the north or Scotch side of the Tweed, formerly the head borough of Berwickshire, to which it gave name, but now belonging to the realm of England, although not within any English county; possessing an exempt and peculiar jurisdiction, which extends about four miles up the Tweed, and nearly as much along the

coast of the German Ocean. After having been the theatre of many fierce conflicts and sieges, it was finally ceded to England in 1502, and, by a treaty between Edward VI. and Mary of Scotland, was declared to be a free town. It is 336 miles from London, and 54 S. E. from Edinburgh.

BERWICKSHIRE. A county of Scotland, occupying the south-eastern extremity of the country; having the German Ocean on the E., divided by the Tweed from Northumberland and Roxburghshire on the S. and S. W., and bounded N. and W. by Haddington and East and Mid Lothian. It comprises three natural divisions; Lauderdale, traversed by the Lauder, which falls into the Tweed; the Lammermuir; and the Vale of the Merse or March. Almost the whole of the Merse is cultivated in the best style of modern husbandry.

BESSARABIA. A territory ceded to Russia by the Porte in 1812, between the Dniester on the N. and the Pruth and the Danube on the S., and bordering eastward on the Black Sea. It includes a portion of Moldavia and Bessarabia Proper, or Budzak, the Scythian desert of the ancients; comprising 8800 square miles, with a population under 300,000.

BETH (or BEIT). This word, signifying in Hebrew and Arabic a house, dwelling, or place, occurs in the composition of many proper names of places in Syria: *ex. gr.* Bethlehem (house of bread), near Jerusalem; Bethel, a city of Samaria; Bethsaida (house of fish), on the western shore of the Lake of Galilee; and Bethsan (now Beisan) or Scythopolis, in the Decapolis.

BEY (written Beg in Turkish). The title given, in the Ottoman empire, to the governor of a captaincy, called a *sanjak* or standard, who has the privilege of bearing one horse-tail among his insignia. The title of pasha, which is merely personal, is sometimes given in courtesy to the sanjak-beys; and the larger *sanjakats* are called *pashaliks*. The military governors of provinces, or captains-general, are styled *beylerbeys*, and the territory under their command, *beylerbeyliks*. European Turkey is divided into two *beylerbeyliks*, that of Roum-ili (or Romania), and that of Bosnia. Anatolia and Diarbekir are also *beylerbeyliks*. The sovereign of Tunis, though despotic, but nominally tributary to the Porte, contents himself with the title of bey or lord.

BHATTY COUNTRY. See **BATTAS**.

BHURTPoor. A strongly fortified town of the province of Agra, in Hindostan, the capital of the Jaut Rajah; memorable for the siege it sustained in 1805 from the British forces, who were repulsed in four successive assaults: at length, it capitulated. In 1826, a fresh rupture having occurred, it was taken by storm and dismantled; and the fall of this last strong-hold of Hindoo independence extinguished every hope of the disaffected.

BIAFRA. A territory of Upper Guinea, bordering on the Cameroons river, or Jamoor, which falls into the Bight of Biafra, opposite the island of Fernando Po. The capital, of the same name, is said to be about 60 miles up the river, but little is known of the country.

BICANEER. A town and territory of the Marwar country in Rajpootana, belonging to the Bicaneer rajah.

BIDASSOA. A river of Spain, which falls into the Bay of Biscay, between Andaye and Fontarabia; separating the territories of France and Spain.

BIEL. In Slavonic, white: *ex. gr.* Bielgorod (or Belgrade), white town; bielozero, white lake; biala, white river.

BIGHT. A small bay or indentation in the coast, of irregular shape. The word bight is applied by sailors to the bend or circular part of a cable or rope: hence, probably, the term.

BILBOA (properly **BELVAO**, the ancient Flaviobriga). The capital of Biscay Proper, situated at the mouth of the Ansa. The greater part of the wool exported by Spain, is shipped at this port: about 600 vessels used to enter the harbour annually.

BILEDULJERID (properly **BELLED EL JERID**, the dry country). The name given to the back country of Algiers and Tunis, on the southern side of the mountains, and which appears to answer to the ancient Getulia. It is wholly destitute of streams, but abounds with the date-tree, and is also called the date country.

BILMA. The chief town of the Sultan of the Tibboos, a nation occupying the immense desert which extends eastward of Fezzan, from the Black Harutsh on the N. to Lake Tchad. It is a collection of mean huts, surrounded with mud walls, on the caravan route from Mourzouk to Bornou. From this place, the whole region is sometimes called, the desert of Bilma. See **TIBBOO**.

BIOBIO. A river of South America, which forms the southern boundary of Chile, falling into the South Pacific in lat. 37° S., and separating it from Araucania.

BIRMAN EMPIRE. See **BURMAN**.

BIRMINGHAM. One of the largest manufacturing towns of England, famed especially for its fire-arms, hardware, and cutlery. It is situated on the river Rea, in the county of Warwick, and communicates by canals with almost all parts of the kingdom. So recently as the beginning of the eighteenth century, it consisted of only thirty streets; and its chief importance dates from the establishment of the great Soho works in 1764. The present population amounts to nearly 100,000 souls, including the suburbs.

BISCAY. A province of Spain, extending along the sea called the Bay of Biscay; bounded westward by the Asturias, and eastward by Navarre. It is divided into the districts of Alava, Guipuscoa, and Biscay Proper; all of which were included under the ancient name of Cantabria. The former two were subdued by Augustus Cæsar, but the mountaineers of Biscay are believed to have maintained their independence alike against the Romans and the Moors. Biscay Proper, and part of the other two districts, formed the dukedom of Calabria, originally a dependency upon the kingdom of Oviedo, but afterwards a distinct sovereignty till about the middle of the fourteenth century, when Pedro the Cruel, having put to death the rightful lord, seized on his states; and since then, the kings of Spain have assumed the title of lord of Biscay. The inhabitants of Biscay still retain, however, their ancient laws, tribunals, and customs, distinct and different from those of Spain, as well as some peculiar privileges. Every native Biscayan ranks as an hidalgo, or person of noble blood; an honour which is also enjoyed by the Irish in Spain, between whom

and the people of Biscay there is a striking similarity in many points of manners, costume, and superstitions. The Cantabrian or Basque language is believed to have some affinity also to the Erse, though still very different, peculiar, and in its construction intricate. It appears to have prevailed at one time over great part of the Peninsula, the names of many towns, districts, and rivers being derived from the Biscayan. The best sailors in Spain belong to the ports of Biscay. The chief towns are, Bilbao, Orduna, Durangos, Fontarabia, St. Sebastian, Tolosa, and Vittoria. The total extent of surface is 3000 square miles, with a population of about 310,000 souls.

BISHARYE. A tribe of Arabs, or rather of African bedoweens, inhabiting the Nubian desert, which extends along the eastern side of the Nile from Syene to Gooz. They are described as a fine race, but treacherous, ferocious, and lawless. Few of them speak Arabic. Those who reside in the neighbourhood of the Athara, cultivate a little *dhourra* (millet). Their language is supposed by Burckhardt to be related to the Abyssinian: it is more probably a dialect of the Berber or Libyan.

BISSAGOS—BISSAO. A groupe of islets off the western coast of Africa, near the mouth of the Rio Grande. They take their name from the natives, who bear the character of being the bravest and most powerful of the negro tribes in this part of Africa. On Bissao, the principal island, the Portuguese have a fort, for the purpose of carrying on the slave-trade. The Bissagos are also called Bijugas.

BITHYNIA. An ancient kingdom of Asia Minor, which, when bequeathed by Nicomedes IV. to the Roman people, extended from the foot of Mount Olympus to the Euxine, and from the Bosphorus to the river Parthenius and the frontier of Galatia. It was taken possession of by Mithridates; reconquered by Lucullus and Cotta; again seized by Pharnaces, king of Pontus; and, after his overthrow, was thenceforth governed by a Roman prætor. Under Valentinian, it was divided into two provinces, of which Nicæa and Nicomedia were the capitals. Bithynia subsequently fell under the dominion of the Seljookian princes, from whom it was recovered in the twelfth century, but was finally lost to the Greek empire in the reign of Andronicus the Younger: it now forms part of the great province of Anatolia. It is a beautiful country, intersected by lofty mountains, with fertile valleys, abounding with wood, and rich in fruits and wine.

BIZERTA. A city of the kingdom of Tunis, the *Hippo Zaritensi* of the ancients; situated at the head of a deep bay or sandy inlet of the *Sinus Hipponensis*, now called the Gulf of Bizerta, on a channel which communicates with an extensive lake (*Palus Sisara*). By deepening the channel, ships might enter the lake, which is 70 miles in circumference, and from 20 to 50 fathoms in depth. From this, a narrow channel leads into a second lake of somewhat smaller extent. Both abound with fine mullet. The town of Bizerta, which is fortified, was formerly of great importance, and might, in the hands of a European power, become an emporium. The adjacent territory is very fertile and the exports of wheat some years ago were very considerable. The present population is about 14,000 souls, including about 50 Jews.

BLACK RIVER. There are several rivers of this name; one i

Ireland, one in Jamaica, and several in North America. There are black rivers, in fact, as well as white rivers, in different languages, all over the world. Thus, in ancient geography, we have the Hebrew *Sichor*, the Greek *Melas*, and the Latin *Niger*, all meaning black; and in modern geography, the Turkish *Kara-su*, the Spanish and Portuguese *Rio Preto*, *Rio Negro* (or *Nero*), *Rio Zama*, words of the same import. We have white rivers under the same variations of dialect; *e. g.* *Bahr el Abiad*, *Ak-su*, *Rio Branco*, *Rio Blanco*. Among blue rivers, we have the *Bahr al Azrek*, the Nile itself (from *Nil*, indigo), the *Yang-tse-kyang* of China; and among yellow rivers, the Chinese *Whang-ho*. We have also *Red River*, *Rio Brassos*, &c. These names of rivers are not altogether arbitrary. Humboldt remarks, that the black waters and white waters of Guyana, differ very specifically in quality as well as in appearance. The waters of the *Esmeralda*, the eastern head of the *Orinoco*, are all black waters; that is, their waters, when seen in a large body, have either a brown colour like coffee, or a greenish black; but when the least breath of wind agitates their surface, they appear of a fine grass green, like the lakes of Switzerland. These waters are extremely pure, sweet, odorous, and transparent, and, what is very remarkable, are shunned for the most part by both the crocodiles and the mosquitoes, although enormous water-snakes and porpoises abound in them. The Lower *Orinoco*, as well as the *Gnaviare*, its western head, and its tributaries, are white waters, which are always turbid, heavy, and impure, and infested by mosquitoes. The black waters, it is said, do not embrown the rocks, but have white borders; while the white rivers have black borders. The former, from their very purity, furnish less aliment to aquatic insects and fish. Some of the dark-brown or coffee-coloured waters become of an amber colour wherever they are shallow. These amber or golden waters, Humboldt supposes to be coloured by a carburet of hydrogen; while that which colours the black rivers, may be, he thinks, a mixture of carbon and hydrogen, extracted from vegetable matter. Some of the yellow rivers, however, properly class with white waters. The yellow (*flavus*) or tawny *Tiber*, for instance, is of a whitish colour, leaving a considerable deposit on the vegetation on some part of its banks, and occasionally producing singular petrifications: its waters are very impure and muddy; so are those of the sulphureous *Nar*, to which *Virgil* gives the epithet white:

* *Sulfuræ Nar albus aquæ.**

Most of the white waters are charged with a whitish clay or calcareous matter. This is the case with the *Bahr el Abiad*, or *White River* of *Sennaar*, which meets the *Blue River* of *Abyssinia* nearly at a right angle; and for many miles below the confluence, the eastern part of the Nile is black, and the western white. The turbid water of the *White River*, however, is said to be very sweet and agreeable, as is that of the Nile itself. The latter, notwithstanding the mud with which it is impregnated, is one of the purest waters known. It contains the carbonates of magnesia, lime, and iron, the muriate of soda, and a small portion of *silex* and *alumine*. The addition of pounded almonds causes it to precipitate the substances it holds in imperfect solution, and it is then extremely clear. Its natural colour undergoes a singular variation at different seasons of the year. When the waters

begin to rise, they first assume a greenish colour, and are then corrupt and unwholesome. In thirty or forty days, they change to a brownish red, and become very turbid. This continues till the waters subside, when the river resumes its natural muddy appearance. The ancients styled its waters black, from the slime which it deposited :

‘ Et viridem Ægyptum nigrâ fecundat arenâ.’

But it can scarcely be classed with black rivers. Rivers which run over limestone, have been observed to have a green colour; and the snow waters of the Swiss Alps are sometimes of an emerald colour, approaching to grass-green. Several lakes of Savoy have a brown colour, approaching to black; and both white and black waters occur among its streams. The green waters are generally pure, if at the same time clear, but not if turbid. Some rivers, for instance the Rhone, near Geneva, have a decidedly blue colour. The subject of the coloration of rivers is, however, involved in great obscurity, the colouring principle seeming to elude all chemical analysis. The Greeks were struck with the blue waters of Thermopylæ, the red waters of Joppa, and the black waters of the hot baths of Astyra, opposite Lesbos. The various tints of different seas present a not less striking phenomenon.

BLANC, MONT. (The white mountain). The loftiest summit of the Alps, and the highest pinnacle of Europe; rising upwards of 12,000 feet above the valley of Chamounix, and 15,766 feet (nearly three English miles) above the sea. Many ineffectual attempts had been made, during the last century, to reach the summit; but the first individuals who succeeded in achieving the daring enterprise, were, Dr. Pacard, a physician of Chamounix, and Joseph Balma, an experienced guide, in 1786. They were followed, in the ensuing year, by M. de Saussure, whose atmospheric observations have formed the basis of the calculations made respecting its height. In 1825, Dr. Edmund J. Clark, of London, in 1827, Mr. Fellowes and Mr. Auldjo, and in 1830, the Hon. E. B. Wilbraham accomplished the perilous ascent. On the summit, on the third day of August, the thermometer stood at 27° of Fahrenheit, while at Geneva it was found at 82°, a difference of 55° in the temperature. By experiments with the hygrometer, the air was found to contain six times less humidity than at Geneva; and to its extreme dryness, the burning thirst experienced by M. de Saussure and his companion is attributed. Carbonic acid gas, or fixed air, was also detected in the atmosphere. Owing to its extreme rarefaction also, sounds are remarkably feeble, the report of a pistol not exceeding that of a small Chinese cracker in a room; and respiration is exceedingly difficult. The snow which covers the top, is encrusted with ice of a firm consistence, but penetrable by a staff; and beneath this slight crust, especially on the declivities, is discovered a soft, dusty snow, without any cohesion. The thickness of the snow is estimated at 500 feet. The summit of this gigantic mountain is a very narrow ridge, nearly horizontal, resembling the roof of a house, and, at its western end, scarcely broad enough to admit of two persons walking abreast. Seen from below, it assumes the shape of a compressed hemisphere, and is called from its form, *La Bosse du Drômadire*. The highest rocks are strata of granite. On the side of Piedmont, the mountain is much steeper, and

little snow can rest upon its bare and rugged flanks of rock. In order to have a distinct view of Mont Blanc as a whole, it is necessary to ascend the Col de Balme, the Breven, or some other of the neighbouring mountains, as, seen from the valley, its height is lost in its enormous bulk; and its rounded top is far less picturesque than the spiry shafts of granite in the same groupe. Next to Mont Blanc, Monte Rosa, in the same range, is the highest summit of the Alps, being only 400 feet lower. See ALPS.

BLANCO, CABO. White Cape. The name given to several promontories in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic by Italian and Spanish navigators. *Ras el Abiad*, in Syriac, *Λευκάς*, and *Promontorium Album* have the same meaning.

BLEMYES. A savage nation of Ethiopia, inhabiting the region between the island of Meroe and the Red Sea, who, in the third century, appeared as the allies of the Egyptians, against Diocletian. They are supposed to be represented by the Takas (or Takakee) of Upper Nubia, a Bejah tribe, who have been displaced by the Bisharin or Bisharye Berbers.

BLENHEIM. A village in the circle of Suabia, 25 miles N. W. of Augsburg; memorable for the victory gained over the French and Bavarians by the allied armies of the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene in 1704.

BLUE MOUNTAINS. A range of mountains in Australia, to the N. W. of the British settlement at Port Jackson, and about 50 miles from the coast. Seen from that distance, they assume a deep indigo hue. The same name is given to a branch of the Alleghanies, in Pennsylvania; to the mountains intersecting the island of Java; and to a range in the island of Jamaica.

BLUFF. A head-land rounded at the extremity, as distinguished from a point or cliff.

BOAR. See BORE.

BEOTIA. A kingdom of ancient Greece, having Thebes for its capital. It bordered on Attica on the S. E., but differed from it remarkably in its bleak and foggy climate, and in the character of the inhabitants. It is now included in the Turkish province of Livadia.

BOGOTA. The capital of New Granada, and, under Bolivar, of the republic of Colombia; situated in an elevated valley in the heart of the Andes, 8,615 feet above the sea, and at the base of mountains towering to nearly twice that elevation. Under the Spaniards, this city, then known under the dedicatory name of Santa Fe, was the seat of a viceroy and of a royal *audiencia*, and a metropolitan see. It had also a tribunal of the inquisition, which has been suppressed by the republican government, and one of the ex-inquisitors became secretary to a Bible Society established at Bogota. The population in 1825 was estimated at between 30,000 and 35,000 souls. The Bogota river, called the Rio de Funzha, after collecting all the waters of the valley, rushes through a deep but narrow outlet, only 40 feet in width, to precipitate itself down a perpendicular rock, at two bounds, to the depth of 650 feet; forming, when the mass of waters is considered in connexion with the height, one of the noblest falls in the world. The sublimely picturesque scenery at the foot of the cataract, is almost unrivalled. The river

has still a fall of nearly 7000 feet before it reaches the Magdalena, being a descent of 450 feet in every league. It is supposed that the valley of Bogota was originally occupied by a lake, and that this outlet was opened by an earthquake. The tradition of the aboriginal inhabitants ascribed the miraculous opening of the rocks to Bochica, the Numa of the tribes of Cundinamarca. The fall is called from a neighbouring farm, the Fall of Tequendama.

BOHEMIA. A kingdom of Germany, now annexed to the imperial crown of Austria. It once included, besides the present kingdom, Moravia, Silesia, and Lusatia. It is now bounded by Saxony and Silesia on the N., Moravia on the E., and Bavaria and Austria Proper on the W. and S. The Moldau, flowing from N. to S., divides it into two parts, and passing Prague, the capital, falls into the Elbe. The surface of Bohemia is of an oval figure, with a general and continued declivity towards the centre, and surrounded on all sides with an immense barrier of mountains of primitive formation; suggesting to Werner the notion, that the whole basin was once occupied by an inland sea. The whole area comprises about 20,245 square miles, with a population of about three millions and a quarter; no part of the Austrian empire being equally populous. Yet, the number of decayed towns and villages shews that Bohemia once contained a still denser population, before religious and political persecution drove from their homes numbers of the most industrious class of the inhabitants. It is only since the edict of toleration passed by Joseph II. in 1781, that the Protestants have enjoyed the free exercise of their worship. The Bohemians, in appearance, manners, and language, bear a general resemblance to the Poles. German is the language of all the courts, and is spoken in all the towns; but the Bohemian, a dialect of the Slavonian, still prevails among the peasantry. There are about 46,000 Jews, who carry on the chief part of the external trade, and have a university at Prague. This city and Toplitz are the only mercantile towns. Leutmeritz, Konigsgratz, and Budweis rank as episcopal sees. The country is extremely fertile, supplying the greater part of Saxony and Silesia with grain, while its mountains are rich with mineral treasures. It is supposed to take its name from the *Boii*, a Celtic nation inhabiting the country extending from the Loire to the Allier, whence they passed into Cisalpine Gaul. But this etymology is extremely doubtful.

BOKHARA. The capital of Bukharia. See **BUKHARIA**.

BOLIVIA. See (**UPPER**) **PERU**.

BOLOGNA. A city of Italy, the capital of the Bolognese, and the second city of the papal territories. It is situated at the base of the Apennines; the Reno passes through the city, and the Savena washes its walls. It is about six miles in circuit, and contains a population of between 60,000 and 70,000 souls. Though one of the oldest cities in Italy, it is one of the best preserved, and has a venerable appearance without being ruinous. Its streets are lined with arcades, like those of Padua and Modena; but, if less elegant in appearance than the latter city, it has nothing of the sombre, monotonous character of the former. The churches and palaces, though not distinguished by striking architectural excellence, are on a large and massive scale, and have a pleasing effect. There is a leaning tower, which inclines about eight feet from

the perpendicular ; and near it another loftier one, which inclines three feet. Bologna is celebrated for its university, one of the oldest in Europe ; its school of painting, the second in Italy ; its magnificent institute and gallery ; and its ancient municipal privileges. Of the latter, it has been in great measure deprived since the city was recovered by the Pope from the French in 1815 ; but Bologna is still, perhaps, the most democratic city in Italy. The Bolognese has always been the most flourishing of the four papal legations, owing in a great degree to its peculiar constitution ; and the neatness of the cottages, the careful husbandry, and the general appearance of the population, indicate a higher degree of prosperity than in almost any other part of Italy. Bologna is known to have existed in remote times, under the name of Felsina, as an Etruscan city of celebrity. It was afterwards included in the territory of the *Boii*, a Gallic tribe, which had for its boundaries, the Taro, the Po, the Rubicon, and the Apennines. Under the name of Bononia, it received a Roman colony : it stood on the *Æmilian* way leading from Milan to Rimini. The Bolognese state, bounded on the N. by Ferrara, E. by Romagna, W. by Modena, and S. by Tuscany, contains a population of about 200,000 inhabitants.

BOMBAY. (*Bom-bahia*, good bay.) A port and city on the western coast of India, the seat of the oldest of the British presidencies. A small, rocky, barren, once pestilential island, formerly comprehended in the Mogul province of Aurungabad, now commands the entire trade of the north-western coast of India, together with that of the Persian Gulf, and gives laws to the millions within the jurisdiction of the Western Presidency. Bombay derives all its importance from its harbour, one of the finest in the world, and safe as well as accessible at all seasons. The island was originally in the possession of the Portuguese, but was ceded to Charles II. on his marriage with the Infanta of Portugal, as part of her dowry. It being found, after a few years, that the expenses of the government exceeded its revenue, it was ceded by the Crown to the East India Company in 1668 ; and in 1687, the supreme seat of government, which had previously been at Surat, was transferred to Bombay, and it was elevated to the dignity of a regency. It was destined, however, to cede its honours, and to see its importance eclipsed by the extraordinary growth of the British power and territory in Bengal and on the Coromandel coast. The possessions under the jurisdiction of the Bombay Presidency were, till lately, very small in comparison with those of Bengal and Madras ; consisting of the districts of Kairah, Surat, and Baroach, and the other British territories in Gujerat, Cutch, and the Concan. To these are now added, the dominions formerly belonging to the Mahratta sovereign of Poona, styled the Peishwa. Within a century, the population of Bombay has increased ten-fold. In 1716, it was estimated at 16,000 souls. The resident population, in 1816, amounted to 161,550 souls, of whom 103,800 were Hindoos, 28,000 Mohammedans, 13,000 Parsees, 11,500 Portuguese and Armenians, and 800 Jews. Besides these, the temporary sojourners and floating population were supposed to amount to upwards of 60,000 persons. The city has not much to strike or interest any person who has seen other Asiatic cities, especially one who has visited " the Indian Corinth," Calcutta. A narrow causeway has been thrown across the strait which separates

the island from the larger one of Salsette, famous for its excavated temples. Some still finer excavations and sculptures are found in the wooded island of Elephanta, nearly in the centre of the bay, above 7 miles from Bombay Castle. See ELEPHANTA, and PARSEES.

BONA. A sea-port of Algiers, huilt from the ruins of *Hippona*, or *Hippo Regius*, the episcopal see of St. Augustine. It is now called by the Moors, *Blaid-el-aneb* (the town of jubebs), and by the Turks, Baledema. This was one of the settlements of the French African Company, but now nominally belongs to the English; and a British consul resides there. Large quantities of wool, hides, wax, and corn, are shipped from this port; which might still be made, under proper management, one of the most flourishing towns on the coast.

BONDOO. A country of Senegambia, lying between the parallels of 14° and 15° N., and the meridians of 10° and 12° W.; bounded, E. by the Falehune and Bambook; W. by Foota Toro, Woolli, and the Simbani woods; N. by Kajaaga; and S. by Tenda and Dentilla. Its greatest extent does not exceed 90 miles from E. to W. and 60 from N. to S. From its central situation, between the Senegal and the Gambia, it is a great thoroughfare. The country is under the dominion of the Foolahs, and the Foolah customs, manners, and language predominate; but the trade is carried on chiefly by Mandingoes and Serawoollies, who have settled in the country. The religion of Bondoo is Mohammedan, and there are mosques of some kind in every town, as well as schools in which Arabic is taught; but the precepts of the Koran are less strictly attended to, than in some of the other states of Western Africa. The country is sometimes called Foota Bondoo. The Almamy (as the sovereign is called) occasionally avails himself of his Mohammedan commission to attack and plunder the adjacent *kaffir* countries of Woolli, Tenda, Dentilla, and Bambook, to obtain slaves for the Galam market.

BOOTAN. (BHOTAN). A region of Northern India, lying between Bengal and Tibet, and bounded westward by Nepal. It is supposed to extend about 200 miles from E. to W. and 90 miles from N. to S., and appears to be for the most part occupied with a prolongation of the Nepaul range, dividing the upper valley of the Brahmapootra from the lower part of its course. The territory acknowledges the dominion or ascendancy of the Deb Rajah, who resides at Tassisudon, and is tributary to the Lama of Tibet. The Bhooteas are fair and robust, with Tatar features, and their customs are said to resemble those of the Burmese. The government is very jealous of a free intercourse with Bengal, and the natives boast of never having been conquered by either Mohammedans or Chinese. The Bhotanta, or language of Bhotan, is a dialect of the Tibetan.

BORAH. A mercantile tribe of Mohammedans in India, who have originally emigrated from Persia and India, by way of Gujerat: in every town in which they settle, they form a distinct colony. Their name is derived from the Hindoo word, *behoorah*, traffic; and they are the chief medium through which the trade in European articles is carried on in Central India. They are of the tribe of Hassanee, once so dreaded in Egypt and Persia for the acts of murder and depredation which they perpetrated in blind obedience to their spiritual lord, styled the *Sheikh el Jebel*; ignorantly rendered, the Old Man of

the Mountain. Their chief high-priest in India resides at Boorhanpoor; they are also numerous in Surat and Oojein. They are known, in Syria, under the name of Ismaelies.

BORE (or BOAR). Called also a Hygre, or Eager, supposed to be a corruption of *Eau guerre*. A sudden and rapid flow of the spring tide in some rivers at particular seasons, which, when checked by narrow shores, rises to the height of several feet, having the appearance of an immense wave or torrent. This phenomenon is occasionally to be seen in the Severn, the Humber, and the Ouse. In the Severn, the *hygre* has sometimes a head of three or four feet high, and comes in roaring and foaming in its course. In the Hooghly, it assumes a tremendous violence. The sound is said to resemble that of a steamboat, but infinitely louder. Sometimes it takes one side of the river, sometimes the other, but it never extends over the whole basin. The side up which it rushes with fearful velocity, is raised to a frightful height. Sometimes the river rises five feet as high up as Calcutta, its appearance being that of a monstrous billow in a storm, or the dash of a foaming surf; and any boats caught by it are swallowed up. Happily, the time of its approach is known. But the most extraordinary instance of this phenomenon is witnessed in the Gulf of Fundy, particularly at Annapolis, where the water sometimes rises 100 feet, dashing large vessels on the shore, and in a few minutes inundating a space of great extent left dry by the ebb. The noise has been compared to distant thunder or the bellowing of bulls.

BORYSTHENES. The ancient name of the Dnieper, the largest river of Sarmatia. See DNEPER.

BORGOO (or BORGHOO). A country of Western Nigritia, lying between Houssa on the N., and Dagomba and Yarraiba on the E. and S. It appears to be included under the name of Killinga, a country bordering southward on Dahomey. Borgoo is said to be divided into four petty states; and great part of it is tributary to the sultan of Boussa. The Moussa river formerly divided the countries of Borgoo and Yourriba. The word is, however, probably, a merely descriptive term. See BERGOO.

BORNEO. The largest of the Sunda Islands, and, next to Australia, the largest in the world, being about 780 miles in average length, and about 720 miles in breadth. Its extreme length is 900 miles, and its circumference 3000. It lies between the parallels of 4° S. and 8° N., and extends from long. 109° to 119° E. On the N., it has the Philippine Islands; on the S. Java; Sumatra on the W.; and Celebes on the E. The interior is mountainous, and is uncommonly rich in mineral productions. The mines are worked chiefly by Chinese settlers. The coasts are in the possession of Malay tribes; but the tribes who inhabit the interior are barbarons, and little is known of their characteristic customs, language, or history. The island is understood to be divided between three distinct kingdoms and states; but the Dutch are masters of all the northern coast, on which there are some good harbours.

BORNOU. A territory in the interior of Africa, lying between the parallels of 15° and 10° N., and the meridians of 12° and 18° E. On the N. and N. E., it is bounded by Kanem and the Desert; on the W. by Kano; southward by the kingdoms of Mandara and

Loggun; and on the S. E. the river Shary, flowing into Lake Tchad, divides it from Begharmi. The kingdom of Bornou was formerly much more extensive. Kanem, Waday, and even Dar Foor on the E., and Afnoo to the W., were, at no very distant period, tributary to its sultans, whose influence extended southward to the Mountains of the Moon. The last sultan, after contending for several years against the rising power of the Fellatahs, was at length overcome and deprived of his possessions. The invaders did not, however, long retain their conquest. A Moorish shiekh, born in Fezzan, of Kanemboo parentage, at the head of a few enthusiastic followers, routed the Fellatahs in a number of successive battles, and finally drove them from the country. Placing the brother of the last sultan on the throne, he did homage himself, and insisted on the whole army following his example; but the shiekh, under the title of the servant of God, retains the substance of entire sovereignty, the present sultan being a mere pageant. The whole country of Bornou is flat, and the greater part is covered with thick underwood, high, coarse grass, and parasitical plants. Game of all kinds is abundant. The heat of summer is excessive, and the rainy season is particularly dreaded by the Arabs, although the country is reckoned less sickly than Soudan. From March to the end of June, the thermometer will sometimes rise to 105° and 107° , and suffocating winds from the S. and S. E. then prevail. The nights are also dreadfully oppressive, the thermometer not falling much below 100° until a few hours before day-light. Towards the end of June, the lakes and rivers begin to overflow; and owing to the extreme flatness of the country, tracts of many miles are quickly converted into large lakes. Nearly constant rains now deluge the land, which last till October, when the air becomes more clear and fresh, with breezes from the N. W. In December and January, Bornou is colder than might be expected, the thermometer descending to 58° , and even 49° , and thin flakes of ice are sometimes formed. The population of Bornou, comprising a great variety of tribes, is supposed to amount to about 5,000,000. No fewer than ten different dialects are spoken in the empire. The Bornouese, or Kanowry (as they call themselves), exhibit the negro features, with a high forehead, and, though strict Moslem, they adhere to the practice of *tattooing*. They are extremely timid, and the women are in abject subordination. The shores of the Lake Tchad are occupied by tribes of Arabs, called *Shouaa*, a very fine race, resembling in features, as well as in habits, the gipsies of Europe, and speaking the Egyptian Arabic nearly pure: they are the greatest cattle-breeders in the country, and annually supply Soudan with from 2000 to 3000 horses. Throughout Bornou, bullocks are the medium of commerce for every thing: the price of a good bullock is from three dollars to three dollars and a half. The domestic fowl is common, and is the cheapest animal food that can be procured. There are also large partridges, small grouse, guinea-fowl, and water-fowl of all kinds. Besides gazelles, antelopes, and hares, there is an animal called *koorigum*, about the size of a red deer, with annulated horns. The flesh of the ostrich is much esteemed; and that of the buffalo, which has a high game flavour, is deemed a delicacy. The elephant is also hunted for the sake of his flesh as well as his

tasks; and the giraffe is met with and killed by the buffalo-hunters on the marshy shores of the Tchad. The flesh of the crocodile and the hippopotamus is also eaten: that of the former is said to resemble turtle. Bees are numerous, and the locust is a frequent visiter. The natives eat the latter with avidity, either roasted or boiled, or formed into balls as a paste. The principal towns of Bornou are Kouka, the residence of the sheikh; Birnie (i. e. city), the residence of the sultan; Old Birnie, the ancient capital, situated near the banks of the Gambaroo, about 100 miles E. of Kouka, and exhibiting marks of considerable magnificence,—the walls of red brick-work, from 16 to 18 feet high, enclosing an area of 5 or 6 square miles; and Angornou, an open village, but the chief market. Our knowledge of the country is still very imperfect, and the statements respecting it are somewhat contradictory.

BORODINO. A small town of Russia, near the Moskwa; remarkable for the great battle fought in its neighbourhood between the Russians and the French, on September 7, 1812.

BOROUGH. A town having the privilege of sending burgesses to parliament. The Saxon *beorgan* signified a fortified town: but some antiquaries derive the word from *borhoe*, a pledge; a word applied to those companies of ten families which were one another's pledge. A borough was a main pledge of 100 free persons, therefore called a free borough, or *franc plegium*. Hence the word burgess.

BOSHMEN. See **CAFFERS**.

BOSNIA. A province of the Ottoman empire, forming part of the ancient *Pannonia Inferior*. The inhabitants are of Slavonic race, and speak the purest dialect of the Slavonic language. Lower Bosnia was formerly a separate kingdom, dependent on Hungary. Upper Bosnia (called also Rama, from the river of that name) consists of portions of Croatia and Dalmatia, subject to the Porte, with the district of Herzegovina or St. Saba. The beylerbeylik of Bosnia extends also over Turkish Servia. The country of Bosnia is mountainous, but contains fine pasture districts, and the breed of cattle, as well as that of sheep, is excellent. The population is very thinly scattered: that of all Bosnia and Bulgaria is supposed to be not more than 850,000. Travnik is the residence of the beylerbey.

BOSPHORUS. From βός, a bullock, and πορός, a passage: implying a strait, or narrow sea, which a bullock might swim across. It was anciently the proper name of the Channel by which the Black Sea discharges itself into the Propontis or Sea of Marmora, and which divides Europe from Asia. It is commonly called the Straits of Constantinople, and by the Turks, Bogaz. Its length is variously reckoned at 15 and 20 miles, and its breadth between Kislar-bornou and Bogaz-hissar, about half a mile. At this narrow part of the channel, once defended by two fortresses, the Persians, Goths, Latins, and Ottomans, are supposed to have successively crossed. The name Bosphorus has also been given to the strait by which the *Palus Mæotis*, or Sea of Azof, communicates with the Black Sea; called the Cimmerian or Scythian Bosphorus, to distinguish it from the Thracian. The ancient Greek kingdom of Bosphorus was seated in the eastern peninsula of the Tauric Chersonesus (now the Crimea), bordering on this strait.

BOSTON. The name of a borough town of Lincolnshire. Also,

of the capital of the state of Massachusetts, situated at the head of Massachusetts Bay, and possessing one of the best harbours in the United States. This city, the birth-place of American independence, and one of the oldest in the Union, now ranks as the fourth in commercial importance, having been outstripped by New York, Philadelphia, and New Orleans. The population in 1820 was about 43,000.

BOTANY BAY. A harbour of New South Wales, so named by Captain Cook from the great variety of plants he found on the shore. It was originally fixed upon for a settlement of convicts from Great Britain; but Port Jackson, 5 miles to the N., was afterwards preferred.

BOTHNIA. A country formerly belonging to Sweden, divided by the Gulf of the Baltic to which it gives name, into East and West Bothnia. West Bothnia still belongs to the crown of Sweden; forming, under the title of a county, part of the province of Nordland, and having Umea for its capital. It extends from the borders of Angermanland to the river Tornea, being about 400 miles in length and 100 in breadth, and containing a population of about 50,000. East Bothnia, which was ceded by Sweden to Russia in 1809, is bounded by Lapland on the N., and Finland on the S., extending 300 miles in length, with a breadth varying from 60 to 200 miles. The population, consisting chiefly of Finns, is estimated at 70,000. It is now included in the Russian government of Finland, a range of mountains separating it from the governments of Archangel and Olonetz on the E.

BOUILLON. A dutchy of the Netherlands, situated between the grand-dutchy of Luxembourg and the principality of Liege; and forming part of the woody and mountainous tract called the Ardennes. The chief town, of the same name, is situated near the junction of the Semois with the Maese, about 50 miles S. E. of Namur.

BOULOGNE. A maritime town of France, formerly the capital of a province called the Boulonnais, now in the department of the Pas de Calais, Picardy. Passage-boats are continually crossing the Channel between this port and Dover; and about 3000 English, according to a recent account, are included among the resident inhabitants.

BOURBON. The name of several towns in France. That which is most remarkable, as giving name to the royal family of France, was the capital of the Bourbonnais, a province now forming the greater part of the department of the Allier. It is called Bourbon l'Archambaud, to distinguish it from Bourbon-Vendée, the capital of that department, and Bourbon Lancy, in that of Saone and Loire. All these towns, as well as Bourbonne-les-bains in the Upper Marne, are remarkable for their hot mineral waters; and the word is perhaps related to the Celtic *borbhan*, the gurgling of a stream.

BOURDEAUX. An ancient and large commercial city of France, the capital of a small district called the Bordelois, in the department of the Gironde, and formerly of the whole province of Guienne. It is situated on the Garonne, and the largest vessels can come up to the quay at full tide. The city was founded by the Romans, under the name of Burdigala, and the ruins of a large amphitheatre remain, constructed under the Emperor Gallienus. Having been subsequently ravaged and destroyed, the city was rebuilt by Henry II. of England. Edward the Black Prince held his court here for eleven

years; and his son, Richard II. was born here. It is an archiepiscopal see, and has a university, a valuable library, and an academy of arts and sciences. Its maritime trade is second only to that of Marseilles; and in opulence and importance, as well as beauty, it is one of the first cities of the kingdom.

BOURN. From the Celtic *buirn* or *burn*, or the Anglo-Saxon *byra*; in German, *born*, *brunn*. A stream or rivulet. The French *borne*, a limit or bound, has been apparently confounded with this word.

BOYNE. A river of Ireland, which rises in Queen's county, and flowing N. E., falls into the Irish Channel a little below Drogheda. About two miles from Drogheda was fought, in June, 1690, the celebrated battle which bears the name of the river, and which decided the final retreat of James II. from the British throne.

BOZRAH (or **BOSTRA**). The capital of the Roman *Arabia Provincia*, (the Edom of Scripture,) which included the districts of Batanea and Auranitis. It is still, including its ruins, the largest town in the Haouran, and has a small garrison stationed there by the Pasha of Damascus. The name signifies the strong city, or a fortified place, and is the same word that is written sometimes Bezer and Basra; the Punic Byrsa. The city was favoured by Trajan, who gave it the name of Philippopolis.

BRABANT. A dutchy of the Netherlands, now divided into the two provinces of North and South Brabant, which are separated by the province of Antwerp, once a part of the dutchy. Northern or Dutch Brabant, in which the inhabitants are chiefly Protestants, is one of the provinces of the kingdom of Holland; while Southern Brabant, which contains Brussels, belongs to Belgium, and its inhabitants are all Roman Catholics.

BRAGA. A city of Portugal in the province of Entre Minho e Douro, on the Este. In the time of Pliny, it was a place of great importance, and there are still many vestiges of its ancient grandeur. It is the see of an archbishop, who is the primate of Portugal; but is now an inconsiderable place, famous chiefly for its hat-manufactory, which supplies the greater part of the kingdom.

BRAGANZA. A small city of Portugal, the capital of a dutchy, the patrimonial estate of the reigning family, who were called to the throne in 1640. The city is seated on an eminence near the Fervenza, in the province of Tras-os-montes, on the frontier of Galicia.

BRAHMAPOOTRA. (Commonly written Burrampooter). A river of India, the sources of which are believed to be situated on the northern side of the Himalaya, not far from those of the Indus, the Sutlej, and the Ganges. Its course is at first eastward, and it is supposed to be the same river that, under the name of the Tsan-poo, passes, near Lassa, in Tibet, the residence of the Grand Lama, and, to the north of Teshoo Lomboo, the seat of the Teshoo Lama. After a long easterly course, it bends to S. E., and making a vast circuit round the mountains, suddenly curves to the S., and descends by a series of cataracts into the great valley of Assam. Here it receives a vast augmentation of its waters from the tributaries which flow from the mountains on either side; and separating into two branches, which afterwards unite, it forms an island five days

journey in length and one in breadth. After entering Bengal, it makes a circuit round the western point of the Garrow mountains, and then runs southward through the Dacca district, where, in about lat. $24^{\circ} 10' N.$, it is joined by the Megna from Sylhet. This comparatively small river now gives its name to the united stream, which is from 4 to 5 miles in width. Eighteen miles S. E. of Dacca, it is joined by the Issamutty, and spreads into an expanse of water resembling an inland sea. Its course is now S. S. E., until, at Luckipoor, it meets the Pudda, the eastern branch of the Ganges, and they conjointly roll their muddy waters into the Bay of Bengal. Many islands have been formed from the sediment deposited by this immense body of water. Among them is one called Dukkinshabazpoor, which is 30 miles in length and 12 in breadth. The sand and mud banks extend 30 miles beyond these islands, rising, in many places, within a few feet of the surface: so that future generations will probably see them converted into habitable islands. The whole course of the Brahmapootra is conjecturally estimated at 1650 miles. So recently as the year 1765, it was unknown in Europe as a capital river of India; its junction with the Ganges was not ascertained when D'Anville compiled his geography; and it appears quite uncertain under what name it was known, if at all, to the nations of ancient Europe. Its identity with the Tsan-poo, and great part of its course, are, in fact, little better than hypothesis. Hitherto, it has afforded scarcely any assistance to commerce.

BRAHMIN. The first of the Hindoo castes, and the only one who can officiate in the priesthood. The learning of India has for ages been in their hands; and they may be considered as forming a Levitical aristocracy. Many Brahmins, however, are now cultivators. They appear to have originally entered India as emigrants from the N. W., and to have spread themselves from Cashmeer over the whole region of the Indus and Ganges. The Hindoo regards the person of a Brahmin as sacred, and the holders of sceptres and thrones are considered as an inferior order. They take their name from Brahma, the Jupiter of the Hindoo pantheon; but it is remarkable that Brahma alone, of all their deities, has not a temple erected to him throughout India.

BRANDENBURG. A city and marquisate of Prussia, which may be considered as the foundation of the present monarchy. It is bounded, N. by Mecklenburg and Pomerania; E., by Posen; S., by Saxony, Anhalt, and Magdeburg; and W., by Brunswick and Hanover. It comprises an area of about 17,200 square miles, with a population of a million and a quarter. The principal rivers are, the Elbe and the Oder; and it includes among its cities and towns, Berlin, the capital of the kingdom; Brandenburg, situated on the Havel; Frankfort on the Oder; Potsdam; and Stendal.

BRAZIL. An empire composed of all the Portuguese colonies in South America, and the dependent or claimed territories, lying between the parallels of $4^{\circ} N.$ and $34^{\circ} S.$, and stretching from 35° to 72° of W. long. Its mean length is 1800 miles; its breadth from E. to W. 1700 miles. Its superficial extent is computed at 3,060,000 square miles; but a great part of the country is occupied with vast

deserts or impenetrable woods. At the beginning of the last century, the Brazils, as the Portuguese colonies were called, contained only 12 cities, 66 towns, with 430,000 inhabitants, of whom more than a sixth were Portuguese. The total population, however, was estimated in 1776 at nearly 2 millions. In 1815, the emigration of the court of Lisbon to Rio, and the incorporation of the provinces into a kingdom, led to a considerable increase in the population, and to an improvement in the revenue and resources of the country. According to the official report made to the king of Portugal in 1819, Brazil had at that time a population of 3,617,400 souls, of whom 843,000 were whites, 585,000 free blacks or coloured, 1,930,000 slaves, and 259,400 Indians. The number of the latter, if meant to include all the wild tribes, must be far too low; and taking into consideration the constant importation of slaves, as well as the emigrations from Europe, the total population cannot be much under 5,000,000, which would be not quite 19 to the square league. The large proportion of slaves forms at present a serious deduction from the political strength of the empire, and is a circumstance viewed by the most intelligent Brazilians with deep alarm. The free blacks and mulattoes are not only numerous, but on a par with the white creoles, both in respectability of character and in civil privileges. Among them are found merchants, farmers, doctors, lawyers, priests, and officers of various ranks; and every considerable town in the interior has regiments composed of them. On the other hand, as the offspring of a female slave is always doomed to bondage, people of all hues are to be seen in a state of slavery, from jet black to pure white. The laws respecting slaves are peculiarly humane; and if a slave marries a free woman, the children are free. The Brazilian slave is taught the religion of his master, and his master believes in that religion. The numerous holidays of the Romish calendar afford him thirty-five days in the year besides Sundays, to work for himself; so that, upon the whole, although cases of cruelty and hardship are not unfrequent, the slaves in Brazil are incomparably better circumstanced than in the West Indies. Still, they have a keen sense of bondage, which is rendered, perhaps, the more intolerable from their seeing themselves surrounded with so large a class of free blacks and mulattoes. The free population comprises, 1. Europeans. 2. Creoles, or white persons of European descent, born in Brazil. 3. Mulattoes, the mixed caste between whites and blacks. 4. Mamalucoes, the mixed caste between whites and Indians. 5. Free negroes born in Brazil. 6. Manumitted Africans. 7. Domesticated Indians, generally called Cabocloes. 8. Indians in a savage state. 9. Mestizoes, the mixed caste between Indians and negroes. The costume, the language, the religion, and the customs of the Brazilians, are Portuguese with some modifications. The provincial divisions of the empire have undergone various changes, and can hardly be considered as now settled; but the following is understood to be the present geographical distribution of this immense territory. MARITIME PROVINCES (beginning from the north): 1. Guyana. 2. Para. 3. Maranhão. 4. Ceará. 5. Rio Grande do Norte. 6. Paraíba. 7. Pernambuco. 8. Sergipe del Rey. 9. Bahia. 10. Porto Seguro. 11. Espírito Santo. 12. Rio de Janeiro. 13. São Paulo. 14. Santa Catarina. 15. Rio Grande

do Sul. **INTERIOR PROVINCES:** 16. Solimoens. 17. Piahy. 18. Matto Grosso. 19. Goyaz. 20. Minas Geraes. 21. Parana. 22. Uruguay. The city of St. Sebastian, now universally called Rio, situated on the western shore of the great bay from which it takes its name, is the capital. Bahia, however, is the more ancient city, having been originally the seat of the viceregal government, and it retains its ecclesiastical precedence as an archiepiscopal see. The other chief cities are, S. Paulo, next to Bahia the oldest city in Brazil, founded in 1552; Villa Rica, the capital of Minas Geraes; S. Joao del Rey, in the same province, which was fixed upon by the Marquis de Pombal, as the site of his projected capital; Marianna, on the Carnio, in the same province; Recife, the capital of Pernambuco, inferior in commercial importance only to Rio and Bahia; San Luiz, the capital of Maranham, on the island which bears the name of the river; Para, formerly called Belem, the capital of the vast province of the same name, situated on the eastern margin of the great river Toccantines, in the bay of Guajara; and S. Pedro do Sul, commonly called Rio Grande, from its harbour, which is the great mart of Southern Brazil.

The general aspect of Brazil, as first viewed from the sea, is rugged and mountainous; but, on a nearer approach, its appearance is picturesque and romantic, presenting mountains crowned with gigantic, primeval forests, and valleys clothed with perpetual verdure. The land gradually rises as it recedes from the coast, till, at no great distance from the shore, it reaches the height of from 5000 to 6000 feet above the sea. This elevated ridge, which has been termed the Brazilian Andes, stretching from about the 10th to the 32d degree of S. latitude, runs nearly parallel with the coast, presenting its steeper declivity towards the sea, and gradually sloping towards the interior. This great range prevents any rivers from attaining the ocean immediately, except such as spring from the eastern declivity of the ridge; the waters of the interior are for the most part tributary either to the Amazons on the north, or to the Plata on the south. The largest river unconnected with either of these systems of waters, is the Rio S. Francisco, which, rising in about lat. 20° S., runs northward for a considerable distance along the great longitudinal valley at the western foot of the maritime chain, till at length, bending to the east, it separates the provinces of Pernambuco and Seregippe, and falls into the Atlantic in about the 11th S. parallel, after a course of upwards of 1000 miles. One of the three Rio Grandes, rising in the province of Minas Geraes, after a long course to the N. E., falls into the Atlantic a few miles N. of Porto Seguro, in lat. $15^{\circ} 26'$ S. Another Rio Grande waters the province of Bahia, and joins the Rio S. Francisco. The Rio Grande do Sul is not properly a river, but is merely the entrance to a lake called the Lagoa dos Patos. In like manner, the great bay of Rio de Janeiro (January River) owes its name to the mistake of the discoverer, who supposed it to be the mouth of a great river. The Rio Doce, which separates the provinces of Espiritu Santo and Porto Seguro, the Rio dos Ilheos, and some others of less note, find their way from the western ridge to the sea. The whole extent of coast from the estuary of the Amazons to that of the Plata, is singularly deficient in bays, inlets, or harbours. On the northern coast, for more than fifteen degrees

of longitude, from Point La Tijoca to Cape St. Roque, the shore stretches nearly E. and W. without any considerable promontory, and with scarcely an inlet of importance, except that in which the town of Maranhão stands. The Parahiba is the only large river which discharges itself into the Atlantic on the northern coast: its mouth is in lat. $6^{\circ} 57'$ S., long. 42° W. From Cape St. Roque to Cape St. Augustine, an extent of about four parallels of latitude, the line of coast is nearly due N. and S. It then bends S. W. and forms a large sweep before it reaches Cape Frio in lat. 23° S., in which the small promontory on which Bahia stands, and the bay to the W. of that city, are almost the only points that deserve mention. S. of Cape Frio, the coast trends nearly W., till it reaches the bay of Rio Janeiro, one of the most complete harbours in the world. Another bay of nearly the same size washes part of the western confines of the same province; beyond which, the coast bends again towards the S., and continues to run S. W., to Cape St. Mary, without presenting, during the whole extent of more than ten parallels of latitude, any other inlet of consequence. The shores are for the most part composed of sand hills thrown up by the ocean, behind which are a chain of lagoons, or salt lakes; and there is reason to believe, that the original line of coast was to the W. of these lakes, which may, in that case, have once formed bays and inlets.

The land which divides the head-streams of the Amazons and the Plata, attains its greatest height between the 13th and 14th parallels. Here the Paraguay has its source, within a few leagues, it is said, of those of the Tapajos, the Xingu, and the Madera, which flow northward to swell the Amazons. The province of Matto Grosso takes its name from the great chain which forms the dividing ridge. This vast province, if such it may be called, the back country of Brazil, extends nearly 1100 miles from N. to S. by almost 800 at its greatest width, including an area of 48,000 square leagues, being more extensive than ancient Germany. It is little known to Europeans, and is for the most part still in the possession of native tribes. The principal range of mountains, traversing the province from E. to W. under the 13th parallel, divides it into three grand districts, North, Central, and South. The southern division, called Camapuana, from the river Camapuan, is almost universally flat, and a vast portion of the western half is annually submerged by the inundations of the Paraguay. The canton of Matto Grosso Proper, which contains the capital, Villa Bella, extends along the upper part of the course of the Guapore; while its northern part is occupied by the Campos Parexis, an elevated range, with extensive sandy plains on its summits, inhabited by various aboriginal tribes. To the E. of this province lies that of Goyaz, extending about 700 miles in length and nearly 500 in width. With the exception of the province of Solimoens, on the W. bank of the Madera, this is the most thinly peopled part of Brazil, containing throughout its vast area, only one place worthy of the name of a town; Villa Boa, on the Rio Vermelho, which falls into the Araguaya. The greater part is mountainous, and abounds with vast sterile plains, woods being found only on the margins of the rivers. The mines of Goyaz were at one time very productive. The mountains invite the examination of the geologist, and the tepid waters of the lake Agoa-

quente, upon the margins of which are some frightful caverns, present a highly interesting phenomenon. To the N. E. of Goyaz lies the province of Piahy, the extensive pastures of which supply the adjacent provinces with their cattle; but between Piahy and Minas Geraes, a *sertam* or desert intervenes, varying in breadth from twelve to forty or fifty leagues; and travellers have sometimes, in crossing it, perished from thirst. The pastures of Piahy are also liable to drought, which frequently converts all the grass of the country into standing hay: when that is consumed, the cattle perish by thousands. Minas Geraes (General Mincs), which lies to the E. of Goyaz, is the most mountainous province in the empire, and its name indicates the mineral riches with which its rocks and rivers teem. The Serra Mantiquiera, which divides it from the provinces of Rio and S. Paulo on the S., runs first almost N. E., and then inclines northward, varying its elevation and name,—here spreading out into high moors or *campos*, and there broken into deep valleys, enclosed by lofty summits. The whole of Minas Geraes may indeed be considered as an elevated table-land, the base of the auriferous formation. The loftiest peak, called *Itacolumé* (the child of stone), composed of a mass of chloritous quartz, rises 6000 feet above the sea. The beds of this quartz are sometimes 1000 feet thick, and are covered with a ferruginous breccia containing gold, platina, palladium, diamonds, and other ores and precious stones. The gold is obtained chiefly from the streams which descend from the *Serra*, or from the soil by means of washings or artificial drainings. These streams and torrents are ultimately received by four general channels; the S. Francisco, flowing northward, the Rio Doce and the Jequitinhonha, flowing eastward, and the Parana, or Rio Grande, which takes a westward direction to join the Paraguay. Between the Parana and the Paraguay, an extensive chain of mountains intervenes, running N. and S., and diverging, at its southern termination, into other ranges, running from E. to W. Other groupes, proceeding from the central nucleus, skirt for a great distance the banks of the river Tocantines, which intersects the provinces of Goyaz and Para; and one of the most considerable ranges in Brazil, running towards the northern coast, separates the provinces of Maranh and Pernambuco.

From this general description of the country, it will be seen, that Brazil includes a number of very distinct geographical divisions, differing almost as widely from each other as the various countries of Africa and Europe. Excluding from consideration the region beyond the Amazons, which was formerly regarded as the boundary of Brazil, and is commonly comprehended in Guyana, Brazil comprises the following regions: 1. The Brazil of the first discoverers, or what may be termed Brazil Proper, comprising the maritime provinces of the eastern coast, bordering on the Atlantic, and occupying the eastern declivity of the mountains: ten provinces are, either entirely or in part, included in this region. 2. The region of the northern coast, including the provinces of Para, Maranh, Seara, and Rio Grande. This immense tract, little known to Europeans, appears to consist of an inclined plane, gently declining to the N., and traversed longitudinally by the channels of the great rivers which descend from the high table-lands of the central mountains. A great part of this region is a

level country, covered with primeval forests, and intersected by a labyrinth of waters, being a continuation of the country which extends S. of the Amazons. 3. The region of the Amazons, including the country S. of that river, between the Tapajos on the E. and the Javary on the W.; the frontier post of the Brazilian government being at Tavatinga, near the mouth of the latter river. A number of large rivers, tributary to that vast reservoir, traverse this region from N. to S., communicating with numerous confluent, or spreading into extensive lakes. The first to the W. of the Tapajos, is the Rio Madera or River of Forests, one of the principal tributaries to the Amazons; formed by the union of the Guapore with several streams issuing from the eastern slope of the Andes on the borders of Peru. Their confluent waters, after several magnificent falls, reach the level country; whence the Madera rolls on a vast body of water for a course of about 2000 miles, separating the provinces of Para and Solimoens, and joining the Amazons in lat. $3^{\circ} 24' 18''$ S. The names of the principal streams W. of the Madera, are, the Puru, the Coari, the Tefte, the Hyurba, the Hyutahy, and the Jer or Tecnar. 4. Central Brazil, comprising the Matto Grosso, the Campos Parexis, and the various groupes of mountains which branch from them, with the table-land of Minas Geraes. 5. The valley of the Rio Francisco. 6. The valley of the Parana. 7. The eastern portion of the basin of the Plata, or the Mesopotamia of the Parana, Paraguay, and Uruguay, forming the lowlands of Southern Brazil. See, for further details, AMAZONS, PARAGUAY, URUGUAY, &c.

A description of the natural history and vegetable productions of Brazil would occupy a volume. The Brazil-wood-tree, from which the country takes its name, (*Cesalpinia Brasiletto*,) called by the natives *barro pitanga*, is the same as the Sapan-wood of the East Indies: it is a government monopoly, and owing to the improvident manner in which it has been cut down, is becoming scarce. Other species of trees yielding valuable dyes, forest-trees of all descriptions, some furnishing beautiful woods for cabinet work, others timber for ship-building, abound in the low lands. The prevailing character of the forests is a magnificence, arising from the infinite diversity, richness, and luxuriance of the vegetation, of which the untravelled European can have no conception. The various tints of a Brazilian forest are described as ranging from a light yellow green to one bordering on blue, mingled with red, brown, and deeper shades approaching to black. The silver-tree is of a brilliant white; the rose-wood-tree bears large golden blossoms, which beautifully contrast with the dark green of the double-feathered leaves; the Brazil-wood-tree puts forth large flowers of a purple hue; the head of the mangoa is brown; and here and there, the dark brown of a Chilian fir appears among the lighter foliage, like a stranger amid the natives of the tropics. The effect of the flowering parasitical plants, which entwine about the forest-trees, and sometimes form, by interlacing, an almost impenetrable barrier, is compared to that of gay parterres in the air. The *flora* of Brazil is peculiarly rich. Nor is the animal kingdom less distinguished by its variety and profusion. Butterflies, rivalling in splendour the colours of the rainbow, myriads of the most brilliant beetles, sparkling like jewels on the leaves and flowers, birds of the most splendid form and

superb plumage, above all, the various species of humming-birds, rivalling in beauty and lustre, rubies, emeralds and sapphires, lizards and serpents of scarcely less brilliant colours, squirrels and troops of gregarious monkeys, with a variety of the gallinaceous tribes, toucans, orioles, fly-catchers, wood-peckers, and different kinds of the melodious thrush, are among the winged or creeping tenants of the forests; and even the campos, or mountain plains, abound with birds, reptiles, and insects, as well as deer, tapirs, and peccaries. The luxuriance and richness of the vegetable world is attributable to the prevalent moisture, which gives it an advantage over most other hot countries. In the exuberance of evergreen foliage, which forms the peculiar characteristic of the New Continent, in the number of its finely wooded mountains, the sources of countless springs, in the abundance of large streams, in the character even of its deserts without sand, and the impervious forests, the tropical region of Brazil has, indeed, the pre-eminence over every other part of the globe.

The inhabitants of this favoured region were found, by the European discoverers, in the lowest stage of civilization. The Brazilian Indians are strikingly inferior to those even of the interior provinces of Lower Peru. The Tapuyas, who inhabited the whole of the eastern coast till driven back by the Tupies, are a sullen and ferocious race of savages, living by the chase, strangers to any arts or manufactures, and addicted to anthropophagy in all its revolting barbarity. Rude insensibility, except under the stimulus of physical appetite or the passion of revenge, is the most distinguishing trait of their character. The prevailing physiological characteristics are, a short, squat, but often muscular form; head large and round; face, broad with high cheek-bones, eyes small, black, and sometimes oblique; thick, coal-black hair, with little beard; nose, short and broad; lips, rather thick, and sometimes unnaturally distended by a *botoque*, or plug, inserted in the under-lip, which gives them a peculiarly hideous appearance. This last practice is confined, however, to the tribe of Aymores, who bear, on this account, the nickname of Botocudoes. These plugs are sometimes three or four inches in diameter. Similar buttons are worn in the ears. The Botocudoes, who appear to have entered Brazil from the south, and speak a different dialect from the Tapuyas, are taller and better made than most of the other tribes; they are also more cheerful and conversable, and not destitute, or at least not incapable of affectionate attachment; yet, they are undoubted cannibals. Unlike the greater part of the South American tribes, who sleep in nets or hammocks, they sleep on the ground, the bark of trees supplying them with a rude bed. The Puries of the eastern coast are distinguished by their small stature; while the long-haired Goaytacases of the Parahiba are represented by the Jesuits as of gigantic height. The Jesuits succeeded in partially civilizing many thousands of the aboriginal Indians, chiefly of the Tupi and Guarani tribes, and in forming them into large villages called *reductions*. In the *Entre Rios* (the province between the Parana, Paraguay, and Uruguay), they amounted at one time to thirty-one villages, containing 100,000 souls. Uruguay also contains seven of these missions. The province of Matto Grosso is inhabited by various nations, wild and semi-civilized. Among these the most powerful are the Guaycurus, an equestrian tribe,

bearing a considerable resemblance, in some of their customs, to the Achipoes of Paraguay, but, like the Botocudoes, wearing a cylinder of wood in the under lip. Our knowledge of the interior and its inhabitants is still, however, very incomplete. The physical advantages and resources of the country are all but illimitable. Its geographical position, diversified surface, fertile soil, genial climate, noble ports, and navigable rivers, render it, perhaps, the most valuable portion of the Western Continent. Yet, on a territory of 257,000 square miles, equal to five-sixths of Europe, there is not found a population equal to that of the Netherlands.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE. A county of South Wales, taking its name from the chief town, Brecknock, or Brecon, situated at the confluence of the rivers Hondey and Uske, and called by the Welsh, Aher-Hondey. The county, bounded by Radnor N., Cardigan and Carmarthen W., Hereford and Monmouth E., and Monmouth and Glamorgan S., is about 35 miles long by 30 broad. It is one of the most mountainous counties of the principality; and the Vann, or Brecknock-beacon, is reckoned the loftiest summit in South Wales. The principal rivers are, the Wye, which separates it from Radnor, and the Uske. The population is under 48,000.

BREDA. A strongly fortified town of Dutch Brabant, situated on the Merck, near the influx of the Aa, 22 miles S. S. E. of Rotterdam. It was formerly a place of considerable commerce, with extensive cloth-manufactories; but there now remain only a few manufactures of inferior importance.

BREMEN. A free city of Hanover, the capital of a dutchy of the same name, situated on the Weser, about six miles from its mouth. The dutchy consists of a low, marshy, but fertile tract between the Weser and the Elbe; the former separating it from the dutchy of Oldenburg, the latter from Holstein. In winter, it is liable to inundations. It formerly belonged to Sweden, was conquered by Denmark, and purchased by George I. in 1716.

BRENNER. One of the loftiest of the Tridentine Alps, which gives its name to a pass of considerable historic celebrity, in the route from Inspruck to Verona: the pass is the lowest of all that traverse the great chain of the Alps, being only 4700 feet above the sea. The actual summit is singularly marked by the division of a stream, which, dashing on a rock, is separated into two channels, one part flowing into the Eisach, the Adige, and the Adriatic; the other reaching the Black Sea by the Sill, the Inn, and the Danube.

BRESLAU. The chief town of the dutchy of the same name, and the capital of all Silesia; situated at the conflux of the Oder and the Oklau. It ranks next to Berlin and Konigsberg in the Prussian dominions, and its trade and manufactures are considerable.

BREST. A maritime town of France, in the department of Cape Finisterre and ci-devant province of Brittany; possessing one of the noblest ports in Europe, with a fine dockyard and arsenal.

BRETAGNE. See BRITANNY.

BRETON, CAPE. An island of North America, separated from Nova Scotia by the strait of Canseau, and considered as the key to Canada. It is now annexed to the government of Nova Scotia: *which see.*

BRIGHTON. Properly **BRIGHTHELMSTONE.** A sea-port of Sussex, situated at the bottom of a bay, formed by Beachy Head and Worthing Point, in the English channel, opposite to Dieppe, with which there is a constant communication by steam-packets. Till very recently, this was a mere fishing village, but now, with the adjacent town called Kemp-town, from its founder, it forms the most splendid and fashionable watering-place in England, and has recently been created a borough.

BRISTOL. (**BRIGHTSTOW.**) One of the most ancient and important cities of England, and formerly ranking next to the metropolis in wealth, commerce, and population. It is situated on a peninsula formed by the river Frome and the Lower Avon, partly in Somersetshire, and partly in Gloucestershire. Its harbour is capable of containing 1000 vessels, and its wet docks are some of the most extensive in the kingdom. The principal branch of its export trade is with the West Indies and Newfoundland; but it has also an extensive trade with the Mediterranean and Africa. A considerable portion of its commerce has been latterly diverted to Liverpool; and Gloucester is now gaining some of it.

BRISTOL CHANNEL. An arm of the Irish Sea, extending between the southern coast of Wales and the western coast of England, and terminating in the estuary of the Severn. It should properly be called a gulf or bay.

BRITAIN, GREAT. (So called to distinguish it from Brittany.) The name now given to the united kingdoms of England and Scotland, between which the island of Britain was so long divided. The name under which it was known to the ancients, was Albion; but both this island and the adjacent one of Ireland, then called *Ierne*, were included under the common name of the *ἡνὸς βρεταννικαί*, or *Britannic Isles*, as well as that of *Cassiterides*. The island of Britain extends from lat. $55^{\circ} 30'$ to 50° N., being about 500 geographical miles in extreme length, and at its greatest breadth, 320. The circuit of the island, reckoning its numerous indentations, is estimated at 1800 miles, and the superficial area at 87,000 square miles, with a population of between 16,000,000 and 17,000,000, or 191 to the square mile. The English Channel and the Straits of Dover separate Great Britain on the S. from France. The German Ocean washes its south-eastern coast, and the North Sea the northern part of the eastern coast. St. George's Channel and the Irish Sea separate it from Ireland on the W., to the N. and S. of which its shores are washed by the waves of the Atlantic, of which it seems the natural mistress. Under the Romans, Great Britain was divided into, 1. *Britannia Prima* (including all the counties S. of the estuaries of the Thames and the Severn); 2. *Britannia Secunda* (comprising Wales and the adjacent counties W. of the Severn and the estuary of the Dee); 3. *Flavia Caesariensis* (the counties between the Thames, the Humber, and the Severn); 4. *Maxima Caesariensis* (the northern counties of England, bounded northward by the *Vallum Adriani*); 5. *Valentia* (the southern part of Scotland between the *Vallum Adriani* and the *Vallum Antonini*, which extended from the Frith of Forth to that of Clyde); and, 6. *Caledonia* (Scotland north of that boundary). These divisions, being partly natural, have been in some measure preserved in the subsequent provincial arrangements. Under the Saxons, the *Britannia Prima*, though divided into the

kingdoms of Cornwall, West Seaxna or Wessex, South Seaxna or Sussex, and Cantwara or Kent, retained the same northern boundary. The eastern counties of the *Flavia Casariensis* were divided between the Angles and the Saxons, under the names of East Anglia and East Seaxna or Essex; while, to the west of the Ouse, the kingdom of Mercia extended over all the midland counties, and trenched upon the *Britannia Secunda* of the Romans, driving back the boundary to nearly the present confines of the principality. The kingdom of *Northam Humber*, or Northumberland, comprised the whole of the *Marina Casariensis*, or the country north of the Humber; and this division still forms, with some extension of its south-western boundary, a distinct ecclesiastical province, that of York, which includes the dioceses of York, Durham, Carlisle, and Chester; the rest of England being comprehended in the ecclesiastical province of Canterbury. Another ancient division of England nearly answering to this, assigns to Norroy (king of the north) king at arms, a jurisdiction over all the country north of the Trent, the country south of that river being under the heraldic jurisdiction of Clarendieux king at arms. The juridical division of England into circuits, follows in some degree this arrangement. These are six in number: the Home Circuit; the Western Circuit; the Oxford Circuit; the Norfolk Circuit; the Midland Circuit; and the Northern Circuit. North and South Wales form each a distinct circuit. The superficial extent of the whole island in acres, and the occupation of the land, are thus estimated:

	Arable.	Meadow.	Uncultivated.	Total.
England	10,900,000	14,200,000	7,932,400	33,032,400
Wales	900,000	2,600,000	1,252,000	4,752,000
Scotland	2,500,000	2,550,000	17,204,507	22,254,507
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	14,300,000	19,350,000	26,388,907	60,038,907
Ireland				11,243,000
				<hr/>
				71,281,907
				<hr/>

Another and more recent estimate thus exhibits the number of acres under cultivation in the United Kingdom, and the different purposes for which they are employed in England and Wales; as well as the number of farms, and the annual amount of property derived from agriculture.

	Cultivated Acres.	Uncultivated Wastes, capable of Improvement.	Barren and unprofitable.	Total.
England	25,632,000	3,454,000	3,256,400	32,342,400
Wales	3,117,000	530,000	1,105,000	4,752,000
Scotland	5,265,000	5,950,000	8,623,930	19,738,930
Ireland	12,525,280	4,500,000	2,416,664	19,441,944
British Isles	383,690	166,000	569,469	1,119,159
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	46,922,970	14,600,000	15,871,463	77,394,433
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

In England and Wales, it is calculated that there are—

3,250,000	Acres employed in the cultivation of	Wheat.
1,250,000		Barley and Rye.
3,200,000		Oats, Beans, and Peas.
1,200,000		Clover, Rye Grass, &c.
1,200,000		Roots and Cabbages, by the Plough.
2,100,000	Acres of Fallows.	
47,000	Hop-grounds.	
18,000	Pleasure-grounds.	
17,300,000	depastured by Cattle.	
1,200,000	of Hedge-rows, Copses, and Woods.	
1,300,000	of Ways and Water-courses.	
5,029,000	Common and Waste Lands.	

37,094,000 acres—Total of England and Wales.

The number of farms in the United Kingdom is estimated at 2,000,000, and the property annually derived from agriculture in Great Britain and Ireland, at £.215,817,624; or, according to another calculation, £.246,600,000.

For the minor geographical and territorial divisions, &c. see **ENGLAND**, **SCOTLAND**, and **WALES** respectively.

The kingdom of Great Britain dates from the union of the English and Scottish crowns at the accession of James I. in 1603. In 1706, England and Scotland were first united under one parliament; and in 1801, the union with Ireland was effected. The accession of the Elector of Hanover to the throne of England, in 1714, led to the annexation of that electorate to the English crown. In 1801, Hanover was taken possession of by Prussia, and was subsequently occupied by the French under Napoleon; but in 1813, the whole electorate was recovered, and in 1815, it was erected into a kingdom by the Congress of Vienna. The colonial possessions of Great Britain have undergone so many changes by conquests, cessions, and the transfers made by treaty, that the dates of their respective annexation to the British Crown cannot be in all cases stated with precision. Newfoundland is the oldest British settlement, having been first taken possession of in the name of the Queen of England in 1583; and after having been long an object of contention between this country and France, it was finally ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. Jamaica has belonged to England ever since it was taken from the Spaniards in 1655. Barbadoes and some of the other West India islands were taken twenty or thirty years before. By the peace of Paris, in 1763, Canada, Cape Breton, St. Vincent, Tobago, and the Senegal coast were ceded to Great Britain. In 1776, the North American colonies S. of Canada, declared their independence; and when the peace of Versailles, in 1783, put a humiliating termination to an exhausting warfare, the only colonies left to the British Crown, besides the equivocal possessions of the East India Company in Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and the ports of Bombay and Madras, were, Canada, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, and the British West India islands. In 1793, the fall of Pondicherry added the whole of the French settlements in the Peninsula of India to the British E. I. Company's possessions. In 1795, the island of Ceylon was taken by the English, and in 1797,

that of Trinidad. Possession was taken of Malta in 1801. In 1806, the Cape Colony, which was first taken by the English in 1795, but had been restored to the Dutch by the treaty of Amiens in 1802, was finally annexed to the British Crown. In 1818, the Mahratta power being annihilated, the governor-general of India, the Marquis of Hastings, proclaimed the British supremacy throughout that vast empire, the most important foreign possession ever ruled by a European power. To these various colonies and possessions are to be added, in Europe, Gibraltar, which has belonged to England since 1704, and the Ionian Isles, which have been placed under the protection of his Britannic Majesty, and are governed by a lord high commissioner appointed by the Crown; in Africa, Sierra Leone and the islands of St. Helena and the Mauritius; in Asia, the countries bordering on the eastern shores of the Bay of Bengal, taken from the Burmese; also, Malacca and Penang, ceded by the Dutch in exchange for Java, which had been taken from them; on the coast of South America, the colonies of Demerara, Berbice, and Honduras; and the vast continent of Australia; besides which, the islands of the Polynesian archipelago are under the protection of Great Britain. The aggregate of these colonial possessions and dependencies, forms an empire nearly three times as extensive as that of the Romans under Augustus, and inferior only to that of Russia; while it is much more than twice as populous as the Russian, being exceeded in this respect only by the Chinese. The details are as follows:

	Square miles.	Population.
The British Isles	90,948	24,382,471
Kingdom of Hanover	11,125	1,550,000
Gibraltar 17,024, Malta 119,969, Heligoland } and the Ionian Isles 200,000 }	1,700	336,993
British India and its dependencies, Malacca, } Penang, &c. }	826,650	120,000,000
Ceylon }	23,000	933,267
Mauritius }		101,469
Australia and Van Diemen's Island . . .	1,496,000	55,353
Cape Colony	128,000	129,036
Sierra Leone, St. Helena, &c.		25,000
West Indies and Guyana }		884,050
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and New- foundland }	1,930,000	300,000
The Canadas }		740,000
	<hr/> 4,507,423	<hr/> 149,437,639

Estimating the population of the globe in round numbers at 900,000,000, a sixth portion of the human race is placed beneath the sceptre of Great Britain. And if the territory of the United States of America be taken into consideration, throughout which the English language, laws, literature, and religion are predominant, this will give an area of six millions and a half of square miles under the paramount influence of one nation;—a nation originally confined to a small island in the German Ocean, which ranks but as the seventh power of Europe in regard to the extent of native territory, and the fourth in native population, and which, a hundred years ago, could

not number, as the subjects of the British Crown, throughout the world, so many as 20,000,000. History presents nothing parallel to this in the annals of empires.

BRITTANY (*BRITANNIA MINOR* or *BRETAGNE*). A province of France, according to the old territorial divisions, occupying the peninsula which, stretching out into the Atlantic, between the English Channel and the Bay of Biscay, forms its north-western extremity. Surrounded on three sides by the sea, it joins on the E., Anjou, Maine, Normandy, and Poitou. It now forms five departments, viz. Finistère, North Coast, Morbihan, Ille and Vilaine, and Lower Loire. It was anciently known under the name of *Armorica*, or the Maritime Country. The inhabitants are for the most part a distinct race from the rest of the French, and speak a language which differs only as a dialect from the Welsh and Cornish.

BRUGES. The capital of West Flanders, situated in a spacious plain, about 6 miles from the sea. No river passes near it, but the canals leading to Sluys and Ostend, bring up, at high water, vessels of from 200 to 300 tons. In the fourteenth century, under the dukes of Burgundy, Bruges was one of the most flourishing commercial cities of Europe; but, towards the end of the fifteenth, it began to decline, Antwerp becoming its rival, and at length eclipsing it as the general mart of commerce. It still carries on, however, a considerable trade, although its manufactures have dwindled to insignificance.

BRUNN (or *BRINN*). The capital of Moravia, situated in the circle to which it gives name, which is bounded by Bohemia on the N., and Austria Proper on the S. The town is 32 miles S. W. of Olmutz.

BRUNSWICK. A city and dutchy of Germany, formerly comprised in the circle of Lower Saxony. The dutchy is bounded by Luneburg on the N., Westphalia on the W., Hesse on the S., Magdeburg, Anhalt, and Halberstadt, E. It was originally composed of the principality of Wolfenbüttele and the county of Blankenburg, but now comprises the six districts of Wolfenbüttele, Schöningen, Hartz, the Leine, the Weser, and Blankenburg. The total extent is 1452 square miles, with a population of about 242,000 persons. The northern part is flat, but the southern district is a mountainous tract covered with forests, forming the thickest part of the Hartz. The timber, marble, and mineral productions of the dutchy are the chief sources of the revenue. The rivers are the Weser, the Ocker, the Innerste, and the Leine. The prevailing religion is the Lutheran.

BRUNSWICK, NEW. A province of British North America, separated from Nova Scotia on the E. by the Bay of Fundy, and on the W. bounded by part of Lower Canada and the American state of Maine. Prior to 1784, it was considered as a part of Nova Scotia; but was then erected into a separate government. The present population is about 150,000. See *NOVA SCOTIA*.

BRUSSELS. A city of South Brabant, now considered as the capital of Belgium, as it was formerly of the Austrian Netherlands, and one of the handsomest cities of the continent. It has long been celebrated for its manufactures of lace, carpets, and silks, as well as stuffs and earthenware. By means of the Scheldt, with which it communicates by a canal, it has also carried on a respectable foreign trade. The language and manners of the inhabitants are entirely French.

BRUTTIUM. In ancient geography, the southern extremity of the Italian peninsula, which formed the original Italia, before that designation had been extended to the whole region between the Adriatic and Tuscan seas. It now forms the province of Upper Calabria and part of Calabria Citerior.

BUCHARIA. See **BUKHARIA.**

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. A county of England, taking its name from the chief town, seated on the Ouse. The word is supposed to be derived from *buccan*, in Anglo-Saxon, beech, which is the prevailing timber in the southern part. Buckinghamshire (commonly written Bucks) is bounded N. and N. W. by Northamptonshire; N. and N. E. by Bedfordshire; E. by Hertfordshire; S. E. by Middlesex, from which it is separated by the Colne; S. by Berkshire, from which it is separated by the Thames; and W. by Oxfordshire; its greatest length being 45 miles, and its breadth 18. It is partially intersected by the Ouse, over which, at Wolverton, the Grand Junction Canal is carried by a magnificent aqueduct about three quarters of a mile in length. The southern part of the county is chiefly occupied with the Chiltern Hills, a chalky range, stretching across the county from Bedfordshire to Oxfordshire, and forming part of the chain which extends from Norfolk to Dorset. Under these hills lies the fertile vale of Aylesbury, formed of a rich loam on a calcareous sub-soil, and famous, as far back as the time of Camden, for its pastures. The county has always been celebrated for its corn and cattle, its wool and butter, "Buckinghamshire bread and beef" being of proverbial excellence; and it is an old proverb in the county, that "more live by the lands than by the hands," the manufactures being inconsiderable, except those of paper and lace. Population, 146,529.

BUDA. The capital of Lower Hungary, seated on the west bank of the Danube, and communicating by a bridge of boats with Pesth on the opposite bank. It was the residence of the Hungarian monarchs, till taken by the Ottomans in 1526, since which it has undergone repeated sieges and captures: it was at one time considered as "the key of Christendom."

BUDUKSHAUN (or BADAKSHAUN). An ancient city of Great Bukharia, in the province of Balkh, on the northern bank of the Amu or Oxus, near the foot of the high mountains called *Beloot-tagh* (cloudy mountains), which extend northward from the Hindoo Coosh to the sources of the Oxus and Kama, separating the territories of Balkh and Kashgaur. The capital of the district of Budukshaun is Fyzabad, the residence of an independent sultan. Budukshaun derives an importance from being on the ancient caravan route from Bactria and the Caspian Gates to Little Tibet and China, and it is consequently a great thoroughfare. Valuable mines of silver, iron, antimony, lapis lazuli, and rubies are found in the neighbouring mountains.

BUENOS AYRES. A city of South America, on the western shore of the Plata, about 200 miles from its mouth; formerly the capital of one of the viceroyalties of Spanish America. It received its name from its founder, D. Pedro de Mendoza, in 1534, on account of the salubrity of the climate. The territory on both sides of the vast estuary of the Plata, including the Entre Rios, the Banda Oriental, Monte Video, and Maldonado, on the eastern shores, as well as Santa Fe, were comprised in the province of Buenos Ayres or

La Plata, which was originally included in the viceroyalty of Lima. In 1778, this province, together with those of Paraguay, Tucuman, Las Charcas (or Potosi), and Cuyo, were erected into a separate viceroyalty, of which Buenos Ayres was made the capital. The greater part of this immense territory, extending upwards of 1600 miles, from Cape Lobos in lat. 35° S. to the most northern settlements on the Paraguay, and from Cape Anthony to the Cordilleras nearly 1000 in breadth, may be considered as the basin of the Paraguay or Plata. This river intersects longitudinally the heart of South America, between the parallels of 15° and 35° , flowing through a vast level plain of so slight an inclination, that, between the parallels of 15° and 22° , the river has scarcely any fall, but, when swelled by rains, inundates vast tracts of country. The lake of Xarays, the largest of these expansions of the river, extends upwards of 300 miles in length, with an average breadth of 120 miles. Of the five provinces of the viceroyalty, Potosi or Las Charcas is now attached to the republic of Upper Peru or Bolivia; Paraguay, for the present, forms a separate dictatorship; and the whole of the Banda Oriental, with Monte Video, has been incorporated with the Brazilian empire. The remaining territory consists of the following provinces, which form what is now called (in reference to the name of the river Plata, or Silver river) the Argentine republic. 1. Catamarca. 2. Tarija. 3. Salta. 4. Tucuman. 5. Rioja. 6. Santiago del Estero. 7. Corrientes. 8. Misiones. 9. Entre Rios. 10. San Juan. 11. San Luis. 12. Cordova. 13. Santa Fe. 14. Buenos Ayres. 15. Cuyo or Mendoza. See PAMPAS, PARAGUAY, and PLATA.

BUKHARIA (BOKHARIA, BUCHARIA). The name improperly given to three distinct territories. Those which are distinguished in the maps as Great Bucharía and Little Bucharía, (designations originally introduced by the Russian geographers,) are, in fact, different kingdoms or districts of Touran or Tatarý. Little Bucharía is that part of the ancient Scythia beyond Imaus which is comprehended in the kingdom of Kashgaur, once a part of the Mogul empire, and now dependent on China. See KASHGAUR. Great Bucharía comprehends the states of Bokhara (which has been distinguished as Bucharía Proper), Samarcand, and Balkh, including the Sogdiana and Bactria of the ancients. Bokhara Proper is the only country to which the appellation ought to be given. This state takes its name from its capital, one of the largest commercial cities of Central Asia, being an immense thoroughfare for the caravans trading between Persia and China, and famous also as a place of study for Mohammedan theology and law. It is situated on a river which falls into the Oxus, about 100 miles W. of Samarcand. The territory of Bokhara, bounded on the E. by that of Samarcand, is divided by the Oxus from Margiana in Khorasan, and was anciently distinguished by the name of Transoxiana or the country beyond the Oxus. Northward and southward, it is bounded by Khowaresm and Balkh. The inhabitants of Bucharía are divided into *tanjiks* or citizens, the inhabitants of the towns, and uzbeks, a Scythian or Tatar tribe, who have succeeded to the Moguls in the possession of the country. The *tanjiks* are said to be also known under the name of buchars, bogors, or bukharis. They are of a race quite distinct from the Tatars, of fair complexion, black eyes, beard, and hair, and Roman nose: and their women are said to be

very beautiful. They carry on an extensive commercial intercourse between Russia, China, and Tibet. Some have conjectured their origin to be Jewish. Both Bokhara and Samarcand were at a very early period annexed to the Persian empire; and Balkh was the capital of the founder of one of the most ancient Persian dynasties.

BULGARIA. A province of European Turkey, the *Mœsia* of ancient geography, and now included in the beylerbeylik of Bosnia. It is separated by Mount Hæmus or the Balkan from Romania; on the N., the Danube separates it from Wallachia; on the E. it is bounded by the Black Sea; and on the W. by Servia. The country is for the most part a plain, being part of the valley of the Danube, and is described as one of the most fertile tracts in Europe. The area is about 27,000 square miles. The native Christian inhabitants of this and the adjoining province, are collectively called *Serbiani* or Servians, all being in fact of the same Slavonic race, and speaking the Illyrian dialect. The original Bulgarians are supposed to have been a Tatar tribe who, in the fifth century, migrated from the banks of the Volga, but soon adopted the dialect of the Slavonic inhabitants. From the middle of the sixth century to the fall of Constantinople in the fifteenth, they were alternately the allies, the tributaries, and the victorious antagonists of the Greek emperors. *Lychnidus* (or *Achrida*) and *Terniva* were the capitals of two successive Bulgarian kingdoms. From the fall of Constantinople, the history of the Slavonian nations S. of the Danube, belongs to the annals of the Ottoman empire. The chief towns of Bulgaria are, *Silistria*, *Nicopoli*, and *Widin*, all on the Danube; *Sophia*, on the *Isca*; and *Varna*, on the coast of the *Euxine*. The Bulgarians bear the general character of a humane, hospitable, and industrious peasantry.

BUNDELCUND (BANDELKHAND). The country of the *Bondelas* or *Bandelas*. A mountainous district of Hindostan, extending from lat. $24^{\circ} 3'$ to $26^{\circ} 26' N.$; bounded, on the N., by the *Jumna*; on the E., by *Bhaugulcund*; W., by the *Chandaree Hills*, which separate it from *Malwah*; and S., by *Saugur* and *Gondwarra*. It is about 232 miles in length by 165 in breadth. Under the Mohammedan emperors, it formed part of the three provinces of *Agra*, *Allahabad*, and *Malwah*, but it is now reckoned a part of *Allahabad*. Its chief rivers are, the *Ken* or *Cane*, the *Desaun*, and the *Betwah*. The territory bordering on the *Jumna* belongs to the British possessions: the remainder is divided among numerous petty rajahs. *Pannah*, the capital of one of these principalities, situated on a table-land in the centre of a district famous for its diamond-mines, is supposed to have been the *Panassa* of *Ptolemy*, and is still an extensive city. In the time of *Akbar*, the mines formed a considerable source of revenue, but they are now supposed to be nearly exhausted.

BURG. A walled town, hill-fort, or castle. This word, which occurs as a termination to the names of several cities and towns in Germany, is supposed to be the same as the Greek *πύργος* and the Arabic *burj*. It is common to the Celtic and Teutonic dialects under the forms of *berg*, *beorg*, *borg*, *borga*, *burg* and *purg*, *burug* and *burgh*. Hence, *burgess* and *burgher*, a citizen, and *burgomaster*, the governor of a city.

BURGOS. The capital of Old Castile, situated on the right bank of the *Arlançon*, at the foot of an eminence surmounted with an antique

castle, once a royal residence, and which probably gives name to the city. Its cathedral is one of the most magnificent gothic edifices in Europe. Burgos was the birthplace of Ferdinand Gonzales, the first count of Castile, and of the still more redoubtable Cid Campeador.

BURGUNDY. A dukedom of Old France, now chiefly comprised in the departments of the Ain, Côte d'Or, Saône and Loire, and the Yonne. It derives its name from the ancient German tribe by whom it was overrun in the fifth century. It is between 40 and 50 leagues in length by about 30 in breadth, and is traversed by a mountainous ridge which extends from Dijon to Lyons. E. of this ridge extends a wide and fertile plain, bounded by the mountains of Franche Compté and Savoy. On the W., the province was bounded by Bourbonnois and Nivernois; on the N., by Champagne; and S., by Bresse and Beaujolois. The Circle of Burgundy, one of the ten circles of the German empire, was much more extensive, comprising Franche Compté, sometimes called Upper Burgundy, and, at its original formation in 1548, the seventeen provinces of the Netherlands, but afterwards the Austrian provinces only.

BURIATS. See MONGOLIA and SIBERIA.

BURMAN (BURMESE or BIRMAN) EMPIRE. One of the three great kingdoms of the Indo-Chinese peninsula; comprising the great longitudinal valley which forms the basin of the Irrawaddy (Airavati, i. e. Elephant) or Ava River. It lies between the parallels of 9° and 26° N., and between long. $91^{\circ} 30'$ and 102° E. On the N., it is bounded by Assam and Tibet; N. E., it touches China; on the E. and S. E., it is bounded by Siam; the gulf of Martaban washes the southern coast; the great range of the Anoo-pectoo-mioo Ghauts divides it from the maritime provinces of Arracan; and on the N. W., it is bounded by Cassay. Arracan, together with the maritime provinces of Mergui, Tavoy, and Zea, on the Tenasserim coast, S. of the gulf of Martaban, recently belonged to the Burmese, but were ceded to the British in 1826. The *delta* of the Irrawaddy, as high as Prome, 120 miles above Rangoon, formed at one time an independent and powerful kingdom, named from its capital, Pegu. The people were called by the Burmans, Talain or Taliens, but the national name is Môn, and they are termed by the Siamese Ming-mon. The overthrow of the Talien or Peguan monarchy, was effected by Alom-praw, a Birman adventurer, in 1757. The coast of Tenasserim originally formed part of the dominions of Siam, but was ceded to the Burmese in 1793. Arracan was conquered by Minderajee-praw a short time before. About the same time, the province of Bamoo, with the fort of Quantong, was wrested from the Chinese, and the Burmese boundary was extended to the thickly wooded heights which separate from Ava the Chinese province of Yun-nan. The native name of the country, called Ava from its capital, is My-am-ma: the Chinese know it under the name of Mien-tien. The Irrawaddy, intersecting the whole territory, divides it into two unequal parts. To the eastward, the Burmese possess a tract of ten days' journey, about 150 miles, to the banks of the Thaluayn river, which forms the boundary towards Siam, flowing from the mountains of Yun-nan into the gulf of Martaban. Very little of the tract of country between these two mighty rivers is either cultivated or inhabited. A ridge of high mountains separates their waters, and the country is for the most part a thick jungle. Westward of the

Irrawaddy, and along the right bank of its western head-stream, the Kiayn-duem, as high as lat. 24° , the Burmese possess a tract varying in breadth from 10 to 30 miles, and bounded by the mountains inhabited by the Kiayns, an aboriginal race of very rude idolaters, who bear the same relation to the Burmese, that the Bheels do to the Hindoos. Between the Kiayn-duem and the eastern or principal head of the Irrawaddy, is the fertile district of Manchewban or Monchaboo, extending from lat. 22° to 24° , which is said to be the granary of the kingdom. Almost all the towns of importance are situated on or near the banks of the great river. The town of Bamoo, in lat. 24° N. long. $97^{\circ} 2'$ E., is only 27 miles from the Chinese frontier; and here, as in the days of Marco Polo, the Venetian traveller, is a *jee* or mart attended by the Chinese merchants. The capital of the empire has been repeatedly shifted by successive monarchs. Amarapura, to which Minderajee-praw, its founder, gave the proud title of the immortal city, is stated to have been abandoned for old Ava, which had long been deserted. As the palaces, pagodas, and other edifices are all of wood, a city rises or disappears like an exhalation; but the profusion of gilding employed in the decoration of the fantastic architecture, gives the buildings a magnificent and imposing appearance. Some of the more ancient and sacred temples are, however, constructed of brick and mortar, and are of a pyramidal form, resting upon a quadrangular terraced base. The religion of the Burmese is the same form of Buddhism that prevails in Ceylon and Siam. The object of worship is Gaudama Buddha, whose image is seen in all the temples; the sacred language of the priests is the Pali or Magadha; and every thing points to Hindostan as the original source of the Burmese religion and civilization, though immediately derived, probably, from Ceylon. The Burmese and the Arracanese (or Mughs) are the same race, and have apparently emigrated from the Gangetic provinces, driving before them the Kiayns to the mountains, till they came into contact with the Peguans and Siamese, who bear a more strongly marked resemblance to the Chinese. The Burmese are a nation of soldiers, every man being liable to be called upon for military service; and the government is a strictly military despotism. They have not the institution of caste, although there appears to be a distinct tribe of cultivators, called Kerayn, corresponding to the Fellahs of Egypt. They are, perhaps, only civilized Kiayns (or Kyauns) who have been induced to settle in the plains; but some accounts make them to be Tibetan or Tatar tribes from the province of Yun-nan. The Burmans are described as a lively, industrious, and ingenious race, brave, hardy, and not unsusceptible of affection, cheerful, and fond both of music and poetry. Their bravery was amply evidenced in the recent war with the British. The vices of ferocity, treachery, avarice, litigiousness, faithlessness, and callous inhumanity are also ascribed to them, and doubtless not without reason, for they are the characteristics of human nature under all similar systems of government and superstition.

BURRAMPOOTER. See BRAHMAPOOTRA.

BUTE. A county of Scotland, comprehending the island of that name and some smaller ones near the mouth of the Frith of Clyde, off the coast of Argyleshire. Rothesay is the chief town. The total population is about 14,000.

BYZANTIUM. The ancient name of Constantinople.

C.

CACHAR. A province of Ultra Gangetic India, bounded by Assam on the N.; Tipperah and Sylhet on the W.; the Burmese dominions on the E.; and Chittagong and Arracan on the S. It appears to be the same country that is known under the names of Cassay, Cosari, and Kathee, which are but various forms of Cachar, differently articulated. The capital is Cospoor, or Caspnra, (i. e. Cassay-town), the residence of a *rujah* formerly tributary to the Burmese emperor, but now under the protection of the British Government of India. The other most powerful *rajahs* of Cachar are those of Gossain, Chyram, Sooloong, and Jyntah. The country consists of a mountainous region connecting the Garrow hills of Bengal with the great range that, bending southward, form the bold and lofty sweep of the Anoopectoomioo, or Arracan mountains. This region is said to be inhabited by the people called Cassyahs or Cossayers, but who denominate themselves *Khyer*. They are a handsome, muscular race, active and martial, and always go armed, either with a bow and arrows, or with a long sword and shield. In religion and physiognomy, they exhibit an affinity to the Hindoos: and are probably a part of the great Khasya nation who are distributed over the southern declivities of the Himalaya from Lahore to Bootan. Their laws of inheritance are similar to those of the Nairs, estates and governments descending to the sister's son. Under the name of Cacharrees, however, is generally distinguished, or included, a race of rude and naked mountaineers, resembling the Garrows, dwelling in small villages strongly stockaded, and subsisting chiefly on swine's flesh, their hills affording little soil susceptible of cultivation. To the S. E. of Cospoor is the country called Meckley, a corruption of Muggeloo, the inhabitants of which call themselves *Moi-tag*, but are known in Bengal under the name of Muggalows. Munnipora (the town of jewels), which is by some authorities placed in Cassay, is the capital of a petty state to the E. of the mountains of Cachar. The town stands near one of the heads of the Kiayn-duem river, which falls into the Irrawaddy, in a district liable to inundation in the rainy season, and having a constant communication with Assam. The Cassayers of Munnipora, to whom the Birmans give the name of Kathee, are horsemen and gunsmiths, and are probably related to the Assamese. But our knowledge of the geography of this region is at present very confused and imperfect.

CADIZ. The ancient Gades. A maritime city of Andalusia, in Spain; situated at the extremity of a tongue of land which is joined by a sandy isthmus to the island of Leon, near the mouth of the Guadalete. On the S. side, the height and steepness of the shore render it inaccessible by sea. On the land side, it is defended by strong bastions. To the N. and E., several sand-banks and some very dangerous rocks prevent the approach of shipping, and it is protected on the E. by the castle of San Felipe. It is thus rendered a place of great strength; and the bay of Cadiz, within the projecting tongue of land, is one of the finest in the world. It is a basin of from 10 to 12 leagues in circumference, affording excellent anchorage, and protected by the neighbouring mountains. It is the principal trading

port in the S. of Spain; and long enjoyed the monopoly of the trade with the Spanish colonies, to which circumstance the city owes its political ascendancy. Since the separation of the colonies from the mother country, its commerce has declined, and its population has been diminishing. Not more than 50 vessels are now sometimes to be seen in the bay which, in the days of her commercial greatness, was seldom without 1000 or 1500. Viewed from the sea, the city has a very beautiful appearance, although its public buildings have few claims to attention on the ground of architectural beauty. The situation has the disadvantage of being without water, except that of the cisterns and a few brackish wells; and the city, though reckoned salubrious as well as delightful, has been repeatedly visited with pestilence, originating in contagion imported from the West Indies. Cadiz was formerly celebrated for the grace and engaging manners of its ladies, the polish and freedom of its social manners, its gayety and revelry, bordering too closely on licentiousness. But, no longer the emporium of the Indies, it has sunk into comparative desolation and decay. The peninsula occupied by the city was formerly much more extensive, and fragments of ruins are visible off the town, when the tide is low and the sea smooth, which are supposed to be the remains of the ancient island and city of Tartessus, the Tarshish of the Hebrew Scriptures. That the sea has gained considerably in this quarter, in the lapse of ages, while it has receded from the coasts of Granada and Murcia, is indicated by the general appearance of the shore. Under the Romans, Gades was a municipal city; but where the ancient city stood, is extremely doubtful. The famous temple of Hercules is placed by some at Conil, a small town within the straits of Gibraltar, and by others at Puerto Real, near Cadiz.

CAEN. A considerable city of France, formerly the capital of Lower Normandy; it is seated on the river Orne, 8 miles from the sea, and is still a place of considerable trade. It has a university founded by Henry VI. of England in 1431.

CAERLEON. An ancient market-town of Monmouthshire, seated on the Usk. Under the names of *Isca Colonia*, and *Isca Silurum*, (so called to distinguish it from *Isca* on the Ex,) it was the capital of *Britannia Secunda*, the residence of the Roman prætor, and the ecclesiastical metropolis of all Cambria. Obscure traces of its magnificence are still discernible; in particular, the remains of a theatre on the banks of the Usk, called by the natives, King Arthur's round table. The present name is said to signify the fortress of Leon. The fact is, that *Caer* is a corruption of the Roman *castrum* or *castrum*, and *Leon* is the Roman *Legio*. *Isca* bore the name of *Civitas Legionis Secunde Augustæ*, of which *Caerleon* is a corruption. All the towns in Wales beginning with *Caer*, were probably Roman stations. *Carr*, however, signifies in the Celtic dialect, a rock.

CAERMARTHEN. The capital of a county of South Wales, to which it gives name, and the chief city in the southern part of the Principality, as Caernarvon is in the northern. It is situated on the Towy, which is navigable up to the town for vessels of 300 tons burden. It occupies the site of the *Maridunum* of the Romans. Caermarthenshire, bounded on the S. by the Bristol Channel, W. by Pembrokeshire, N. by Cardiganshire, and E. by the shires of Brecknock and Glamorgan, is 45 miles long by 20 broad. The whole county is

mountainous, and a third of its surface is unfit for cultivation; but the vale of the Towey, which, rising in Cardiganshire, intersects the county, is highly fertile and picturesque. Population, 100,600. On the Towey, are still used wicker boats of the same description that Julius Cæsar found in use among the ancient Britons.

CAERNARVON. The county town of a shire of North Wales, to which it gives name. In its castle, the best preserved of any in the Principality, the first prince of Wales was born. The town is situated near the mouth of the Seiont, on the coast of the Menai strait, and is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman *Segontium*, the *Caer Seiont* of the Britons. It is deemed the best town in Wales. The entrance of the port is dangerous on account of sand-banks, but the harbour is capable of containing vessels of 700 tons burden. Caernarvonshire is surrounded on all sides by the sea, except on the E., where it adjoins Denbighshire and Merionethshire; being the extreme western province of North Wales. It is about 45 miles long and 13 broad, and is almost filled with high mountains and lakes, including the celebrated summit of Snowdon, 3658 feet above the level of the sea. The vale of the Conway is the chief tract of fertile plain country. Mines of lead and copper have been worked in various parts of the county. Population, about 66,000.

CAESAREA. The name of several cities in ancient geography, of which the most celebrated are: 1. Cæsarea of Palestine, (still called Kissary by the Arabs,) founded by Herod the Great, and named by him in honour of Augustus; afterwards a Roman colony under the name of *Colonia Flavia*: for a short time, it was one of the most celebrated and flourishing cities in Syria, but is now in ruins. 2. Cæsarea Philippi (or Paneades), now Banias (or Pania), at the foot of the Djebel Heish, in what was anciently the district of Trachonitis, now that of Hasbeia. 3. Cæsarea, the ancient capital of Cappadocia, (still called Kaiserieh,) situated in the plain of the Melas, at the foot of *Mons Argæus*. 4. Cæsarea Augusta, on the Ebro, in Spain, now Zaragoza, which is supposed to be a corruption of the ancient name.

CAFFA (or KAFFA). A town which, in the middle ages, gave its name to the peninsula of the Crimea, and from which the Cimmerian Bosphorus, or the strait running from the sea of Azof to the Black Sea, is now called the straits of Caffa. It has been supposed (but Dr. Clarke thinks erroneously) to be the Theodosia of the ancients; and that name has accordingly been given to it by the Russians. At the period of its greatest prosperity, under the Genoese, it was styled Krim Stamboul, meaning the Constantinople of the Crimea, and is said to have contained, with its suburbs, 44,000 houses; but in 1800, 50 families formed the whole population of this once magnificent city. Since then, it has slightly increased.

CAFFRARIA. The name given to a wide extent of country to the N. of the Cape Colony in southern Africa. The appellation of Caffr (Kaffir, unbeliever) was originally given by the Moorish navigators of the Indian ocean to the inhabitants of the south-eastern coasts of Africa, and was borrowed from them by the Portuguese. In later times, when the Dutch colonists came in contact with the most southern tribe of Caffers, the Koosas or Amakosa, the Moorish appellation was applied to them exclusively; and in this restricted

sense, it is generally used by both the Dutch and the English colonists. It is now, however, well ascertained, that the tribes commonly called Caffers or Koosas, the Tambookies, the natives of Hambona, of Natal, of Delagoa Bay, and of Mozambique, the Damaras on the western coast beyond Namaqua-land, and the numerous Bechnana tribes who occupy the interior of the continent to an extent as yet unexplored, are but subdivisions of one great family, allied in language, customs, and mode of life. The Bechuana dialect, which prevails universally among the interior tribes, so far as they have been visited, varies but slightly from that of the Damaras, and that of the natives of Delagoa Bay; and the Amakosa, though it differs more considerably, is still a dialect of the same general language. The natives of the Comoro islands, and the aboriginal tribes of Madagascar, also speak a dialect intimately allied to those of Caffraria and Mozambique. These tribes appear to have arrived at a certain degree of civilization, at which they had remained stationary for ages, when they first came in contact with the Protestant Missionaries. They are agriculturists to a certain degree, but not sufficiently so to derive from the soil more than a precarious addition to their principal means of subsistence, as herdsmen and hunters. They possess the art of working in iron and copper, but have applied this knowledge to no other purpose than the manufacture of daggers, hatchets, and personal ornaments. Their towns often consist of many thousand people: yet, they are removable at the caprice of the chief, like an Arab camp. The system of government is monarchical, and rank is hereditary; but the authority of the principal chief over the inferior captains of the several clans, is very circumscribed and equivocal. All the hard work and drudgery devolve upon the women, as among all tribes of hunters and warriors: they alone cultivate the ground, reap and grind the corn, and construct the habitations. The general neglect of the old and helpless, especially among the Bechuanas, is a still more revolting feature of barbarism. They are not destitute, however, of good-nature, hospitality, and other pleasing qualities. The southern Caffers, in particular, are a fine, manly race, somewhat inferior to the Bechuanas in the mechanical arts, but very superior to them in courage, enterprise, and humanity. The greatest curse that afflicts the Caffers as well as the Bechuanas, is the belief in sorcery, which frequently becomes a source and engine of dreadful cruelty and injustice. The Caffers believe in a Supreme Being, to whom they give the appellation of *Ukhanga* (Supreme), or frequently the Hottentot name, *Utika* (Beautiful). They also believe in the immortality of the soul, although they have no distinct notion of future rewards and punishments. But the immediate objects of their worship appear to be the spirits of deceased chiefs or relatives, or the spirits supposed to reside in particular animals. Thus, the spirit (or *shulaga*) supposed to reside in a particular species of ox, is invoked when they are going on a hunting expedition. If a person is accidentally killed by an elephant, it is usual to offer a sacrifice, to appease the *shulaga* or demon supposed to actuate the animal; and if a person kill by accident a crane or a *brom-rogel* (a species of toucan), he sacrifices a calf in atonement for his offence. Circumcision is strictly and universally practised among the Caffer tribes; and they despise Hottentots, Bushmen, and other people of colour, on account of their not being

circumcised. As among the Mandingoes, the rite is not performed till the youths have reached the age of puberty; and for three months afterwards, they enjoy peculiar privileges. Polygamy is freely allowed, but scarcely any man of common rank takes more than one wife. They are particularly scrupulous never to intermarry with persons of the same family, although related only in the ninth or tenth degree. The Caffers, in former times, buried their dead; but, at the present, only the chiefs and persons of consequence are interred, and others, when supposed to be near death, are carried out into a thicket near the kraal, and left to their fate. Both sexes wear a mantle of softened hide, and the women add to this a loin-cloth of leather, and, when in full dress, a turban of the fur of the bil-gbau. Both men and women have their bodies tattooed, especially on the shoulders; and most of the young men have their bodies painted red, and their hair curled into knots. They are very expert hunters, and passionately fond of the chase.

The country of the Koosas (or Southern Caffers) extends along the coast from the colonial frontier, now formed by the rivers Keiskamma and Chuni, to the river Bashi or St. John. This tract is about 200 miles in length by 60 or 70 in breadth; and the population of the whole tribe is supposed to amount to about 100,000 souls. Their country is consequently far more densely peopled than any district of the colony, or than even the Bechuana country. It is called by the natives, Amakosina. Towards the N. it is bounded by high mountains, the termination of the Boshberg and Winterberg ridges; beyond which, the country extends into tracts of table-land, destitute of wood, but pretty well supplied with springs, and well stocked with game. The territory of the Tambookies or Amatymba tribe extends from the river Zwart-kei, on the frontier of the colony, to the sea-coast beyond Hinza's country. How far they occupy the country to the N. E., is not precisely ascertained, nor are they very plainly distinguishable from the adjoining Caffer tribes, the Amanbambo or Mambookies. It is only recently that they have extended themselves so far W. as the colonial frontier, the elevated plains near the sources of the Kei, having been formerly occupied by a tribe of Hottentots or Bushmen. Following the coast to the north-eastward, we meet with the Caffers of the Amaponda, Hambona, or Yambana tribes; and in this quarter is a small tribe of mulattoes, the descendants of Europeans wrecked upon this coast, who settled there and intermarried with the natives. From the frontier of the Amaponda Caffers on the S. W., as far as the river Mapoota and Delagoa Bay on the N., and inland as far as the great ridge in the western declivity of which the Gariep has its sources, the whole country is under the sway of the chief of a warlike people called Zoolas, Amazoola, or Watwabs. Chaka, the late sovereign of this barbaric kingdom, is represented to have governed it upon a system of military despotism strikingly contrasted with the loose patriarchal polity prevalent among the other Caffer tribes: and the misery inflicted by the marauding wars of this sanguinary barbarian upon the Caffer and Bechuana tribes, is incalculable. His cruelties to his own subjects rivalled the atrocities of the kings of Ashantee. The towns of the Zoolas are thickly scattered over a country 200 miles in extent, and have been conjecturally estimated at from 60 to 80,000 souls. Other calculations carry the number of

males fit to bear arms as high as 100,000. The tribes dispossessed of their country by the Zoolas, were forced to become, in their turn, invaders and marauders. Such has been the origin of the Mantatees, who, emerging from the great ridge of mountains adjoining to the Zoola territory, descended the chief branch of the Gariep, overpowering in their route various clans of the Lehoya nation, and then, proceeding northward, plundered and dispersed every Bechuana clan with whom they came in contact. They at length met with a severe check from the Wankeets, and subsequently from the Griquas; since which they have separated into two divisions: some have found a resting-place in amicable alliance with other tribes; some have been destroyed; and others have continued to rove about, plundering the weaker tribes, and sometimes threatening the frontier settlements of the colony. Not fewer than 100,000 persons are believed to have perished by war and famine, occasioned by the dispossession and subsequent devastations of the Mantatees. The Damara nation, who inhabit the western coast N. of Namaqua-land, speak a dialect similar to that of the Bechuanas, practise circumcision, and live in villages substantially constructed in the Bechuana fashion. They are separated from the Bechuana tribes by an extensive desert, destitute of water, and therefore uninhabited. The Namaqua tribes, like the Korannas of the Great River, are pure Hottentots. The Griquas, who occupy the banks of the Gariep for an extent of 700 miles, are a mongrel race of mixed blood, and are for the most part robbers and oppressors of the native tribes. See AFRICA, SOUTH, and HOTTENTOT.

CAGLIARI. The capital of the Island of Sardinia, situated on a hill near the mouth of the Mulargia. It enjoys the honours of an archiepiscopal see, a university, and a royal chancery, being the residence of a viceroy, but with not above 30,000 inhabitants, and has little to recommend it in its public buildings. Its ancient name is *Caralis*. The harbour is spacious and secure, and there is some trade in oil, wine, and salt.

CAICUS. A river of Mysia, watering the territory of Pergamos.

CAIRN (CARN). A monumental heap or pile of stones; a barrow. It is also applied to a rock or mountain, and occurs in the composition of many geographical names in the Scottish highlands; as Cairngorm, blue mountain, the highest of the Grampian range, famous for its rock crystals of various tints; Cairnsmuir, in Kircudbright, supposed to be the highest mountain in the S. of Scotland; Cairn Eilar, at the junction of the counties of Perth, Aberdeen, and Inverness; Cairn-toul, on the confines of Aberdeen and Inverness, 4220 feet high, near the summit of which are the wells of the Dee, &c.

CAIRO. (Properly Kahira; i. e. the victorious; or rather answering to *Acropolis*, i. e. Mars-town, *al Kahira* being the Arabic epithet of the planet Mars.) The capital of Egypt under the Kbalifs, as it now is of the Pasha. This renowned city, founded about A. D. 970, stands nearly a mile and a half from the eastern bank of the Nile, with which it communicates by means of a canal, a little above the head of the delta or plain of Lower Egypt, and is about 7 miles in circumference. Besides the city, Cairo comprises three district suburbs; viz. Boulak, the port, about a mile and a half to the W. of the city, on the right bank of the Nile; Fostat, Misr, or, as it is sometimes called, Old

Cairo, which is supposed to occupy the site of the Egyptian Babylon, built by the followers of Cambyzes; and Djizeh or Gheeza, (as it is variously written and pronounced,) on the opposite bank of the river. Including these, the whole circuit of Cairo must be between 30 and 40 miles. The population, though it has declined of late years, is supposed still to amount to upwards of 250,000 souls, comprising a motley assemblage of nations; Turks, Albanians, Mamalooks, Arabs, Nubians, Copts, Abyssinians, Armenians, Franks, and Jews. The vaunted magnificence of the Cairo of the Khalifs, is no longer to be recognised in the mean and mouldering buildings and beggarly population of the modern capital, which has been described as presenting nothing but filth and ruins on the outside, and filth and misery within. The streets, destitute of pavement, appear like a series of narrow, dusty lanes between walls; and the numerous groves and gardens, though a source of luxury to the inhabitants, are infested and discoloured with the all-pervading dust. The boasted lakes or mud-pools into which the waters of the river are periodically received, would be esteemed nuisances elsewhere. On the subsiding of the waters, these ponds are converted first into offensive marshes; then, for a short time, into fields of the most brilliant vegetation; but, for seven or eight months of the year, they are dry and dusty squares. Within the fortified palaces of the great, some convenience and luxury are to be found. They are adorned with marble baths and voluptuous vapour-stoves, saloons with mosaic floors, in the middle of which are basins and fountains of water, large divans composed of tufted carpets with magnificent cushions, windows of coloured glass, and carved ceilings. The gardens too appear, by moonlight, not unworthy of the florid description that has been given of them. The terraced roofs of the houses are covered with innumerable turtle-doves, crows, kites, and vultures, which are never disturbed by the inhabitants. The latter, indeed, perform the important office of scavengers to this dirtiest of cities. The magnificence of Cairo, however, is surpassed even by the poorest parts of Venice. The state of society is similar to that which prevails in most Turkish cities.

CAITHNESS. The northernmost county of Scotland, divided from the Orkney Islands by the Pentland Frith; bounded on the E. by the Northern Sea; and on the S. and S. W. divided from Strathnaver and Sunderland by the Orde Mountain and the River Hallowdale. It extends 35 miles N. and S., and about 22 E. and W., containing 395,680 acres, of which 50,000 only are arable. The hills are covered with sheep and black cattle, and the country is well stocked with various sorts of game. Red deer and roebucks are numerous in the forests of Moravins and Kerridale. The coast is rocky and remarkable for its numerous bays and promontories. Dunsby (Duncan's bay) head, the N. E. point of Caithness, is the extreme promontory of Britain. John o'Groats' House, now in ruins, was the most northern dwelling in the island. It derived its name from its owner, whose ancestor is said to have come from Holland, and to have settled here in the reign of James IV. Population of the shire, 34,530.

CALAAT. (Written also Khalât, Callah.) An Arabic word signifying a castle or fortress, and giving name to several towns of Arabia and Asiatic Turkey.

CALABAR, OLD and NEW. Settlements on the Guinea Coast of Africa. New Calabar is the centre of the Dutch commerce on this coast; and the island of Bonny, on which it stands, was formerly a great slave-market. The New Calabar River and the Bonny River discharge their waters by a common estuary in long. 7° E. lat. $4^{\circ} 23'$ N. The Old Calabar, or Bongo River, one of the most considerable streams that fall into the Gulf of Guinea, is about 80 miles farther E. The Calabar country is separated by Cape Formosa, on the W., from the flat, marshy district of Waree; and a ridge of very high mountains separates the basin of the Calabar from the Cameroons River, inhabited by the Biafras.

CALABRIA. A dukedom of the kingdom of Naples or the Two Sicilies, comprising the southern extremity of the Italian peninsula, the *Bruttium* and *Lucania* of ancient geography. It is intersected, in its whole length, by the eastern ridge of the Apennines, a branch of which, crossing the province W. and E., divides it into *Calabria Citeriore* or *Inferiore* to the north, and *Calabria Ulteriore* or *Alta* to the south, which is again divided into *Primo* and *Secondo*. The whole province was almost entirely desolated by the earthquakes of 1783, when Reggio, the capital of the Further Calabria, was nearly destroyed. The present population is estimated at about 750,000 on an area of 7060 square miles. The surface is generally mountainous, and richly picturesque. A great part is covered with forest. The sugar-cane was formerly cultivated in the low grounds; but its culture is now abandoned. Cosenza is the seat of the provincial government.

CALAIS. A maritime town of France, in the department of the Pas de Calais, formerly included in the province of Picardy. It stands opposite to Dover on the British coast, from which it is 17 miles and a half distant; and it is only 25 miles S. W. of Dunkirk in Flanders. This place was so well fortified in the fourteenth century, that Edward III., after his great victory at Cressy in 1346, could reduce it only by famine. It continued in the possession of England till 1558, when it was taken by surprise by the Duke of Guise. The department of the Straits of Calais, bounded, N., by the Straits of Dover, E. by the department of the North, on the S. by that of the Somme, and W. by the British Channel, is formed partly out of the *ci-devant* province of Artois, and partly out of that of Picardy.

CALCUTTA. The capital of British India, situated on the eastern bank of the Hooghly, one of the branches of the Ganges, a hundred miles from its mouth. It derives its name from a temple (*cutta*) erected to the goddess Kali, which formerly stood near the villages of Gobindpore and Chuttannty. The site now occupied by the city was, a century ago, covered with jungle and stagnant pools; and its vicinity to the marshes and the sunderbunds rendered it, till of late, extremely unhealthy. The acknowledged improvement of the climate is ascribed to a general system of drainage, and to the cutting of broad, straight roads through the contiguous woods. From October to March, the weather is extremely pleasant. By the middle of April, it becomes very hot, the thermometer rising to 100° within doors, unless the outward air is excluded. The rainy season begins about the 12th of June, and ends about the 14th of October. The approach to Calcutta from the coast is very striking. The city extends along the eastern

bank of the river from Kidderpore to Cossipore, a distance of six miles; and the bold reach at the head of which it stands, called from the villas and gardens on its banks, Garden Reach, is truly beautiful. Between the town and Fort William is a noble esplanade, on one side of which appear the best houses of Calcutta, in a line with the new government-house. These, however, are "the front lines." Behind them ranges the native town, "deep, black, and dingy," with narrow, crooked streets, huts of sun-dried brick or twisted bamboos, intermingled with ruinous brick bazaars, pools of dirty water, little gardens, coco-trees, and a few very large, very fine, and generally very dirty houses of Grecian architecture, the residences of wealthy natives. There are some mosques of pretty architecture and neatly kept; but they are too small and low, and built in too obscure corners, to be visible till one is close upon them; and there is not a single minaret in Calcutta. There are some pagodas or Hindoo temples; but these are mostly ruinous and in decay, the native superstition being conspicuous chiefly in the worship of the Ganges, and in the ugly wooden or plaster idols stuck up in different parts of the city. The external meanness of all the shops and warehouses in this great and opulent city, is surprising. The living scene is thus vividly described by Bishop Heber. "Fill up this outline with a crowd of people in the streets beyond any thing to be seen even in London,—some dressed in tawdry silks and brocades, more in white cotton garments, and most of all black and naked, except a scanty covering round the waist; besides figures with no clothing but their long hair and beards in elf-locks, their faces painted white or yellow, their beads in one ghastly lean hand, and the other stretched out like a bird's claw; to receive donations; marriage processions, the bride in a covered chair, and the bridegroom on horseback, so swathed round with garlands as hardly to be seen; tradesmen sitting on the ground in the midst of their different commodities; and old men, lookers-on, perched, naked as monkeys, on the flat roofs of the houses; carts drawn by oxen, and driven by wild-looking men with thick sticks, so unmercifully used as to undeceive all our notions of brahminical humanity; attendants with silver maces, pressing through the crowd before the carriage of some great man; no women to be seen, except of the lowest class, and even these with heavy silver ornaments on their dusky arms and ankles; coaches covered up with red cloth, conveying the inmates of the neighbouring seraglios to take what is called the air; a constant creaking of cart-wheels, which are never greased, a constant clamour of voices, and an almost constant thumping and jingling of drums, cymbals, &c. in honour of some of their deities; and add to all this, a villanous smell of garlic, rancid coco-nut oil, sour butter, and stagnant ditches; and you will understand the sounds, sights, and smells of what is called the Black Town of Calcutta." In 1802, the police magistrates reckoned the population at 600,000: it is now supposed to amount to 800,000; and if so, it is more populous than either Paris, Constantinople, or Naples, and ranks next to Peking and London. In 1699, the English first obtained permission to found a factory here, which a few years afterwards they were allowed to fortify. In 1756, the city was taken by the Nabob Suraja Dowla, and the greater part of the English garrison perished in the jail called the Black Hole, to

which they were consigned. It was re-taken by Lord Clive and Admiral Watson the following year; and after a series of intrigues and petty conflicts, in 1765, the East India Company, in the person of their governor, obtained from the Mogul Emperor the formal grant of the *dumree* or collectorship, involving the actual proprietorship and sovereignty of the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa. Calcutta has ever since been the capital, not only of the Bengal presidency, but of all the Company's possessions, being the seat of the Supreme Government, and since 1818, the see of a bishop, whose diocese comprehends the three presidencies. The wealth possessed by many of the native merchants of Calcutta is immense; but all the opulence and grandeur of this city is the astonishing growth of little more than half a century, during which time a few mercantile factories have expanded into an empire extending over more than 120,000,000.

CALEDONIA. From *Gael*, the national name, and *Doch*, a district. The name given by the Romans to the northern part of Scotland, beyond the Forth and the Clyde, which was separated from Valentia, the southern province, by the *Vallum Antonini*. See **BRITAIN**. The name is often extended to all Scotland.

CALICUT. A town on the Malabar coast of the Indian peninsula, where Vasco di Gama freighted, in 1498, the first European vessel that ever sailed for the West with Indian commodities. The port is still the principal one that is visited by the Arabs of Muscat; but the site of the ancient city has long been submerged, owing to the advance of the sea on this coast. From this place, the species of cotton cloth, originally imported from India, takes the name of calico.

CALIFORNIA, OLD and NEW. Two provinces of Spanish America, now included in the territory of the Mexican republic. Old California occupies a peninsula formed by the gulf to which it gives name, and which washes its eastern shore: on the S. and W., it is bounded by the Pacific Ocean, being united on the N. to the main land. Extending nearly 300 leagues in length, from lat. $22^{\circ} 48'$ to 31° N., and from 10 to 40 in breadth, while it equals England in extent of territory, it does not contain so large a population as that of many English towns. The number of inhabitants in 1803, was estimated at 9000, on an area of 7295 square geographical leagues. In this peninsula, the sky is more beautiful than the earth, being constantly serene, and, owing to the extreme purity of the air, of a deep blue; but the soil is for the most part sandy; rain is very unfrequent, there are but few springs, and where water is found, the rock is often bare of vegetable earth. A chain of volcanic mountains runs through the centre of the peninsula, the loftiest summit of which is between 4500 and 5000 feet above the sea. These are inhabited by a breed of wild sheep. Old California was first colonised by the Jesuits. Since their expulsion, the missions, confided to the Dominicans, have been declining, and some of the villages are deserted. The chief attraction which has led navigators to frequent the coast of this desert country, consists in the pearls which abound on its southern shores.

New California, which extends along the western coast from the bay of *Todos los Santos* (All Saints) to Cape Mendocino, being 197 leagues in length, with an average breadth of 9 or 10, is as well watered and fertile as Old California is arid and stony. The climate

is much milder than that of the same latitude on the eastern coast of America. The sky is less clear, being generally charged with fog; but these fogs fertilize the soil, which is covered with a black, spongy earth. A low chain runs along the coast, the crests of which are covered with snow in November: these hills are the haunt of a peculiar species of white goat, while the forests of the plains abound with stags of gigantic size with antlers 4 feet in length. The Indians of the Franciscan Missions have large herds of black cattle and flocks of sheep; they also cultivate wheat, manufacture a coarse woollen stuff, and prepare stags' skins for exportation. Their numbers amounted in 1802 to 15,562. The whites in the province were about 1300. The rest of the inhabitants are wandering tribes of the Mexican family.

CALMUCS. A branch of the great Mongol or Mogul nation, who occupy all the elevated table-land of Central Asia between the 40th and 50th parallels, and between the Russian and Chinese dominions. Of all the branches of this nation, the Calmucs approach the nearest to Europe; and some of their tribes have long ranged over the steppes of Astrakhan, on both sides of the Volga. Fallen and degraded as they now are, the Calmucs are the only tribes that have retained the ancient language of those Moguls who, in the thirteenth century, subdued the finest districts of Asia. They are believed also to have preserved, in a great measure, the manners, dress, and religion of their ancestors. Their religion is substantially the same that has diffused itself over Tibet, the Burman empire, Siam, Ceylon, Japan, and China. The object of their worship is called Shagdsha Moonee, or the Divine Philosopher, and is the Gaudama Boodha of the Burmese. Their *gellongs* or priests are probably of Tibetan derivation, corresponding to the *rahaans* of the Burman polity; and their sacred or ecclesiastical language is the Tangud or Tibetan, the character of which is derived from the Sanscrit. Every young ecclesiastic is bound to learn enough of this language to be able to join in the Tangud litany; but few of the other Calmucs have any acquaintance with it. On the other hand, the greater part of the *gellongs* are ignorant of the Mogul or Calmuc character, affecting to understand only the sacred dialect, and thus concealing their ignorance of both. The devotional service consists, however, chiefly in setting in motion a *prayer-mill*, composed of hollow wooden cylinders filled with scraps of Tangud writing. The Calmucs have a native traditional literature; and, like the Bheels of India, whom they resemble in their superstitious regard for the horse, they have their bards, their nobles, and their feudal institutions. They call themselves *Derben-Oerat*, Four Brothers; consisting, in fact, of four grand families; the Choshotes or Sifans, occupying the neighbourhood of Lake Hoho-nor; the Songares, who give name to the country between Ulu-tagh and the Alak chain; the Torgotes or Torgudans of Astrakhan; and the Derbetes or Derbodians, who are now intermixed with the last two families. Each of these is subdivided into *orda* or hordes, having their respective khans or chiefs. The Calmucs within the territory of Astrakhan amount to about 20,000 tents. These tents, called in their own language *ger*, and in Russian *kibitka*, are composed of a circular frame-work of willow laths, carved and painted in red stripes, and fastened with

leathern thongs, with a funnel-shaped roof, ending in a blunt point. The lattice-work which forms the wall, is not quite the height of a man. The whole is covered with coarse, porous felts, secured with woollen girths and bands. The tents of the princes and of the lama, and those which are used as temples, are distinguished only by their size, the whiteness of the covering, and their peculiar position. The residence of the prince is also marked by a long spear projecting on the left of the door-way, from the upper end of which hang two bunches of black horse-hair, which seem to resemble the banners of the Turkish tribes. In their funereal customs, the Calmucs resemble the ancient Medes and the modern Parsees. Their common dead, instead of being interred, are exposed as food for the vultures and the dogs. The corpses of princes and lamas are burned, as among the Barmans, with great solemnity; but, what is very peculiar, the ashes mixed with mortar, are employed in building a chapel or tomb on the site of the funeral pile. The physiognomical characteristics of the Calmucs, are, a broad face, flat nose, small, black eyes, and, on the whole, a forbidding ugliness. The men are strongly made and stout. Their heads are shaved, except a plaited lock which hangs down behind. Their dress is a loose coat of sheep-skin, tied with a cord; a small round cap, turned up with fur; leather or linen drawers, and boots. Their arms are, a bow and arrows, a sabre, and a lance: the latter they manage with great dexterity. Some of those in the Russian territory are provided with fire-arms. As they almost live on horseback, they are excellent riders. The dress of the women differs little from that of the men; only their gowns are somewhat longer than the coats of the men, a little ornamented, and bordered with party-coloured cloth. They wear ear-rings, and plait their hair in locks. The better sort dress in silks in summer. They bear a high reputation for fidelity. The hospitable disposition of the Calmucs is attested by all travellers. They are expert at some kinds of manufactures, especially inlaid work and enamelling. All their wealth, however, is in their flocks and herds, camels, horses, cows, and sheep. They are true nomades, and regard with aversion a fixed residence or agricultural labour. On long marches, their provisions consist of dried curd, which they pound and mix with water, and occasionally dried horse-flesh. The poorer sort are not very nice in their food, as they will eat dogs, cats, rats, and even carrion. The chief subsistence of the more wealthy in the summer season, is the produce of the chase, and *schigam* or sour mare's milk: the poorer sort are forced to content themselves with cow's milk. By means of a rude still, they prepare from their *lamanis*, or rice, a sort of rack. That the Calmucs are by no means unsusceptible of civilization, has been amply evinced by many of their nation who have entered the Russian service, and risen to high military rank and distinction.

CALPE. The ancient name of the promontory of Gibraltar, which was reckoned one of the pillars of Hercules; Abyla, on the African side of the straits, being the other.

CAM (in Celtic, a curve or bend). A small river of England, which gives name to Cambridge. It is formed by the junction of the Rhee, which rises in Hertfordshire, with the Granta, which rises in Essex, and falls into the Ouse. See CAMBRIDGE.

CAMAROONS (or **CAMARONES**). The name of, 1. A river of Western Africa, called also the Jamoor, which falls into the Bight of Biafra, opposite to the island of Fernando Po, and forms a good harbour: its banks are inhabited by the Biafras. 2. A river of Patagonia, which falls into a bay of the Atlantic, to which it gives name.

CAMBAY (**CAMEAYET**). A celebrated city and port of Gujerat, in India; situated at the head of the gulf to which it gives name. It was formerly one of the most flourishing cities in India; and its mouldering mosques and palaces, and splendid mausoleums, attest its ancient magnificence. Its manufactures of chintz, silk, and gold stuffs have now disappeared; and owing, chiefly, to the retreat of the sea, which once washed its walls, its trade is reduced to insignificance. It is supposed to be the *Cumanes* of Ptolemy.

CAMBODIA (**CAMBU-CHAT**, **CAMBOOTJA**). A country of the Indo-Chinese peninsula, extending along the banks of the river of the same name, called also the Mei-kong; bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Laos; E., by Cochin China and Tsiampa; and S. and W., by the gulf and kingdom of Siam. Lowaic, the capital, is situated on the western bank of the river, about 150 miles from its mouth. Saigong is the chief port. The country is said to have been at one time comprised, together with Cochin China, within the Chinese empire. Part of it is now included, along with Tsiampa, in the province of Dow-nai, which forms a division of the kingdom of Anam. The mountainous district of Chantiboud, which divides the valley of Siam from Cambodia, near the head of the gulf of Siam, originally belonged to Cambodia, but was also seized upon by the Cochin-Chinese, and now belongs to the Siamese empire. Of the interior, little is known.

CAMBRAY. A fortified city of Flanders, seated on the Scheldt; formerly celebrated for its linen-manufactures, the fine species called cambric, taking its name from this place. It is an archiepiscopal see; and of some note in the history of Europe. Its fortifications also render it a place of some importance; but its trade and manufactures have greatly declined.

CAMBRIA. The ancient name of Wales and the western part of England, according to the Roman orthography. The proper word is *Kymru* (or *Cymra*), and the country was so named from the *Kymrys* (or *Cynry*), as the Welsh still call themselves, who, with the *Lloegrwys* or *Lœgrians* in the E. and S., conjointly inhabited almost the whole extent of southern Britain. The Cambrians, according to tradition, came in a body from the eastern extremities of Europe, across the German Ocean: one part of the emigrants landed on the coast of Gaul, called Armorica, now Brittany, and the other chose the opposite shore of the Strait. Cumberland derives its name from the same Cambrian race.

CAMBRIDGE. A county town of England, which gives its name to the shire, and has long been celebrated for its university, which dates from the thirteenth century. Under the names of *Cambrigtum* and *Granta*, it was a Roman station. The modern name is derived from the river Cam, on which it stands, 11 miles E. of the episcopal city of Ely. The shire of Cambridge, about 50 miles in length by 25 in breadth, is bounded, eastward, by Norfolk and Suffolk, and during the heptarchy, was included in the kingdom of the East Angles: on

the St.; it borders on Essex and Hertfordshire; westward, on Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire; and the whole of the northern part is occupied by the great Bedford level and the fens of the Isle of Ely, extending to Lincolnshire. The only rivers are the Ouse, the Nene, and the Cam or Granta. Population, 143,965.

CAMPAGNA (CAMPANIA). A campaign or extensive level country. The *Campagna di Roma* is the name given to the plain of the Tiber, the ancient *Latium*; and The *Campagna* distinguishes that part of the *Terra d'Avellino* in which Capua stands, or the plain of the Volturno. The same word; Champagne, designated a province of old France.

CANAAN. In ancient geography, the country originally occupied by the Canaanites, before their expulsion by Joshua, comprising Palestine Proper, Judea, Galilee, and part of Phenicia.

CANADA. A country of British America; now divided into two provinces, called Upper and Lower Canada, separated by the rivers Ottawas (Ottawas) and Abbitibbee. Lower Canada comprises the valley of the St. Lawrence, which passes through nearly the whole length of the province in a N. E. direction, between the meridians of 66° and 82° W.; being bounded, northward, by Hudson's Bay and the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company, in about lat. 52°, and southward, by New Brunswick and the American states of Maine, Vermont, and New York. On the E., it is bounded by the gulf of St. Lawrence, and part of the Labrador coast. It is subdivided into the districts of Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers, and Gaspé. Upper Canada has for its southern boundary, an imaginary line commencing at the village of St. Regis on the 45th parallel, and running S. W. up the middle of the St. Lawrence and Lakes Ontario and Erie; then, bending northward, it passes up the St. Clair, crosses Lakes Huron and Superior, and runs north-westward along the La Pluie, to the N. W. angle of the Lake of the Woods. On the W. and N. W., its limits have not been assigned; but it is bounded, northward, by the Hudson's Bay territory or Rupert's Land, and eastward by Lower Canada; the boundary being formed chiefly by the Uttawas or Grand River, and a line drawn from the head of that river in Lake Temiscaming due N. to Hudson's Bay. It is subdivided into eight districts: viz. the Eastern, Johnstown, Midland, Newcastle, Home, Niagara, London, and Western. The townships already laid out are situated along the banks of the St. Lawrence and Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, and St. Clair, extending back for a distance varying from 40 to 50 miles. The area of this province (although its western limits are undefined) has been computed at about 290,000 square miles, its length from E. to W. being about 600 miles, and its breadth about 360. Lower Canada extends about 750 miles from E. to W. But the greater part of this vast territory is still unsettled or very thinly peopled. Quebec and Montreal in the Lower Province, and York and Kingston in Upper Canada, are the only places deserving the name of towns. When Canada was conquered by the English in 1759, the total population was estimated at only 70,000. In 1814, Lower Canada contained 335,000 inhabitants, of whom 275,000 were descendants of the original French settlers, who are concentrated principally between Quebec and Montreal, along the northern bank of the St. Lawrence. In 1825, the population had risen to 420,679; while that of Upper Canada, which, in 1783, com-

prised only 10,000 settlers, had been swelled by emigration and colonization to 211,713; forming a total of 732,392. The total population of the British North American Colonies, (the Canadas, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland,) which, seventy years ago, did not much exceed 100,000 souls, cannot now be far short of twelve times that number. At the mouth of the St. Lawrence, the country is rugged and mountainous, and the climate is very severe. Early in December, the river is closed by ice, which seldom totally disappears before the first week in May. The five months from May to September inclusive, comprise the spring, summer, and autumn of the Canadian year. At Montreal, the spring is reckoned to commence six weeks earlier; but all parts of the lower province have the winters of Sweden, although under the latitude of France, while the heats of summer are sometimes equally extreme. The mean of summer heat is from 75° to 80° ; its maximum 103° : the mean of the cold in winter is about 0° , but the thermometer occasionally stands for a short time 36° below zero. The cloudless sky and pure dry air of winter render the cold, however, salubrious and supportable with proper precaution. The climate of Upper Canada is milder; the winters are shorter and less rigorous, and the summer heats are more moderate. Its southern extremity, which forms a peninsula between the lakes, and is separated from the rest of the province by the rivers Severn and Trent and an intermediate chain of small lakes, is distinguished by the peculiar mildness of the temperature and the fertility of the soil. On the banks of Lake Erie, the climate is almost as mild as that of Philadelphia. The soil of Upper Canada is generally a fine dark loam mixed with a rich vegetable mould. From the eastern frontier of the province to Lake Ontario, a distance of 170 miles, the land presents an almost uniform level, only a few feet above the banks of the St. Lawrence, and finely intersected in every direction by numerous streams. The only hills deserving notice form a ridge of no great elevation and of inconsiderable breadth, which extends from the head of Quinte Bay along the northern side of Lake Ontario to its western extremity; clothed, for the most part, with impervious forests. The capital of this province is York, near the Ontario frontier, which was burned in the last war: it was then a miserable village, but has been rebuilt, and is now rising into respectability. The most important town, however, is Kingston, at the north-eastern extremity of Lake Ontario, where the waters contract into the commencement of the channel of the St. Lawrence: its harbour is one of the best on the lakes. The government of each province is administered by a lieutenant-governor, a legislative council, and an executive council, appointed by the crown, and a house of assembly chosen by the people. Both the Canadas are under one governor-general, and are at present comprised in the diocese of the Protestant bishop of Quebec. The prevailing religion in Lower Canada is the Roman Catholic; that of the upper province, the Protestant, a large proportion of the settlers being Scotch, of the Presbyterian discipline. Lower Canada received from its first settlers the name of New France; and the French language is still universally spoken by their descendants. It was also included, with the other French settlements in North America, under the general name of Acadia. The word Canada is of unknown derivation. See AMERICA, LAWRENCE (St.), and QUEBEC.

CANARA. A province of the Indian Peninsula, extending for 180 miles along the western coast, and from 30 to 70 miles inland. It was formerly included in the dominions of the Mysore sultan, but was ceded by Tippoo Sahib to the British in 1799, and is now included in the territory of the Madras Presidency. It is bounded on the N. by the Concan or Mahratta coast, southward by Malabar, and eastward by the Ghauts. The principal towns are, Barcelore, Batticola, Carwar, Mangalore, and Onore. This part of the Indian coast was anciently known under the name of Limyrica, and that of Canara (a corruption of Karnata) has been erroneously given to it. The original Karnata, one of the ten great kingdoms into which India is said to have been anciently divided, comprised all the table-land S. of the Krishna, above the Ghauts. The present district of Canara formed no part of it, (any more than did the Carnatics,) but belonged to the kingdom of Dravira. The Karnata or Canarese language is a distinct dialect: the country in which it is spoken lies between the Mahratta and Telingana districts, the junction of the three being about the city of Beeder. In Bejapoor, approaching the Krishna from the S., the Mahratta comes more and more into use; while beyond it, the Canarese begins to decline, although the latter is spoken more to the N. of that river, than the Mahratta is to the S. Eastward of the Mahratta country, the Telinga prevails from near Cicacole in the Northern Circars, to Pullicut in the Carnatic.

CANARIES or CANARY ISLANDS. Formerly called the **FORTUNATE ISLANDS.** A groupe of islands, thirteen in number, situated in the Atlantic, off the coast of Morocco, between the parallels of $27^{\circ} 30'$ and $29^{\circ} 26'$ N.; and the meridians of $13^{\circ} 20'$ and $18^{\circ} 10'$ W. Although not unknown to the ancients, who are said to have given the name of Canaria to the principal one, from its abounding with enormous dogs, they had become lost to geography, till discovered, about the year 1402, by John de Bethencourt, a Norman in the service of the king of Castile. The Spaniards obtained no permanent footing in the islands till towards the end of the fifteenth century, after years of desperate and bravely maintained resistance on the part of the aboriginal inhabitants, the Guanches, a Berber nation, who appear to have attained a considerable degree of civilization. The whole nation were at length nearly exterminated by the sword of the ruthless invaders. Canaria, or the Grand Canary, from which the whole groupe takes its name, is about 42 miles long, 27 broad, and 100 in circumference. The interior is occupied with very lofty mountains. Palmas, the capital, the see of a bishop, was formerly the seat of government for the whole groupe; but the residence of the governor has been transferred to Santa Cruz, in Teneriffe. This island, which is somewhat larger than Canary, is remarkable chiefly for its lofty volcanic peak, which rises 12,072 feet above the sea. Several violent eruptions have taken place, from its sides, within the last hundred years. The isle of Ferro, the most westerly of the groupe, and consequently the most westerly point of the old world, was formerly employed by all geographers as the first meridian, the longitude being uniformly reckoned from it. This convenient practice has been supplanted by the modern custom of making the first meridian pass through the capital of the country to which the geographer may belong. See **LONGITUDE.** The

other principal islands are, Palma, Gomera, Fuerteventura, and Lancerota: the remaining six are very small, viz. Graciosa, Rocca, Allegranza, Santa Clara, Inferno, and Lobos. Madeira has sometimes been considered as belonging to the same groupe, but is more properly a distinct island, although the Azores, the Canaries, and Madeira may seem to be alike parts of a submarine continuation of Mount Atlas. All the coasts of these islands are high, the basaltic rocks assuming frequently a castellated form. The interior of the islands abounds with magnificent scenery. The Spaniards first introduced the vine into these islands; and Shakspeare mentions Canary, a sort of sack, as a favourite wine in his time. Teneriffe gives its name to a species of Madeira, of which large quantities are annually exported from that island. The Canary bird, a species of linnet, derives its name from having been brought from the Canaries. The population of these islands, estimated at between 160,000 and 170,000, is now almost entirely European; the families which pretend to be descended from the aboriginal inhabitants having but slender grounds for the claim. The Canarians are principally Spanish, with a mixture of Norman extraction, derived from the original expedition of Bethencourt: the names of Granville and Dampierre are common. Emigrants from these islands have established themselves in all the Spanish American settlements from Mexico to Chile, and have penetrated to the Marian and Philippine islands of the Indian archipelago.

CANDAHAR. See **KANDAHAR**.

CANDEISH. See **KANDEISH**.

CANDIA. The modern name of the island of Crete, and of its capital. The Venetians are said to have given it this barbarous name, from a fortress built by the Saracens, and called **Kandak**, which they softened into **Candia**. See **CRETE**.

CANDY. See **CEYLON**.

CANNÆ. In ancient geography, a town of Apulia (now Bari), near the mouth of the river Aufidus (now Ofanto); rendered famous by the terrible overthrow which the Romans received from Hannibal in its vicinity. The site has been abandoned for many centuries, and the traces of the ancient town are very obscure and inconsiderable.

CANNIBAL. An anthropophagite, or man-eater. The barbarous practice of eating human flesh has prevailed among different nations in all ages of which we have historic records, and was even defended or palliated by some of the ancient stoics. Herodotus states, that the Massagetes killed their aged and sick, and devoured their flesh; but, if any one died of disease, he was not eaten, but buried. The facts which have been brought to light by modern voyagers and travellers, leave no room to question the authenticity of this statement. The motives which have prompted this unnatural crime, are as various as the circumstances of the nations among whom it has been found to prevail. The pressure of famine, which has proved sufficient to overcome the most powerful affections and the strongest antipathies in the most civilized nations, can by no means be assigned as the origin of the practice in all cases. Among the Battas of Sumatra, prisoners of war, on certain occasions only, and criminals publicly executed, are eaten. The New Zealanders also eat their prisoners, apparently from a spirit of revenge. But well attested instances occur among

the South American Indians, in which a native has been known to fatten; kill, and eat one of his wives or nearest relatives. In the islands of the South Sea, cannibalism has been connected with superstition as a religious rite; while, in other cases, it has appeared to proceed only from a vitiated and horrid appetite. The tribes who subsist by the bow and arrow, and who live on the produce of the forest, are especially addicted to anthropophagy.

CANTABRIA. The ancient name of Biscay; a province of *Hispania Tarraconensis*.

CANTERBURY. A city of England, in the county of Kent; the ecclesiastical metropolis of the southern division of the kingdom. By the Romans it was called Durovernum. It is situated on the banks of the Stour, about six miles from the southern bank of the Thames; seventeen miles from Dover. Ethelbert, the fifth king of Kent, made it his residence A. D. 568; and William Rufus raised it to the dignity of the seat of the primacy. But it owes its chief celebrity to the massacre of its archbishop, Thomas Becket, A. D. 1170, who was canonized, and his shrine became the grand resort of pilgrims from every part of England, as well as of numbers from various parts of Europe. The cathedral, a noble structure, was commenced in the reign of Henry II., but not finished till that of Henry V.

CANTII. The ancient inhabitants of Kent, the Roman *Cantium*, a province of *Flavia Casarensis*. See **KENT**.

CANTON. A maritime city of China, the capital of the most southern province of the empire, and the only port with which Europeans are permitted to have intercourse. Canton, otherwise Quantong or Kwang-tong, is the name of the province, and that of the city is properly Quancheu or Kwang-cheu. It is situated on the northern bank of the Hoan-king, which, flowing from the mountains of Yunnan, after an easterly course of 740 miles, falls into the Gulf of Canton. The harbour is very commodious, but all foreign ships anchor several miles below the town. Canton consists of three distinct towns; divided by high walls, and contains a population estimated at about 150,000 souls.

CANTRED. The same in Wales as a hundred in England: from *cantre*, a hundred.

CAPE. A high, bluff head-land, the extremity of a promontory. It is distinguished by hydrographers from a point, which is a low projection running into the sea. In Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese geographical names, it is written Capo and Cabo. The most remarkable capes in Europe are, North Cape, the northernmost extremity of Europe; the Land's End, in Cornwall; Finisterre, the N. W. extremity of Spain; Capes St. Vincent and Trafalgar, on the S. W. coast of Portugal. In Africa, Cape Verd, the extreme promontory of the western coast; Cape Palma, which divides the Grain coast from the Ivory coast; Cape Lopez, a little S. of the equator, which may be considered as separating the Biafra from the Angola coast; Cape Frio, where the desert coast begins; the Cape of Good Hope, the southernmost extremity of Africa; and Cape Gardafui, its easternmost promontory. In Asia, Cape Comorin, the extremity of the Indian peninsula; Cape Negrais, the southern point of Arracan; Cape Romania, the termination of the Malacca peninsula, and the southernmost cape of Asia; Cambodia Point; and the N. E. point of the

peninsula of Shan-tong. In North America, Cape Farewell, the southern point of Greenland; Cape Breton, which gives its name to an insulated part of Nova Scotia; Cape Cod, the easternmost point of New England; and Cape Tuncha, the extreme point of Florida. In South America, Cape S. Roque, the extreme eastern point; Cape S. Antonio, S. of the estuary of the Plata; Cape Horn, the southernmost land of the New Continent; and Cape Blanco, the westernmost projection of the Peruvian coast.

CAPE COLONY. The British colony of the Cape of Good Hope, occupying the whole of the southern extremity of Africa between the parallels of $34^{\circ} 17'$ and $29^{\circ} 55' S.$ Its most western point is at the mouth of the Konssie river, which forms the extreme northern boundary towards Namaqua-land. The boundary line, after leaving that river, runs eastward, declining to S., to the Karroo mountains in long. 23° ; from which point it runs north-eastward to the Black River, which bounds the colony on the N. E. towards the Koranna country. On the E., the original boundary was the Great Fish River, the Rio d'Infante of the Portuguese; but the frontier has now been extended to the Keiskamma. The whole territory includes an area of upwards of 128,000 square miles. A large proportion, however, of this territory consists of level plains of hard, impenetrable clay, thinly sprinkled over with crystallized sand, condemned to perpetual drought, and producing only a few straggling tufts of acrid, saline, and succulent plants;—and of chains of mountains partially clothed with sour grass or noxious vegetation, or totally bare, where no settled tribes can exist. These chains extend for the most part across the colony from W. to E. The most southern of these chains, called Lange Kloof, or Long Pass, leaves a belt of coast from 20 to 60 miles in width, indented with bays, watered by numerous streams, and well covered with a fertile soil. The second chain, which is of much greater elevation and more rugged than the first, is called the Zwarte Berg, or Black Mountain: in many places, it consists of double and even treble ranges. The intermediate table-land is composed chiefly of a succession of naked clay flats, known by the name of *karroo*, sometimes rising into barren hills, but enclosing some choice patches of well-watered and fertile grounds on the borders of the small streams. To the N. of the Zwarte Berg, extends the Great Karroo, the third terrace in ascending to the interior; bounded, northward, by the range called the Nieuwveldts Gebergte. This is a vast desert of considerable elevation, 80 miles in breadth, and extending nearly 300 miles from W. to E.; exhibiting throughout a surface of clay, with a thin sprinkling of sand, allowing here and there of a few parched and shrivelled plants. Scarcely any rain falls here, and the severe frosts of one season, and the violent heats of the other, are alike unfavourable to vegetation and to animal life. The country likewise ascends from the western coast towards the interior in successive terraces, of which the most elevated, called the Roggeveld, falls in with the Nieuwveldt. All these continuous chains are composed of sandstone, resting upon granite; and wherever the sandstone descends below the surface level, the springs are few and scanty; whereas where the granite base rises above the surface, numerous springs are invariably found. The two principal rivers on the western coast are, the Berg, or Mountain River, which takes its rise in the mountains that enclose

the Vale of Drakenstein, and falls into St. Helena Bay; and the Olifant, or Elephants' River, which, after collecting the streamlets of the first chain of mountains, in its northerly course along their feet, empties itself into the Southern Atlantic in $31^{\circ} 30' S.$ These two rivers are navigable by small craft about 20 miles up the country, but the mouths are barred with sand or reefs. On the southern coast, the only permanent rivers of magnitude are, the Broad River, which discharges itself into St. Sebastian's Bay, forming the harbour of Port Beaufort; the Gauritz, during the rainy season the most rapid and dangerous river in the colony, but, in the summer months, the bar at its mouth is usually dry; the Knysna, which is in fact the outlet of a lake surrounded with bold wooded shores, and presenting some of the grandest scenery of Southern Africa; the Keurboom, which falls into Plettenberg's Bay, where its mouth is completely blocked up by the almost perpetual swell of the sea; the Camtoos River, and the Kromme or Crooked River, which flow into the Bay of St. Francis, the latter affording an excellent harbour; the Zwart-kops river, a beautiful stream, watering one of the most fertile valleys of the colony, and flowing past Uitenhage into Algoa Bay; the Zondag or Sunday River, which falls into the same bay; the Kowie River, which flows through the heart of the district of Albany, and forms the valuable harbour of Port Frances; the Great Fish River, which takes its rise beyond the Snowy Mountains, and in its long course collects the tribute of a multitude of streamlets; and the Keiskamma. The northern regions without the colony are watered by two large rivers, the Konup or Lesser Fish River, and the Gariep or Orange River. The latter, which falls into the Atlantic in lat. $28^{\circ} 30'$, is formed by two rivers, the Ky Gariep (Yellow River) and the Nu Gariep (Black River), which unite their waters in lat. $29^{\circ} 4'$, upwards of 500 miles due E. from their month. The latter branch, flowing from the S. E., is called, higher up, the Cradock, and receives the Sea-cow River and some other streams from the Snenwbergen. The Muddy or Alexander River, flowing also from the S. E., falls into the Yellow River above its confluence with the Nu Gariep. The former river, the Ky Gariep, which comes from the N. E., is formed by the union of the Vaal River with the Hart-stream or Malalareen. The Krooman, which has its source to the E. of Lattakoo, and is now lost in the desert, is stated to have formerly reached, by a south-westerly course, the Great Gariep in about long. $21^{\circ} 10'$. The Konup, or Little Fish River, which waters the Great Namaqua territory, also falls into the Gariep, about 70 miles from its month.

The whole of the territory comprised within the Dutch colony, at the time that it came into the hands of the British, was divided into four districts, viz. the Cape district; Stellenbosch and Drakenstein; Zwellendam; and Graaff Reynet. The total population at that time, was only about 62,000 souls. The extension of the colony, and its increased population, have rendered other arrangements necessary; and the colony is now divided into two provinces, western and eastern, each of which is subdivided into five or six districts. The population of the western province, in 1827, comprised 45,014 free and 28,934 slaves; total, 73,948: that of the eastern, 39,513 free, 6,575 slaves; total, 46,088. The sum of both, 120,036, gives not quite an individual

to every square mile. About three-eighths of the population of the western province are concentrated within the Cape district, at once the smallest and most populous, comprising the peninsula on which the capital is built, and the slip of land extending from the shore of Table Bay to the mouth of Berg River. The natural productions of the Cape peninsula are more numerous and varied than any spot of equal extent, at least in the Old World; it has furnished the most magnificent plants that adorn our gardens and green-houses. It is, however, a proverbial saying, that, in South Africa, the flowers have no smell, the birds no song, and the rivers no fish; a remark to be taken, nevertheless, with considerable modification, as some of the flowers exhale a fine fragrance, particularly the avond-bloem, or evening flower (*ixia hesperanthera*); and the name of Fish River intimates that some of the rivers abound with fish. The whale-fisheries on the coast have furnished an article of export, but are now on the decline. The staple commodities of the colony are, wine, grain, hides and skins, wool, horses, argol, and aloes: silk, coffee, cotton, tobacco, and even tea might also, it is believed, be successfully cultivated. The principal vineyards lie in the Stellenbosch districts, along the chain of Hottentot or Holland Mountains, and on the skirts of Table Mountain, Constantia and its neighbourhood, Hout's Bay, and Tiger Berg chiefly produce the hock and sweet muscadels. The principal corn districts are, the Blue Berg, Koeberg, Zwartland, and Twenty-four Rivers, all in the Cape district. But the greater part of Zwelendama, George, and Uitenhage districts are equally adapted for husbandry. The eastern province generally is principally adapted for pasturage. Copper is known to exist in abundance in Namaqua-land; native iron is also reported to exist; and a rich vein of silver and lead has been discovered near Van Staade's River.

Cape Town, the capital of the colony, is situated on the south-eastern angle of Table Bay, on a plain sloping down from the Table Mountain, which rises like an immense wall behind the town to the height of 3,582 feet above the ocean. The town is regularly built, the streets running either parallel with the strand, or at right angles; and though not paved, are kept in excellent order. The houses are of brick, stuccoed, with flat roofs. Among the public buildings are, an English church, a Lutheran church, a Dutch Reformed or Calvinistic church, a dissenting chapel, a mosque for the Malays, a government-house, a *stad-huis* or senate-house, a commercial exchange (1819), the butchers' hall, and an observatory. To the southward of the town, a great number of elegant villas are interspersed among vineyards, groves, and plantations. The price of provisions is comparatively low, labour, rent, and fire-wood constituting the chief expenses of living. The climate is reckoned both pleasant and salubrious; and the winter and spring are peculiarly delightful. During the warm season, the thermometer generally ranges between 80° and 90°: the maximum is about 102° in the shade. The inhabitants of Cape Town, amounting to about 20,000, consist of whites of various nations, among whom the Dutch are still the most numerous; free blacks; Hottentots; and domestic slaves, chiefly Malays or natives of Madagascar and the eastern coast, who amount to about a third of the population, and form at once a disgrace and an incumbrance to the colony. The

Hottentots, preferring a country life, are generally averse from engaging in the service of masters residing in the towns. Not more than about 500 reside in Cape Town. By a recent order in council, this long oppressed race, together with the other free coloured population, have been placed under the equal protection of the laws, as subjects of the British Government. See **HOTTENTOT**. The only other towns in the colony deserving of notice are, Simon's-town, a rising place, containing the naval arsenal, on the shore of Simon's Bay; Stellenbosch, founded in 1670; Graaff-reynet; Zwellendam; Tulbagh; Uitenhage; Paarl; Zwartland; George; Caledon; and Graham's-town. The last three have been founded since 1810, and most of these towns are at present mere villages. The Moravians have a flourishing settlement at Gnadenthal, about 130 miles E. by N. of Cape Town; and the London Missionary Society have their chief establishment at Bethelsdorp, in Uitenhage, near Algoa Bay. This society, as well as the Moravian brethren and the Wesleyan Missionary Society, have also various settlements or stations, not only within the limits of the colony, but in the Tambookie country, in the midst of the Griquas, Bosjemans, and Korannas, in the Bechuana country, in Namaqua-land, and in various parts of Caffraria. To the exertions of these Societies, and of the estimable men employed as missionaries, the colony is under the deepest obligations.

CAPITANATA. A province of the kingdom of Naples, bordering on the Adriatic, and comprising the spur of the Apennines which forms the promontory of Mount Gargano: the rest of the province is a sandy plain, intersected by several streams which fall into the Adriatic. On the S. it is bounded by the Terra di Bari; westward by the Principato; and northward by Sannio and the Abruzzo Citra. It is about 70 miles in length, varying from 40 to 80 in breadth. Its ancient name was *Daunia*, which formed part of Apulia.

CAPPADOCIA. In ancient geography, a country of Western Asia, comprehending all the region lying between Mount Taurus and the Euxine, from the Euphrates and Armenia Minor on the E., to Galatia on the W., having Cilicia and Pamphylia on the S. This country was divided by the Persians into two governments, which afterwards became independent kingdoms. That part of Cappadocia bordering on the Euxine, formed the kingdom of Pontus; while the name of *Cappadocia Magna*, or *ad Taurum*, denotes the interior part, which eventually became reduced to a Roman province under that name. The more ancient name of the country is said to have been *Leuco-Syria*, from the white complexion of the inhabitants, who were called *Leuco-Syrians*, to distinguish them from the *Melano-Syrians*, a dark-complexioned race beyond Taurus. The name of Cappadocia was derived from that of the river which separated it on the west from Galatia. Central and Western Cappadocia are now included, with Lycaonia and Isauria, in the Turkish pashalik of Konieh (Iconium). Cappadocian Pontus and Southern Colchis form the pashalik of Trabzon or Trebisond; while that of Siwas or Sebaste includes the upper part of Pontus and the eastern part of Galatia. Amasia, the ancient residence of the Cappadocian monarchs, and the birth-place of the geographer Strabo, is situated on both banks of the Iris, now called the *Jekil-ermak*, in a narrow valley enclosed by high moun-

tains, two stages N. W. of Tokat. It is now the chief place of a *saujiakat*, governed by a *waiwode*. See **PONTUS**.

CAPUA. A city of the kingdom of Naples, in the *Terra di Lavoro*; situated on the Volturno, at the foot of a mountain. It has a strong citadel, and is accounted the key of Naples on the N. The ancient Capua, the voluptuous capital of Campania, where Hannibal established his winter quarters after the battle of Cannæ, was situated nearly two miles to the S. E. of the modern city, on the spot now occupied by the village of Santa Maria. It was destroyed first by the Vandals, and subsequently by the Saracens, and exhibits only obscure ruins.

CAQUETA. A river of South America, which rises in Quito, near the city of Macao, at the western base of the Andes, in lat. 2° N., whence it runs E. S. E., towards the equator, and falls into the Amazons, under the name of the Yapura, in lat. 4° S. It is the second in magnitude of the great rivers which fall into that mighty reservoir; and such is the force of the current, that, were it not broken by innumerable islands, no boat could make way against it. During the lower part of its course, it divides the Brazilian captaincy of Rio Negro from the territory of New Granada. By lakes and cross streams, it communicates with the Rio Negro and the Orinoco.

CARACAS. The capital of one of the great political divisions of Spanish America; under the colonial administration, known under the general name of the captaincy-general of Caracas or Venezuela. The city of Caracas is situated on a declivity sloping down to the river Guayra, at the entrance of the plain of Chacao, nearly 2500 feet above the sea level, enclosed by mountains whose peaks are 8000 feet above the sea. It was at one time the wealthiest and most polished city of Spanish America, containing a population of about 50,000 persons, of whom the whites formed a fourth; but on the 26th of March, 1812, a dreadful earthquake laid more than half the city in ruins, burying about 12,000 of the inhabitants beneath their houses; and the political commotions and disasters which ensued, and to which the panic occasioned by the earthquake contributed, reduced the population below 20,000 souls. The rich valley of Caracas was formerly celebrated for its fertility, but it had become, some years ago, comparatively abandoned to desolation. The political importance of Caracas has been eclipsed by that of its rival, Bogota, the capital of New Granada, and, under Bolivar, of the Colombian Republic; but it is still the chief place in Venezuela.

CARAMANIA. See **KARAMANIA**.

CARDIFF. A borough and port of South Wales, seated near the mouth of the Taafé or Tay: it is the chief place in Glamorganshire.

CARDIGAN. The chief town of the county of South Wales to which it gives name, and at the south-western extremity of which it is situated, at the mouth of the Tievy, 25 miles E. N. E. of St. David's Head, the western point of Pembrokeshire, and nearly opposite to Waterford. From this place, the first descent upon Ireland was made by the English. The town has a considerable coasting trade. Cardiganshire extends for about fifty miles along the shore of St. George's Channel, from the Tievy, which divides it from Pembrokeshire and Caermarthenshire on the S., to the Dovey, which separates

it from Merionethshire. It extends in mean breadth about 30 miles; bounded, eastward, by the shires of Montgomery, Radnor, and Brecknock. Population, 64,780. The Rheidol and some other streams intersect the county from E. to W. Cardigan Bay, which occupies a long sweep of the western coast, is formed by St. David's Head on the south, and Bardsey Island, off the S. W. point of Caernarvonshire, on the north; being about 40 miles in depth from W. to E., and above 50 in length.

CARDINAL POINTS. The four intersections of the horizon with the meridian and the prime vertical circle. The two which are formed by the intersection of the horizon and the meridian, are called N and S., in reference to the poles towards which they are directed. The intersections of the horizon and the prime vertical circle are called E. and W. These four points are 90° distant from each other. The intermediate points are called collateral points. Cardinal winds are those winds that blow from the cardinal points. The four cardinal signs, in astronomy, are Aries, Libra, Cancer, and Capricorn.

CARIA. (i. e. ROCKY.) In ancient geography, the south-western province of Asia Minor, extending along the shores of the Egean from the *Sinus Basilicus*, where it bordered on the Ionian territory, to the promontory of Mount Cragus (now called Yedyhooroon or seven capes), which forms the eastern point of the Gulf of Glaucus (Mekri), and separates Caria from Lycia. It is included in the Turkish province of Anadhouly or Anatolia.

CARIBBEE ISLANDS. A chain of islands forming the south-eastern boundary of the West Indian or Caribbean Sea; extending in the form of a crescent from the island of Porto Rico to the coast of South America. Those to the N. of Martinique are denominated the leeward, and those to the S. the windward islands. They are sometimes called collectively, the Great Antilles, in contradistinction from another groupe which flank the coast of Venezuela, and are called the Lesser Antilles. They derive their name of Caribbean from the aboriginal inhabitants, the Caribs, who, at the time of the discovery of these islands by Columbus, formed a numerous and powerful race, more robust and energetic than the inhabitants of the larger islands, Cuba, Hayti, Jamaica, and Porto Rico, and whom the most probable tradition makes to have proceeded originally from Florida. They died or fell before the exterminating sword of the white invaders, until, in 1660, the whole of the surviving natives were concentrated upon the island of St. Vincent, where scarcely an individual of the race now remains. The Caribs are not, however, extinct. A remnant of this nation still exists on the Lower Orinoco, which numbers, according to Humboldt, 40,000 individuals of pure race. They are favourably distinguished, both by their physical and their intellectual powers, from the other tribes, from whom their national pride leads them to preserve a very marked separation. At once commercial and warlike, they are occupied in the traffic of slaves and the transportation of merchandise from the coasts of Dutch Guyana to the basin of the Amazons. See WEST INDIES.

CARIBBEAN SEA. That part of the Atlantic within (or west of) the Caribbee Islands, between the meridians of 62° and 64° W.; bounded on the north by Jamaica, Hayti, Porto Rico, and the Virgin

Islands, and southward by the northern coast of South America; comprising a surface of water exceeding 500,000 geographical miles.

CARINTHIA. A dutchy of the Austrian empire, bounded, on the W., by the Tyrol, S. by Carniola and Friuli, and N. and E. by Styria. The Drave, which rises in the Tyrol, traverses the province from W. to E., and falls into the Danube at Belgrade, after receiving in its course a number of smaller streams. The province is mountainous throughout, and is for the most part covered with thick forests. Only about a seventh portion of the land is under tillage; and the population, which is almost entirely Slavonic, does not exceed 300,000 inhabitants on an area of 3500 square miles. The capital of the dutchy is Clagenfurth, on the Glan. Carinthia at one time formed part of the territory of Bavaria; but was conferred on the Count of Tyrol in 1282, and, at his death, reverted to the House of Austria.

CARLISLE. An episcopal city of England, the chief town of the county of Cumberland; situated at the confluence of the Calder, the Petterill, and the Eden, about 6 miles from the Solway Frith, and 13 miles from the south-west frontier of Scotland. It has an ancient castle, said to have been built in the seventh century, and repaired by William Rufus; which, in 1568, was made the prison-house of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots. The cathedral is a venerable edifice, partly of Saxon, and partly of Norman architecture. Most of the other public buildings are of modern date.

CARLOW. Properly **CATHERLOGH.** A town and county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster. The county of Carlow is chiefly composed of a fertile tract of undulating country between the rivers Barrow and Slaney; having the county of Kilkenny on the south-west, Queen's and Kildare counties on the north-west and north, and Wicklow and Wexford on the E. The town of Carlow is situated on the east bank of the Barrow, at the north-west extremity of the county: the remains of a castle, supposed to have been erected by King John, the ruins of a very fine abbey, and a convent, are the chief objects of interest. The Barrow, on leaving the county of Carlow, flows past New Ross, and falls into Waterford harbour.

CARLSRUHE. The capital of the Grand Dutchy of Baden. See **BADEN.**

CARLSTADT. The name of, 1. the capital of Croatia, seated on the Kulpa, a branch of the Save: 2. A town of Franconia, on the Maine: 3. An episcopal city of Sweden, the capital of Wermeland.

CARMANIA. In ancient geography, a country of Asia, bordering on the Persian Gulf, bounded by Gedrosia on the E. and Persia on the W. Its name was derived from the Syriac *carma*, a vine, the country being famous for its grapes. It is now called **KERMAN**, which see.

CARMARTHEN. See **CAERMARTHEN.**

CARNARVON. See **CAERNARVON.**

CARNATIC. A maritime territory of the Indian Peninsula, extending along the eastern coast from Cape Comorin to the mouth of the Krishna. It is subdivided into three districts: 1. The Northern Carnatic, or Andra: 2. Central, or Arcot: 3. Southern, or Tanjore; which is also known under the name of the Coromandel Coast. The whole territory is now included in the Madras Presidency. It formed

the ancient Telingana ; and its modern name, a corruption of Karnata, seems to have been applied to it by mistake. The Carnatic was, at the commencement of the eighteenth century, under the dominion of the Naib of Arcot, who was called by the English the Nabob of the Carnatic. In 1801, the last Nabob, who had long been reduced to a mere pageant, formally resigned all the powers of government to the English. Two years before, the Rajah of Tanjore had signed a similar treaty of abdication. The present capital of the Carnatic, therefore, is Madras : which see.

CARNIOLA. A dutchy of the Austrian empire, bordering, in part, on the Adriatic. On the N., it is bounded by Carinthia and Styria, on the E. by Slavonia and Croatia, on the W. by Friuli and the Gulf of Venice, and on the S. by the Adriatic and Istria. The country is very mountainous, being filled with branches of the Carnic Alps. Laybach is the capital, and Trieste the principal mart and port. The prevailing language is a dialect of the Slavonic. The ancient Carni, from whom the country derives its name, are described as a tribe of Scythians.

CAROLINA. The name given by the first European settlers to that part of the coast of North America bordering on the Atlantic, which lies between Virginia and the Savannah River. It is now divided into the two States of North and South Carolina ; the former comprising an area of 43,800 square miles, with a population of rather more than 700,000 souls, including 235,000 slaves ; the latter, 558,233 square miles, population nearly 560,000, more than half being slaves. A great part of the country is occupied with pine-barrens and extensive swamps. Rice is cultivated in the low, marshy grounds ; but the staple production is cotton, which is very extensively cultivated both in the upland country of the western districts, and in the islands which flank the coast between the mouths of the Savannah and the Santee. Charleston, originally the capital of both Carolinas, is still the chief town ; but the state capital of North Carolina is Raleigh ; that of South Carolina, is Columbia. The climate, during the summer, is very hot and insalubrious. See CHARLESTON.

CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS. The name given to the chain which divides Hungary and Transylvania from Poland, and Silesia from Moravia. The Carpathian and Hercynian Mountains are separated from the Alps and Mount Hæmus by the Danube, which flows to the south, while, on the W., the course of the Rhine, and on the E. the valley of the Dniester form their boundary. From their northern declivities descend all the rivers which water the plains of Poland, Prussia, and Northern Germany ; these declivities forming the greater part of Wettérevia, Hesse, Thuringia, Bohemia, Moravia, Upper Silesia, Upper Hungary, and Transylvania. The whole range may be considered as the fore-part of the Alps. The highest summits that have been measured, do not much exceed 9000 feet above the sea, and the general elevation is only between 4000 and 5000 ; but their breadth is considerable, enclosing immense plains and high valleys, such as those of Bohemia and Transylvania. The Transylvanian Mountains, anciently called the Bastarnic Alps, form the principal part of the range. The other branches consist of the Carpathian or Crapack Mountains between Hungary and Poland, the Sudetes or

Riesen-gebirge (giants' mountains) between Silesia and Bohemia, the metalliferous mountains of the *Erzgebirge* (or *Erze-gebirge*) between Bohemia and Saxony, and the several small chains of central Germany, formerly included in the Hercynian forest. No mountains in Europe are so rich in gold, silver, and copper. This great terrace overlooks on the N. the immense plains which extend from the British Channel to the Sound, and from the shores of the Baltic to the Euxine, separating all the southern chains from the mountains of Northern Europe.

CARPENTARIA, GULF OF. A large and deep bay on the northern coast of Australia; so called from its discoverer, a Dutch captain named Carpenter. See AUSTRALIA.

CARRICK (*CARRAIG*, a rock or craig). The name of the hill country which forms the southern division of Ayrshire. Also, of the county town of Leitrim in Ireland, seated on the Shannon, and of many other places in that country. Some mountains in the county of Mayo bear the name of Carrick-a-rede; and some rocks off the western coast, that of Carrick-a-meel. The word *carr*, a rock; from which this is derived, is common to the Celtic, Teutonic, and Semitic dialects, and occurs in composition in the names of several rocky places: e. g. Caria, Icarus, Carina, Carrara, Car-pathus, &c. A rock on the northern shore of the Frith of Forth, is called the Carr. Car-rock is the name of a mountain in Cumberland; and Carreg that of a village in the mountains of Cardigan.

CARRICKFERGUS. A maritime town of Ireland, formerly the principal port in the northern part; situated on the northern shore of an arm of the sea, called Belfast Lough or Carrickfergus Bay. It is 8 miles N. N. W. of Belfast, and is geographically included in the county of Antrim, but has its peculiar jurisdiction.

CARRON. A river of Scotland, famous for the memorable transactions of which its banks have been the scene, and latterly for the celebrated Carron iron-works. It rises about the middle of the isthmus between the Friths of Forth and Clyde, and dividing Stirlingshire into two nearly equal parts, after a short course of about 14 miles, falls into the Frith of Forth, three miles N. E. of Falkirk.

CARTHAGE. In ancient geography, the capital of *Africa Propria*, which disputed with Rome the sovereignty of the world. Several cities successively rose and fell on the site of the Phenician Carthage; and the last city which bore the name, survived the irruption of the Saracens. In the twelfth century, however, it exhibited only a scene of splendid ruins; and from that time, it was resorted to as a quarry, till now, of its magnificent structures, nothing remains but the cisterns, a ruined aqueduct, and vestiges of some amphitheatres. The city was built on a high promontory forming the western extremity of Tunis Bay. The very situation of its ports, to which it owed all its wealth and glory, has become matter of learned controversy.

CARTHAGENA (or **CARTAGENA**). The name of, 1. A maritime city of Spain, on the coast of Murcia, possessing the finest harbour in the kingdom, and one of the best in Europe. The city was founded by Asdrubal, in the year of Rome 562, under the name of New Carthage, and, at the time of its capture by the Romans, was esteemed one of the wealthiest cities in the world. After the introduction of

Christianity, its metropolitans long disputed the primacy with the archbishops of Toledo. The modern town, built chiefly in the reign of Philip II., contains little that is deserving of notice. 2. A port and city of New Granada, situated on a noble bay two leagues and a half in depth and completely land-locked, forming one of the finest harbours of the New World.

CASAN. See **KASAN**.

CASHEL. An ancient city of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, the see of an archbishop, and anciently the residence of the kings of Munster. It contains the ruins of a very ancient cathedral, supposed to have been the first stone edifice erected in Ireland, and ascribed to St. Patrick. The present cathedral is a handsome modern edifice. The town is small, and its trade is inconsiderable. It is 31 miles N. W. of Waterford, and 76 from Dublin.

CASHGAR. See **BUCHARIA**.

CASHMERE. A city and province of Northern India, anciently included in the country or kingdom of Saraswati, and now subject to the Shah of Caubul. The city of Cashmere, called also Serinaghur, is built on both banks of the river Jhelum or Vidusta, (the ancient Hydaspes,) the most westerly river of the Punjaub, 587 miles from Lahore: it owes its chief embellishments to the Mogul sovereigns of Hindostan. The beautiful valley which forms the kingdom of Cashmere, was, in primeval times, according to the native annals, a large lake; and it is supposed that some convulsion of nature opened the mountain barrier which enclosed it on all sides, and gave vent to its waters, which then formed the channel of the Jhelum. The valley is an oval, about 90 miles in length and 40 in breadth; having the Himalaya Mountains on the N. and N. E.: on the S. E. and S., it is bounded by Cashtewar (or Kishtewar), and W. and S. W. by Upper Lahore. Eastern writers speak of this valley as a paradise, in which reigns an almost perpetual spring. Roses, violets, and innumerable flowers grow wild; and venomous reptiles, so common in the surrounding countries, are there unknown. Rice is the most abundant produce and the general food of the inhabitants; but wheat, barley, and the fruits of Europe thrive at the foot of the hills, which afford excellent pasture. The shawls of Cashmere, however, are manufactured from the inner coat of the goats of Tibet, of which the Cashmere merchants have the monopoly. The most valuable vegetable production is saffron, of which great quantities are exported. Here is also made the finest writing paper of the East. The natives have the reputation of being remarkably ingenious, lively, and acute, but false, cunning, and voluptuous: the women are famed for their beauty and attractive manners. Owing to the oppression of the Afghan rulers, the population and the trade have greatly declined; and in fact, their country appears to have been in all ages exposed to the disastrous effects of foreign invasion, intestine disorder, and physical calamities,—floods, famine, earthquake, and pestilence. The vernacular language of Cashmere approaches nearer to pure Sanscrit than any of the dialects of India; and the country is the holy land of the Brahmins, every spring and mountain being sacred to some deity. The chronicle of the kings of Cashmere is the only Sanscrit work extant that has any pretensions to the character of an historical

composition; and it appears certain that this country was the birth-place and cradle of Indian civilization and literature at a remote period of history, when it must have contained a dense population, and, probably, have drawn its wealth from sharing in the Bactrian trade.

CASPIAN SEA. An inland sea or salt lake of Central Asia, the largest in the world, being 760 miles in length from N. to S., and 275 miles in breadth at its widest part; the superficial extent which it covers being about 120,000 square miles. The level of its waters is between 50 and 60 feet lower than that of the ocean or the Black Sea. It has consequently no outlet, but, although constantly receiving the tribute of several mighty rivers, discharges its superfluous waters wholly by evaporation. The depth of the sea is inconsiderable, except at the southern extremity, where a bottom has not been found at a depth of 2400 feet. Its shores, on the E. are formed by steep heights; on the S., they are partly skirted by marshy flats; on the W. and N., by sandy plains. Round the mouths of the rivers the water is fresh, but it becomes salt towards the middle of the sea, though less so than that of the ocean. It abounds with fish, especially with the sturgeon. The islands are either mere sand-banks surrounded with reeds, or rocky elevations without fresh water or vegetation. Owing to the sudden and violent variations of the wind, the navigation is dangerous; and Badkû is the only harbour in which a vessel can ride with safety in stormy weather. Its northern gulfs are often frozen. The principal rivers which flow into the Caspian, are, on the European side, the Volga, and the Ural; on the side of Asia, the Sedzen or Ochus, the Kisil-ozen or Sefyd-rood, and the Koor. The Jihoon or Oxus, which flows into the sea of Aral, has been supposed to have formerly had a more westerly course, and to have reached the Caspian; but this remains at present a very questionable hypothesis. The eastern shores of the Caspian, which are in the possession of the Tatars of Khowaresm, are at present very imperfectly known. On the south-eastern shore, the modern district of Asterabad answers to the ancient *Hyrkania Propria*, whence the Caspian took its ancient name of the Hyrcanian Sea. The river Hyrcan or Goorgaun divides this territory on the N. from Dahistan, or the country of the *Dahæ*, which extended along the eastern coast as high as the Barcanian Gulf, now the Gulf of Balkan. On the southern shore lies the Persian province of Mazanderan, comprising part of Hyrcania and the wooded hills of the *Tapyri*, still called Taberistan. The province of Ghilan, the country of the *Gelæ* or *Cadusii*, bounds the south-western extremity, separating it from Adjerbijan. Along the western shore lie the Caucasian provinces of Russia; and the northern and north-western shores are bounded by the province of Astrakhan. The present name of the Caspian is of high antiquity, and is supposed to be derived from that of a powerful and widely diffused nation, the Khasyas, Khozars, or *Casii*, who spread themselves from the western Caucasus (Koh-Chasyas), along the shores of the Caspian, to the Hindoo Koosh or Indian Caucasus; giving their name also to Cashmere, Cashfawar, and Cashgar, and extending even as far as Bootan, and perhaps Cassay.

CASSAY. A province of the Burmese empire, bounded on the N.

by Aasam, E. by the Kiayn-duem River, S. by Arracan, and W. by Bengal. The capital is Munnipore. The natives are called Kathes by the Burmans. See CACHAR.

CASSEL. The capital of the German electorate of Hesse or Hesse-Cassel, situated on the river Fulda. See HESSE. It was the capital of the short-lived kingdom of Westphalia under Jerome Bonaparte.

CASSINA. See KASHNA.

CASSITERIDES. The name given by the ancients to the Scilly Islands, famous for their tin mines.

CASTEL. The same word as Castle; in French, Chateau; in Italian, Castello, whence the diminutive Castiglione. In its various forms, and with different affixes, this word gives name to upwards of a hundred towns on the continent. There are, for instance, seven or eight places called Castel-nuovo (New Castle), and more than twelve called Castiglione. About forty places bear the name of Castro.

CASTILE, OLD and NEW. Two provinces of Spain, occupying a high plain or table-land, in the centre of the peninsula, 300 fathoms above the sea, and comprising a fourth of the entire superficial area. Old Castile, the cradle of the Spanish monarchy, forms an irregular triangle, the base of which, extending from the Asturias to Estremadura, is 59 leagues in length, and its diameter from E. to W. 43 leagues. Its eastern point borders on Aragon. The river Ebro separates it on the N. and N. E. from Navarre; the Sierra d'Oca divides it on the N. and N. W. from the Asturias; Leon joins it on the W., and on the S., it is bounded by New Castile. It presents a succession of bare but fertile plains, surrounded and intersected by lofty mountains, and copiously supplied with streams. This province once held the first rank in Spain for the diversity and extent of its manufactures, especially its woollens; but it now ranks almost the lowest, and all the towns are in a state of decay. Besides Burgos, the capital, Old Castile contains the seven episcopal cities of Valladolid, Segovia, Calahorra, Soria, Osma, Sigüenza, and Avila.

New Castile, comprehending the greater part of the ancient Celtiberia, is one of the largest provinces in Spain, being, exclusive of La Mancha, 56 leagues from N. to S., and 49 from E. to W. It is bounded by Old Castile on the N., Aragon and Valencia on the E., Jaen and Cordova on the S., and Estremadura on the W. The Sierra de Cuença, which runs between New Castile and Valencia, is the most elevated land in Spain. The general aspect of this province, like Old Castile, is that of poverty and depopulation. The principal cities are, Madrid, the capital of Spain, which owes all its importance to the court; Toledo, the ecclesiastical metropolis, seated on the Tagus; Cuença; Alcalá, famous for its university; Guadalaxara; Talavera; and Requena: the last three subsist by their manufactures. The total population of the two Castiles, in 1787, was estimated at about 2,131,000; it is now somewhat higher, and, with that of La Mancha, may be taken at 2,500,000, on an area of 52,307 square miles.

CATACOMBS (from *κατα* and *κομβος*, a hollow or cavity). Subterranean excavations used for the purposes of a cemetery. Many of these are supposed to have been originally quarries, made for the purpose of procuring building materials, and which afterwards became

receptacles for vagabonds or fugitives. Those near Rome are said to have been used as hiding-places by the Christians in times of pagan persecution. They were afterwards consecrated to the purpose of burial. The most remarkable Catacombs are those of Alexandria, the Great Oasis, Rome, Naples, Syracuse, and Paris.

CATALONIA. A principality of Spain, bordering eastward on the Mediterranean, and separated from France by the Pyrenees: on the W., it is bounded by Aragon, and on the S., by Valencia. It extends 44 leagues from N. E. to S. W., with a breadth of about 40 leagues, comprising an area of 12,111 square miles. The population is under 1,000,000. Barcelona, the principal sea-port, is the capital; but Tarragona, which anciently gave its name to the Roman province of *Hispania Tarraconensis*, retains the dignity of an ecclesiastical metropolis. The other principal places are, Gerona, famous for the sieges it has sustained; Lerida; Tortosa; Urgel; Figueras; and Manresa. At the beginning of the ninth century, Catalonia, having been recovered by the French from the Saracens, formed a distinct sovereignty, under the counts of Barcelona, whose dominions comprised also the county of Foix, and great part of Languedoc. In the eleventh century, Count Raymond V. acceded to the throne of Aragon; but the principality continued to enjoy its peculiar laws and privileges as late as the reign of Philip V. They are still distinguished, however, from the Spaniards of the other provinces, and more particularly from the Castilians, whom they regard with aversion, by their manners and costume, their native character, and their dialect, which approaches much more nearly to the Provençal. The Catalonians, generally, are a hardy, active, sober, industrious race, of middle stature, strong features, brown complexion, and well-knit limbs; inured, both by education and practice, to the greatest fatigue. They are the general muleteers and calash-drivers of Spain, and are met with in every part of the kingdom, both in these capacities and as shoemakers and tailors, which seem the favourite trades of the Catalans, as those of gardening and baking are of the Scotch who emigrate to England. The common dress of a Catalonian tailor or muleteer is brown; and the distinctive mark by which they are known, is a red woollen cap falling forwards, like that of the ancient Phrygians. The middle classes wear hats and dark clothes; and the costume of Barcelona is the usual Spanish dress. See **BARCELONA**.

CATANIA. A city of Sicily, of high antiquity, seated on the eastern coast, at the foot of Mount Etna: its harbour is one of the best in Sicily, and the exports of wine, grain, oil, silks, and amber are considerable. The city has been repeatedly destroyed by the eruptions of Etna.

CATARACT. A violent torrent or fall of water, occasioned by a precipice or rocky obstruction in the channel of a river. Some cataracts have little or no fall of water, but are simply rapids produced by the sudden narrowing of the channel. Of this description are the Cataracts of the Nile. Others form a magnificent cascade, as the Cataract of Niagara. See **FALLS**.

CATEGAT. One of the entrances into the Baltic from the German Ocean. See **BALTIC**.

CATHAY (KATAIA, KHATAI). The name under which that part

of China bordering on Tatory and Tibet was known to Europeans in the middle ages.

CATTL. In ancient geography, a people of Germany, who inhabited Hesse, Westeravia, Nassau, and part of the tract on the Rhine, to the S. of Westphalia. They were a Belgic tribe, and their name is probably derived from the Belgic word, *katten*, noble or illustrious. The same people appear to have spread into Britain, and to have possessed themselves of the tract of country now divided into the shires of Hertford, Bedford, and Buckingham. The Catti or Cassi are described as one of the bravest tribes of ancient Britain.

CAUBUL (Kâbool). A river and city of Eastern Persia, now giving name to the Afghan or Dooranee empire. The city of Caubul stands in an extensive plain, on a rivulet which descends from the Paropamisian Mountains, and, to the E. of the city, joins the Ghiznee stream. At Baureekaub, the united streams of Ghorehund and Punjsheer, flowing from the Hindoo Coosh, unite with the Canbul; and at Kama (or Kaumeh), near Jellalabad, the Kashgar River contributes its waters to swell the rapid stream, which thence running E., breaks through the inner branches of the Hindoo Coosh, forming numerous rapids and whirlpools. After entering the plain of Peshawir, the Caubul loses a great deal of its violence, but is still rapid. It now divides into several branches, which afterwards re-unite; and a little above the fort of Attok, in lat. $33^{\circ} 15' N.$, it pours its collected waters into the Indus, the violent conflux being attended with a noise like that of the sea. The Canbul River is very inferior in volume to the Indus, being fordable in many places in the dry season. The city of Caubul, which has been at various periods the seat of empire, is considered as the gate or key to Hindostan towards Bucharia, as Kandahar is on the side of Khorasan. By this route, Timour, Baber, and Nadir Shah successively invaded Hindostan. The kingdom of Caubul is now understood to extend from the W. of Heraut, in long. $62^{\circ} E.$, to the eastern boundary of Cashmere in long. 77° , and from the upper part of the Oxus in lat. $37^{\circ} N.$, to the mouth of the Indus in lat. 24° . It comprehends the districts of Heraut and Merve Shah Jehan (the ancient *Aria* and *Margiana*) in Khorasan; those of Caubul, Kandahar, Ghiznee, and Furrah, in Afghanistan (the ancient *Paropamisada*); those of Jellalabad, Dergasp, Dooshak, and Naswarabad in Seistan (or Segistan); the districts of Bamian, Ghorebund, Punjsheer, and Peshawir in Kohistan; and in India, Cashmere and Upper Lahore, Sinde, and Moulton, yield a more equivocal homage to the Dooranee Shah of Caubul. The Dooranee Afghans were formerly called Abdallees, till Ahmed Shah, one of Nadir Shah's generals, who on the death of his sovereign seized upon these provinces in 1747, changed it to Dooranee, assuming the title of Shah Dooree Doorann. The name of Afghan is known to the natives only through the medium of the Persian language. In India, they are called Patans; a corruption, apparently, of the national name, Pushtoon, pronounced Pooktaun. The Afghans are Moslem of the Turkish or Soonee sect; but the country is inhabited by tribes of various nations, Persians, Toorkish, Arab, and Hindoo. The total population has been estimated, on very uncertain data, at 14,000,000, of whom the Afghans are supposed to amount to 4,300,000. See **AFGHAN**.

CAUCA. A large river of New Granada, which rises between the

western and middle ridges of the Andes, in the province of Popayan, and traversing the province of Antioquia, after a course of 500 miles, falls into the Magdalena below Monpox: the scene at the junction is very magnificent. This river gives name also to a department comprising the provinces of Popayan, Choco, Pasto, and Buenaventura.

CAUCASUS. A chain of lofty mountains, which commencing near the mouth of the river Kuban, runs first towards the S., traverses Mingrelia in an eastern direction to the town of Georgiefsk, where it bends again southward, entering Georgia near the sources of the Koor, and extending eastward to the Caspian, skirts its western shores, uniting on the S. with the numerous chains of Mount Taurus which extend through Western Asia. The principal range is that to which the Elborz belongs: this is the loftiest summit of the Caucasus, rising 17,785 feet above the level of the sea. The second branch stretches in a direction nearly parallel with the first range, but at a considerable distance, rich and extensive valleys intervening. The third range stretches along the basin of the Euphrates to the S. W., till it terminates in Mount Ararat. Two grand passes over Mount Caucasus, known to the ancients under the name of the Caucasian and the Albanian Gates, have afforded ingress to the various Asiatic nations that have at different periods poured themselves upon Northern Europe. The first is the route leading from Mozdok to Tiflis, which is now made practicable for wheel-carriages throughout, but is jealously guarded by the Russians. The most formidable danger arises from the avalanches and *éboulements* which sometimes fill up the valley of the Terek. The defile which forms the summit of the pass, is called Darial or Derial (the door): it winds through a chasm where the rocks rise from the brink of the Terek to the perpendicular height of 1000 feet. The other passage (the *Pylæ Albanæ*) has been generally supposed to be the pass of Derbend, along the coast of the Caspian, in Shirwan. Malte Brun, however, contends that the Albanian or Sarmatian Pass must have been the defile passing along the frontier of Daghestan, near the sources of the Koisu (Kasius). Besides these passes leading from S. to N., there is a defile leading from Imeritia into Kartilinia, distinguished as the Iberian Pass, and now called Shaooparo, which was rendered practicable for an army by the Persians in the fourth century.

The Caucasian isthmus between the Euxine and the Caspian, across which this immense mountain barrier extends, is about 400 miles in breadth, reckoning from the mouth of the Don to that of the Kooma; about 726 between the straits of Caffa and the peninsula of Absheron; and from the mouths of the Phasis to the city of Derbend, about 350 miles. The whole region is interesting alike for its natural and its civil history. Almost every climate of Europe and every kind of soil are found here, from the region of eternal ice to magnificent valleys displaying all the luxuriance of Asiatic vegetation. An extraordinary number of small nations also are found here; some the remnants of Asiatic hordes, which, in the great migrations, passed and re-passed these mountains; others supposed to be indigenous. Each of these tribes preserves its particular dialect. The Caucasian nations have been classed under the following great divisions. 1. The Georgians or Iberians, who form the most numerous and powerful body: they are mixed with the Armenians, and acknowledge their descent from

a common stock. 2. The Abassians or Abazas (called also Abse and Hashipsi), subdivided into several tribes, who are Moslem: the rivulets by which their country is watered, fall into the Black Sea. 3. The Tcherkessi or Circassians, who call themselves Adigees (or Azyges), and are supposed to have emigrated from the Crimea: they formerly professed the Christian religion, but within the last 100 years have become, like their neighbours, indifferent Moslem. They are probably of the Sarmatian family. 4. The Ossetinians or Ossetes, who inhabit the left bank of the Terek, N. of the mountains, and differ in feature as well as in language from all the other tribes. Blue eyes and fair or red hair are very common among them; and the round face and flat nose of the women seem to refer them to the Mongol family; but their dialect is said to be related to the Slavonic and the Persian. 5. The Tchitchian, Tchetchenzes, or Kistic tribes, called also Ingooshes, inhabiting the country at the head of the Terek. Their dialect is supposed to be that of the once formidable Alans; and a church in their territory bears a Gothic inscription, and contains some illuminated books, which are revered as relics. 6. The Lesghians, inhabiting the mountains of Daghestan on the western coast of the Caspian: they bear the worst reputation of all the Caucasian tribes, and are said to speak eight different dialects; being, apparently, a mixture of Awars or Huns, Tatars, and Franks. 7. The Souzas (or Suanes), who live near the Elborz, and comprise three tribes, who call themselves Christians, and have books which none of them can read, (supposed to be Greek,) lodged in their churches, which are falling to decay. 8. The Coratchai, a Tatar tribe, inhabiting the banks of the Kuban, near its source. 9. The Shegims, a Tatar tribe, numbering between 200 and 300 families, who inhabit the banks of the Shegim, on the N. E. of Elborz, above the Cabardian or Kabardine Circassians. The greater part of these tribes are now dependent on Russia. A line of fortresses and redoubts extends from Taman on the Black Sea to the shores of the Caspian, a distance of 660 miles, preventing all communication between Asia and Europe, except to those who have passports; while another line equally well protected, runs from Suhum-kale on the Black Sea to Baku, and from Baku, along the western shores of the Caspian, to Derbend and Kislar. Thus, the range of Caucasus is completely surrounded with fortresses, except between Suhum-kale and Anapa on the Black Sea.

CAUSEWAY. Properly Causey, from the French *chaussée*. A raised road carried over a marsh, or elevated above the general level. The name of the Giant's Causeway is given to a remarkable natural mole of basaltic columns on the northern coast of Ireland. See ANTRIM. That of the Devil's Causeway is affixed to a road of stones and rubbish, which ranges through the county of Northumberland, ascribed to the Romans.

CAVAN. A town and river of Ireland, giving name to a county of the province of Ulster, bounded N. by Fermanagh; E. by Monaghan, Louth, and East Meath; S. by West Meath and Longford; and W. by Leitrim. It is about 50 miles in length by 28 in breadth, the area being 745 miles. The surface is very uneven, abounding with bog, and there is a very small proportion of arable land. Cavan is the only town of any size.

CAYENNE. An island on the coast of South America, separated

from the mainland of French Guyana by the rivers Cayenne and Mahari, both branches of the same stream, called the Ouya or Oyak. It is well known as having given name to the capsicum pepper, now obtained, however, both from the West and the East Indies. The island was first settled by the French in 1625; has since successively belonged to the English, Dutch, and French; but was restored to its original masters by the treaty of Paris in 1814. The town and port bears the name of the river and island. The town is a wretched place, containing only about 100 white families and 1500 slaves. See GUYANA.

CAYS. Improperly written Key and Quay. This word, derived from the Spanish *cayos*, properly denotes those small sandy islets covered with scanty herbage, which have been formed by the coral zoophytes, and which are frequented by gulls and other aquatic fowl. Hence, the Spanish name of the Bahamas, *Los Cayos*, corrupted to Lucayos. The term Key, now applied to a small sandy islet, is evidently derived from this, and was introduced by the Buccaneers.

CAYSTER. The ancient Caystrus, a river of Ionia, which flowed near Ephesus. The river remains, but the plain of Ephesus is a deserted, unhealthy marsh.

CAYUGA. A river of North America, which falls into Lake Erie, on the southern shore. Also, a lake in the state of New York, 38 miles in length, with a breadth varying from one to four miles. The northern point is 25 miles S. of Lake Ontario.

CELEBES. A large island of the Indian archipelago; which see.

CELTS, or CELTÆ. An ancient nation, who appear at a very remote period to have extended themselves from Asia over Western Europe. The Celtic dialects still spoken are, the Cimbric or Cambrian; the Cornish; the Armorican or Bas Breton; the Erse; the Manks; and the Gaelic. They were the original inhabitants of Gaul or Gallia, which takes its name from the same word in its Greek form of Galati or Kelti. Galatia or Gallo-Græcia, in Asia Minor, was also so named from a Celtic colony. Many of the local names of rivers, mountains, and towns in France and Italy, as well as the British Isles, are pure Celtic. The Celtic dialects are divided into two classes; the first comprising the Gaelic, Erse, and Manks, which are more or less mixed with Scandinavian, and the Erse with Cantabrian; the second comprising the Welsh, Cornish, and Britannic, in which there is a considerable mixture of Teutonic. All are closely allied in structure and grammatical forms to the Sanscrit family.

CENIS, MOUNT. A lofty mountain of the Graian range of Alps, separating the district of Maurienne in Savoy from the marquisate of Susa in Piedmont. The pass of Mount Cenis, which was greatly improved by Napoleon, is one of the principal and most frequented routes leading into Italy. The highest point is 6773 feet above the sea. The passage occupies seven or eight hours.

CEPHALONIA. The largest of the Ionian Islands, and the second in political rank; situated between Zante and Ithaca, opposite to the gulf of Lepanto. It is of very irregular figure, with numerous bays and one very deep gulf: it is reckoned to be about 40 miles in length, from 10 to 20 in breadth, and about 100 miles in compass. It is very mountainous, being composed of limestone hills of secondary formation, which rise, within about 15 miles of the south-eastern

extremity, into the lofty ridge of Megalovoono (Black Mountain, the ancient Mount Enos), the highest in the Ionian Isles. Argostoli, the chief town, has one of the best harbours in the Mediterranean. Lixnai is now the only other town. Each contains about 5000 inhabitants; and the population of the whole island is about 60,000.

CERIGO (pronounced Cherigo). The ancient Cythera. The most southern of the seven Ionian Isles, situated at the entrance of the gulf of Kolokythia, which deeply indents the southern coast of the Morea. It is 17 miles long from N. W. to S. E.; 10 miles in width, and about 45 in circumference. It is for the most part rocky and sterile, being composed of mountains of very cavernous limestone. The population is about 10,000. The little town of Kapsali, at the head of the small harbour of Porto Delfino, on the S. E. coast, has succeeded to the honours of the ancient Cythera.

CEUTA. A sea-port of Morocco, situated near the foot of Mount Abyla, one of the pillars of Hercules, immediately opposite to Gibraltar. The houses in the town of Ceuta may be distinctly seen on a clear day from the opposite shore.

CEYLON. (Corrupted from Singhala, whence Singalese.) An island in the Indian ocean, separated from the south-eastern extremity of the Indian peninsula, or Coromandel coast, by the strait of Manaar, which is thirty miles across. A narrow ridge of rocks and sand, called Adam's Bridge, crosses the strait, on which there is not more than three or four feet of water at high tide. The figure of the island is nearly heart-shaped, the narrowest part being towards the N., with the island of Jaffnapatam, of very irregular form, attached to that extremity. Its extent is about two-thirds that of Ireland, comprising a surface of 20,770 square miles. The coast, with the exception of some parts of the broad, southern extremity, is uniformly low and flat, bordered with groves of the cocoa-nut tree, and surrounded with rocks and shoals. The interior is filled with mountains, which are seen from the ocean, rising in successive ranges. The most lofty of these divides the island into two nearly equal parts, attaining its greatest elevation towards the S. Adam's Peak, the highest and most conspicuous summit, rises 6150 feet above the sea, and is visible more than 40 miles off shore. Namany Kooli Kandy is about 5548 feet above the sea. The average height of the elevated table-land from which these summits rise, is from 1000 to 2000 feet above the sea. The centre of the mountainous region is about lat. 7° N., and long. $80^{\circ} 40'$ E., and its greatest extent is 467 miles by 53. The hilly country which skirts the mountains, is from 10 to 20 miles in extent, varying in elevation from 100 to 500 feet, with summits rising to about twice that height, of rounded and tame outline. The level division of the interior provinces consists of extensive plains, either flat or gently undulating, dotted, in some districts, with isolated hills and masses of rock: its greatest extent is to the N. and N. E. of the mountains: in the former direction, it reaches at least 60 miles. The whole is belted round with a maritime district, varying in average width from 8 to 30 miles, but, at the northern extremity, extending to nearly 80 miles. There are several lagoons on the western coast, but no lakes in the interior, every valley having its outlet, with a gradual descent towards the coast. With a very few exceptions, the whole island is of primi-

tive formation, granite or gneiss. The only metallic ores hitherto found are iron and manganese; but Ceylon is remarkably rich in gems, emerald being almost the only one that the island appears not to contain; the ruby, topaz, and diamond are inferior, however, to those of Golconda and Brazil. Among the most precious vegetable productions is the *laurus cinnamomum*, called by the natives *koorundoo*, on which the wealth of the island greatly depends, cinnamon forming the only considerable export. Its cultivation is confined, however, to the S. W. angle, from Negumbo to Matura. The cinnamon-gardens cover upwards of 17,000 acres on the coast, the largest being near Colombo; and the overpowering fragrance is borne by the wind to a considerable distance off shore. The plant grows wild in the woods to the size of an apple-tree; but, when cultivated, is never allowed to exceed 10 or 12 feet. The bread-fruit tree grows here to an immense size, with gigantic leaves like those of the fig-tree. The wild pine-apple grows in abundance; but its fruit is said to be poisonous. The vegetation is far more luxuriant than in Bengal, and forms the richest field for a botanist. The whole island is but thinly inhabited, especially the Kandyan provinces, or the interior region formerly comprehended in the kingdom of Kandy. The population consists of the Kandians or pure Singalese of the interior; the Singalese of the coast; the migratory Veddahs, who inhabit the jungles; the Malabars, who are confined chiefly to the northern and eastern parts; Moplabs, the name given to a class of Mohammedans from the Malabar coast; Arabs or Malays, the fishermen and boatmen of Ceylon, who are scattered over all the maritime districts; Portuguese natives, a class of cultivators found in the interior; Protestant natives descended from Dutch converts; and Europeans. The pure Singalese are a fine race of men, of nearly black complexion, resembling in some points of character the Bengalees, but still more closely allied in their physical and moral characteristics, as well as by their language, religion, and traditions, to the Burmese and Siamese. They worship Gaudama Boodh, and their sacred language is the Pali. The primitive, or at least more ancient superstition of the island appears to have been a species of fetishism, or devil-worship, called *Kappooa*, which is by no means extinct. According to tradition, Boodh visited the island thrice in person, to rescue the natives from the power of these demons, who were so numerous on his first arrival, that they did not leave him space to set his foot. The demons, or their worshippers, were probably the Veddahs, the aboriginal race, who now wander over the jungle country; and the present class of *Goewanse*, or cultivators, who monopolize the honours of the country, are probably descended from an Indian colony of Magadha Rajpoots, who took possession of the island. At a much later period, in the reign of the fifteenth sovereign, a new influx of emigrants took place from the east, who brought with them the sacred relic of the jaw-bone of Boodh, and the more valuable gift of letters. In the reign of the twenty-third king, the Malabars succeeded in conquering the northern parts of the island; and to their ruthless and repeated inroads, and the ecclesiastical persecution which, as Brahminists, they waged particularly against the Boodhic priests, the depopulation of the island is with apparent justice ascribed. In various parts of the island, now almost deserted, ruins are met with,

exhibiting proofs of a far higher state of civilization and wealth, at some remote period, than has been known in Ceylon in modern times. On the level country which extends from Trincomalee and Batticaloa to the mountains, are some magnificent remains of well-constructed tanks and religious edifices that must have required the long-continued labour of a vast number of people. Owing to the depopulation of the country, tracts once thickly inhabited and extensively cultivated, have become, as is uniformly the case under similar circumstances, extremely malarious; especially the provinces to the east of the interior. Yet the climate is particularly fine for a tropical country. At Colombo, though so near the line, the thermometer ranges from 75° to 87° , the heat being tempered by sea-breezes and the winds and rains of both monsoons. The western coast enjoys a more equable temperature than almost any other part of the world, the mean height of the temperature being about 78° , and winter is unknown; but the atmosphere is extremely moist. The eastern coast, however, is subject to intense heat. In the interior, of course, the vicissitudes are greater. Kandy, the native capital, is beautifully situated at the head of an extensive valley, about 1400 feet above the sea, a day's journey from Colombo, the colonial capital; but even in its immediate vicinity, the most lovely tracts are rendered almost uninhabitable during the greater part of the year, in some places even to the natives, by the pestilential malaria. Colombo is a handsome town, situated on a peninsula on the western side of the island, and by nature and art strongly fortified; but its harbour is very inferior to that of Point de Galle, being safe at one season only: during the south-west monsoon, the whole coast is wind-bound. Point de Galle is a beautiful harbour, nearly at the southern extremity of the island, safe at all seasons: in point of salubrity, it is reckoned superior to any other place, and its situation is in the finest, though the wildest part of the island. But the finest harbour in the island, and, owing to its situation, the most important in India, is that of Trincomalee, on the eastern coast, where, when all vessels on the Coromandel coast are obliged by the monsoon to put to sea, they can alone take refuge. The town is small and mean, having been reckoned unhealthy, but is rising into importance, the place having been chosen as a naval arsenal. The harbour of Jaffnapatam, though less valuable, is also of importance. Ceylon may, in fact, from its situation, be considered as the Malta of the Indian Ocean. It first came partially into the possession of the British in 1796, the Portuguese and the Dutch having previously obtained in turn a footing there. In 1798, the colony was formally transferred by the East India Company to the British Crown. In 1815, the Kandian monarch, a Malabar by birth, having taken up arms against the British, was conquered and deposed, and the whole island was subjected to the sovereignty of the King of Great Britain; but it was not till 1817, that the revolt of the natives was finally suppressed, after a protracted and sanguinary partisan warfare. The total population may be estimated at about 1,000,000, although one authority (Dr. Davy) makes it not to have exceeded 800,000 a few years ago; while another writer (Mr. Cordiner) makes the Singalese of the coast, the Kandians, and the Malabars amount each to about 500,000, making 1,500,000 exclusive of the European and mixed population. It is remarkable, that the Sin-

galese Christians are ranked by the natives with the *Goezanse* or privileged class. There are none of the Brahmin caste.

CHABLAIS. A province of Savoy, extending along the southern bank of the lake of Geneva, between the Genevese territory and the Valais.

CHALCEDON. An ancient city of Bithynia, on the coast of the Propontis, opposite to Byzantium or Constantinople. Its walls were razed by the Emperor Valens; and having been spoiled by successive invaders, it is now a mere village, called Kadi-keui or Judge's-town.

CHAMBERY. The capital of Savoy. See SAVOY.

CHAMOUNIX. An elevated valley of Savoy, in the heart of the Alps, through which the Arve descends from its source in the glaciers, and which terminates at the base of Mont Blanc. It is 3400 feet above the level of the sea.

CHAMPAGNE. A province of France under the old arrangement, lying between Hainault and Luxembourg on the N., Lorraine and Franche Comté on the E., Burgundy on the S., and on the W. the Isle of France and Soissonnois. Its name implies that it is a level tract of open country, watered by the Meuse, the Seine, the Marne, the Aube, and the Aine. It is now distributed into the four departments of Ardennes, Aube, Marne, and Upper Marne.

CHAMPAIGN. The same as the French *champagne*, and the Italian *campagna*. A flat, open country: generally applied to an extensive plain.

CHANNEL. This word is applied to the bed of a river; to an artificial water-course, more commonly called a canal, a different form of the same word; to a strait or narrow sea, such as the English Channel separating France from England, and forming a passage from the Northern Sea into the Atlantic; or to any maritime passage leading to an estuary or harbour, such as the Bristol Channel, or Halifax Channel in Nova Scotia.

CHARCAS. A city and province of Upper Peru or Bolivia, formerly within the jurisdiction of the viceroy of Buenos Ayres. The city of Charcas, or properly Chuquisaca de los Charcas, called also La Plata (the Silver City), was the seat of one of the twelve *audiencias* or supreme chancery-courts of Spanish America. It is the present capital of Bolivia. It stands in a small plain surrounded with eminences, in lat. 19° 31' S., 290 leagues from Cuzco, and contains about 18,000 inhabitants.

CHARENTE. A river of France, which rises in the department of Dordogne, and after running through the two departments to which it gives name (the ci-devant provinces of Angoumois, Aunis, and Saintonge), and passing by Angoulême, Saintes, and Rochefort, falls into the Bay of Biscay, opposite the island of Oleton. The vineyards near Cognac, on the left bank of the Charente, supply the white wine from which is made the famous Cognac brandy.

CHARLESTON. The former capital of the state of South Carolina, and still the principal commercial town of the southern states, with the exception of New Orleans. It is situated on a sandy neck of land formed by the rivers Ashley and Cooper, which unite to the eastward of it, and fall into the Atlantic six miles below. The harbour is

commodious, but is obstructed by a bar. Charleston formerly enjoyed the reputation of possessing the most polished circle of society of any city in the Union, the very *beau monde* of America; but the Carolinian aristocracy has been of late years fast melting away. Owing to the insalubrity of the climate at certain seasons, the city is inhabited during only a few months in the year by the better class of its citizens, the rest being passed at their distant plantations, or in summer excursions to the northern states. In 1820, the population of the city comprised 10,653 whites, 1475 free blacks, and 12,652 slaves; total, 24,780.

CHART. A delineation or projection of some small part of the earth's surface. A chart is generally distinguished from a map, by representing only the coast. There are, however, both geographical and hydrographical charts, and charts constructed on different projections, globular and parallel.

CHARYBDIS. A famous whirlpool, formed by contrary currents, in the Strait of Messina, between Calabria and Sicily; now called *Califaro*. It is said to have been much changed in character by the earthquake of 1783, and is at all events no longer the dreadful phenomenon described by the ancients.

CHATHAM. A market town of Kent, seated at the mouth of the Medway, and adjoining the city of Rochester. It is one of the principal stations and arsenals of the royal navy of England, and its fortress is the most regular and complete in Britain, except Portsmouth.

CHELMSFORD. A town of England, the county town of Essex, seated in the valley of the Chelmer, on the great eastern road, 29 miles N. E. by E. of London.

CHEROKEE. The name of a nation of American Indians inhabiting a territory in the northern part of the state of Georgia and the southern part of that of Tennessee. Their proper name, as pronounced by themselves, is *Chelokee*. Their present number is about 15,000. They are well-formed, robust, and taller than most of the Indian tribes. The proportion of half-breeds, from a mixture with the whites, is greater than in any other Indian tribe, so that they may be regarded as a sort of link between the civilized and the uncivilized nations. There are now eight missionary stations among the Cherokees east of the Mississippi; and two among those who inhabit the banks of the Arkansas. School books and tracts in the Cherokee have been prepared by the missionaries; and more than one half of the tribe had actually learned to read their own language from small manuscripts, before the Cherokee press was established. A great part of the men have adopted the European dress, and all the women dress in the habits of the white people. They are remarkably clean and neat in their persons, bathing universally. Besides the labours of husbandry, they have made considerable progress in the useful arts; are good weavers; raise the cotton, as well as the indigo for dying their yarn; and most of their looms are made by themselves. They believe universally in the Great Spirit, and a large portion have embraced the Christian faith. Their language is a branch of the Natchez or Floridian. See **CHICKASAW** and **FLORIDA**.

CHERSONESUS. In ancient geography, a name applied to

several peninsulas : in particular, the *Chersonesus Taurica*, now the Crimea; the *Chersonesus Thracia*, formed by the Egean, the Gulf of Melas, and the Hellespont; the *Chersonesus Cimbrica*, the peninsula of Jutland; the *Chersonesus Magna*, a port formed by a peninsular promontory on the coast of the ancient Marmarica, now Barca; the *Chersonesus Parca*, another port of the Mediterranean, 70 *stadia* S. W. of Alexandria; and the *Chersonesus Aurea* or Golden Chersonese, supposed to be the Malayan peninsula, which was the utmost bound of navigation in the time of Ptolemy. One learned writer contends, however, that the name was applied to the country of Pegu, between the Bay of Bengal and the Gulf of Martaban. It is remarkable, that the Arabic name *Al jezireh*, like the Grecian *Chersonesus*, was applied both to a peninsular tract of country, and to a port formed by a promontory.

CHESAPEAKE BAY. An estuary on the coast of the United States, between lat. $37^{\circ} 10'$ and $39^{\circ} 30' N.$, which receives the Susquehannah, the Potomac, the Rappahannock, the York, and James River. It extends northward 270 miles between Virginia and the peninsula of Maryland, varying in breadth from six to twenty miles, with an average depth of nine fathoms; forming one of the finest and safest bays in the world, affording many commodious harbours, and giving access to a number of important towns. A canal now affords a communication between Chesapeake Bay and Albemarle Sound on the coast of North Carolina.

CHESHIRE. A county of England, and palatinate, giving the title of earl to the eldest son of the King of Great Britain. It is for the most part a level country, four-fifths being only from 100 to 200 feet above the sea. It is watered by the Dee and the Weever, and is separated from Lancashire on the N. by the Mersey. On the N. E., it runs up to Yorkshire; on the E., it is bounded by Derbyshire and Staffordshire; on the S. by Shropshire and Flintshire; and on the W. by Flintshire, from which it is separated by the Dee, and Denbighshire. It extends about 31 miles from N. to S., and 42 from E. to W., and contains about 1200 square miles, or nearly 700,000 acres, of which the waste land forms not more than a twenty-fifth part. The greater part, however, is meadow and pasture land on a clayey soil; and cheese forms one of the principal exports. Its other products are coal, rock salt, copper, lead, and cobalt. The rock salt and salt springs supply a great part of the trade of the middle districts: not less than 100,000 tons of salt are annually made, and more than 300 barges are employed in conveying it down the Mersey to Liverpool. Chester, the capital, sometimes called West Chester, is situated 18 miles from the sea, on the river Dee. It is surrounded with a wall, nearly two miles in circumference, which affords a delightful promenade; the streets are sunk below the level of the ground; and the houses have a covered portico before them, on which the upper stories rest, level with the ground behind, but a story above the street. Beneath them are the shops and warehouses. Altogether, the appearance of the city is very antique and striking, and it affords the best preserved specimen of a walled city in the kingdom; most of the churches are ancient. Its diocesan is a suffragan of the province of York: but till the time of Henry VIII., it formed part of the bishopric of Litchfield.

The other principal towns are Macclesfield and Stockport, large manufacturing places. Population, 334,410.

CHESTER. From the Saxon *ceaster*, a city or castle, or the Latin *castrum*. In Welsh, *caer*. It occurs continually either as a name or an affix, in English topography; as West Chester, Manchester, Chichester, Ilchester, Chesterfield, Lancaster, Doncaster, &c. For Chester on the Dee, see **CHESHIRE**.

CHEVIOT HILLS (or **TIVIOT HILLS**). A ridge (2680 feet in height) running from N. to S. through Northumberland and Cumberland; famous for an excellent breed of sheep, but still more so for the free chase near the borders of Scotland, to which they gave name, corrupted into Chevy Chase, the scene of the celebrated encounter between the Percy and the Douglas, near Otterburn, in 1388.

CHIARENZA, or **CLARENZA**. A sea-port of the Morea, occupying the site of the ancient Cyllene, the port of Elis, on the N. W. coast. Under the Venetians, it gave its name to a Greek duchy, comprising the greater part of Achaia; and through the marriage of one of the Dukes of Clarenza (or Clarence) into the Hainault family, the title descended to Lionel, third son of Edward III.; since which time it has been generally given to the third son of the Kings of England.

CHICHESTER. A city of England, the head town of the county of Sussex, situated on the little river Lavant. It is a small place, and its trade has greatly declined. It is supposed to derive its name from Cissa, the second king of the South Saxons, its reputed founder, from whom it was called Cissacaester.

CHICKASAW. A nation of American Indians inhabiting the north-west corner of Georgia, and the northern part of Mississippi, between the Tombektee and the Mississippi, to the north of the Choctaws. The Chickasaws, Choctaws (or Flat-heads), Creeks (or Muskogees), and Cherokees, are all tribes of the same great family, to which also the celebrated tribe of Natchez belonged. Their dialects are only variations of the same language, which appears to have prevailed south of Virginia, to the Gulf of Mexico. All the nations of Louisiana and Florida seem to have belonged to this race; and many of their rites and customs bear a marked affinity to those of some of the South American tribes. A tribe of Choctaws inhabit the banks of the Sabine. Those of the four nations who are found within the States east of the Mississippi, amount altogether to about 50,000 souls. The primitive Indian character is fast disappearing before the natural effects of intercourse with the whites, the half-breeds already forming a numerous body of promising talents. See **CHEROKEE**.

CHILE. A country of South America, extending along the coast of the Pacific from the 24th to the 44th parallel of south latitude, in the form of a parallelogram, its length being nine times greater than its breadth. On the N., it is separated from Peru by the almost impassable desert of Atacama; on the W., the cordillera separates it from the plains of the Plata; on the South, it terminates at the Gulf of Goayteca and the archipelago of Chiloe. Chile Proper, indeed, lies between lat. 26° and 37° S., being separated southward from the Araucanian territory by the Biobio, and between the meridians of 69° and 71° 30' W. Its territorial surface amounts to about 23,000

square leagues ; but, owing to the mountainous and rugged nature of the country, scarcely a fiftieth part of the northern half can be brought under cultivation : southward of the river Maule, the proportion of arable land is greater. The more valuable tracts are the valleys, which, being considerably inclined, admit of irrigation wherever water can be procured. The great extent of coast is the chief natural advantage of the country. The riches of the whole line of Andes are with ease carried down to the various excellent harbours which afford shelter to the vessels ready for their reception. The rivers are of no utility to commerce, owing to their shallowness in summer, and their rapidity and violence when swelled by the melting of the snows. From the Maypo to Atacama, a distance of 1000 geographical miles, all the streams which flow down the western declivity of the cordillera, would not form so large a body of water as that with which the Rhone enters the lake of Geneva. The climate has been reckoned one of the finest and healthiest in the world ; and Chile has been styled, on this account, the Italy of America. No venomous reptile, moreover, is to be found in the country. In the months of January and February, however, the heat, in the interior, is often insufferable in the daytime, the thermometer frequently rising to 90° and 95° of Fahrenheit ; and no creature is then to be met with in the streets, "except Englishmen and dogs." Near the coast, the temperature is less subject to extremes, and from August to November, the weather is more agreeable. The nights are delightful, the air being clear, the heavens bright, and a stream of cold air rolling down the snowy sides of the Andes, fills the valleys with a cool atmosphere unknown in the plains on the other side of the cordillera. The advantages and delights of the country have, however, a serious drawback in the earthquakes which frequently occur, and which have sometimes produced frightful catastrophes.

Chile formed, prior to the recent revolution, one of the nine great governments of Spanish America, under a captain-general : it is now an independent republic. There are, however, but six or seven places, besides the capital, that can claim the name of towns ; and the total population is in the proportion of only about 70 persons to a square marine league. Recent estimates make it amount to 1,200,000 souls. Chile Proper is divided into the three departments of Coquimbo, Santiago, and Concepcion, which are subdivided into 13 provinces : Valdivia and Chiloe form separate departments. Santiago de Chile, the capital, is one of the finest cities in South America, in point of situation, convenience, and healthiness ; inferior to Lima and Buenos Ayres in point of situation, and in the elegance of its public and private buildings, but surpassing them in cleanliness and regularity. It stands in an extensive plain, 2951 feet above the sea, watered by the rivers Maypo and Maypocho. Its appearance, when approached from the Mendoza road, is extremely striking and picturesque. It rises, a mass of vegetation, in the centre of the barren plain, the low houses being overshadowed with the varied foliage of the fig-tree, the mimosa, and the algaroba. Bounded on both sides by the mountains of the Cordillera, the vale of Maypo, though but partially cultivated, exhibits, from its natural orchards and rich vegetation, the aspect of luxuriant fertility ; and some of the adjacent farms and villas present

situations of romantic beauty, which, to a traveller coming from the regions of snow or from burning plains, may seem to justify the highly coloured descriptions given of the country. Chile is rich in mines of silver, copper, lead, and quicksilver, as well as in marbles and precious stones; but the expense and difficulty of working the mines, owing to the almost inaccessible situation of many of them, and the hardships to which the miners must be subject in the snowy recesses of the Andes, prevent their being a source of much wealth or advantage. One of the richest silver mines is totally inaccessible for seven months in the year. In fact, this *el dorado* of eager speculators has been pronounced to be, by those who have explored it, a country unproductive beyond belief, incapable of traffic, bare of population, and its few inhabitants effeminate, indolent, and deficient in enterprise; its shores forbidding; and its wealth an illusion.

CHILOE. An island off the coast of Chile, which gives name to a small cluster, 47 in number, called the archipelago of Chiloe. About two and thirty are inhabited by Spaniards or Indians. Many of them present only shapeless masses of rock. See AMERICA, SOUTH.

CHILTERN HILLS. A chain of chalky hills running through Buckinghamshire and Berkshire, and giving name to the Chiltern Hundreds, the stewardship of which, with a salary of 20*s.* *per annum*, is annexed to the crown. Hence, as the acceptance of an office under the crown involves the vacating of a seat in the House of Commons, this innocent sinecure affords a convenient means of retiring from parliament.

CHIMBORAZO. One of the loftiest summits of the Andes, situated nearly under the line, yet covered for more than 2000 feet below its summit with perpetual snow. In June, 1797, Humboldt ascended it to the height of 19,300 feet, where he was stopped by an immense fissure in the mountain. He calculated the summit to be 2140 feet above the spot which he reached. See ANDES.

CHINA. A country of Eastern Asia, forming part of the Chinese empire. China Proper, called by the natives Chung-we, the central kingdom, extends from lat. 20° to 41° N., and from long. 101° to 122° E. On the N., it is bounded by Chinese Tatar, or the province beyond the Great Wall, called by the Chinese, Fong-t'hyen-fu; on the E., by the Yellow Sea and the Chinese Sea; S., by the Gulf of Tonking and the Burman Empire; and W., by Tibet. The total area has been estimated at about 537,000 square miles, containing a population of between 140 and 150 millions; more than twice that of all Africa, and three times that of both Americas. This kingdom was, in the reign of the Emperor Kien-long, divided into 15 provinces, the names of which are as follow: 1. Pe-tche-li or King-se (the extreme north-eastern province, containing Pe-king the capital). 2. Shang-tong. 3. Shansi. 4. Kyang-nan. 5. Ho-nan. 6. Shen-si. 7. Tche-kyang. 8. Kyang-si. 9. Hoo-kwang. 10. Se-shwen. 11. Fo-kyen. 12. Kwang-tong (or Canton). 13. Kwang-si. 14. Kwei-tchou. 15. Yunnan. Kyang-nan is the Doab or Mesopotamia of China, consisting for the most part of an extensive plain, along which the Hoang-ho (Yellow River) and the Yang-tse-kyang (Blue River), after having described an immense circuit in opposite directions, wind towards each other, communicating occasionally by canals and lakes, till they

terminate, within a mutual distance of 110 miles, their long and majestic course. Among their respective tributaries are some streams which equal in size the largest rivers of Europe. Both of them have their sources in the great table-land of Tibet. The Yellow River, which is supposed to have its source in a lake under the parallel of 35° N. and about 97° E., winds at first N. E., till, on entering the province of Shensi, at the north-western extremity of China, it suddenly bends to the S., traversing the length of that province, till it reaches the plains of Honan. Here it is joined by the Huei-ho from the W., and their united waters flow eastward through Honan. Its course, on entering Kyang-nan, is at first south-eastward, till, at about 50 miles from its mouth, it is crossed by the Imperial Canal: it then finally bends north-eastward to reach the Yellow Sea. The Blue River is said to rise 200 miles to the westward of the Hoang-ho, with which it runs parallel for some distance, and then performs a vast circuit to the southward before it enters the province of Se-shwen. It then winds to the north-eastward, collecting the waters of several tributary rivers on either hand; and on reaching Hoo-kwang (the province of lakes), it is swelled by the waters of Lake Ton-ting-hoo. This lake, upwards of 220 miles in circumference, is one of a chain extending northward and eastward, and occupying a great part of the basin of the Blue River. The lake Po-yang, in the province of Kyang-si, is nearly 100 miles in circuit, and receives four considerable rivers. The Tai-hoo, a lake to the S. of Nan-king, is surrounded with hills, and presents some romantic scenery. Two others, to the N. of that city, are also of large extent. All these lakes are united by natural or artificial channels, and their tranquil basins are navigable by barks light enough to be portable. They abound with fish, and afford boundless scope for a species of aquatic sport between hawking and fishing, the Chinese pelican being trained to catch fish without devouring it. The Blue River is the great drain of all the lake country. On leaving Hoo-kwang, it traverses Kyang-nan in a north-east direction to the city of Nan-kin, and after a course of 2200 miles, falls into the Eastern Sea. There are only two large rivers, the Hoan-king and the Pay-ho, that maintain an entire independence of both these vast reservoirs. The great southern chain of mountains running from W. to E., between the inland provinces of Kwei-tchoo, Hoo-kwang, and Kyang-si, and the maritime provinces, separates the basin of the Yang-tse-kyang from that of the Hon-kyang; which, descending from the mountains of Yun-nan, flows eastward through Kwang-si and Kwan-tong, and after a course of 740 miles, falls into the Gulf of Canton. The range above mentioned, on reaching the limits of the maritime province of Fo-kyen, turns to the N. E. and separates the Blue River from the sea. Two branches of the same chain cut the basin of this river transversely. The Pay-ho, which waters the province of Pe-tche-li, has its sources in the isolated groupe of mountains which fill the province of Shang-tong, running out towards the N. E., and forming a large peninsula: after receiving the Ynn-ho, it falls into the Gulf of Pe-king. The province of Sheu-si, to the W. of Pe-tche-li, is full of mountains that appear to belong to a chain extending from the banks of the Amoor across Mongolia. The mountains of the north-west do not consist of regular chains so much as a succession

of table-lands. In the western part of the province of Se-shwen, a chain runs parallel with the river Ya-lon, one of the tributaries of the Blue River, from S. to N., till it reaches the Si-fan country; it then turns eastward, and enters the province of Shen-si, running parallel first with the river Hoei-ho, and then with the Hoan-ho, and gradually disappearing in the province of Ho-nan. Thus, Central China may be described as consisting of a vast basin, almost encircled with mountains, which seclude it from the rest of the world, all the waters of which are ultimately collected by the Blue River. In this are included the four provinces of Se-shwen, Kwei-tchoo, Hoo-kwang, and Kyang-si. Northern China, comprising the five provinces of Shen-si, Shan-si, Honan, Shan-tong, and Pe-tche-li, comprises the valley of the upper part of the Yellow River, the basin of the lower Hoan-ho, the basin of the Pay-ho, and the peninsula of Shan-tong. The four maritime provinces extending along the eastern sea from the parallel of 35° N. to the Gulf of Tong-king, viz. Kyang-nan, Tche-kyang, Fo-kyen, and Kwang-tong, form a distinct region, which may be denominated Lower or Maritime China. The two south-western provinces of Kwang-si and Yun-nan seem to be connected, geographically, with the countries bordering on the Gulf of Tong-king.

In a country of such vast extent, the varieties of climate must obviously be very wide; and the natural difference is increased by the influence which the lofty mountains of Central Asia exert on the one hand, and the modifying effects of the ocean, on the other. The S. of China, near the tropic, experiences heats more intense than those of Bengal, but they are moderated by the monsoons. The northern parts have a far colder climate than the countries of Europe under the same latitude. The extremes of heat and cold are much greater at Peking, than at Madrid, although the latter is much more elevated, and the latitude is nearly the same. The southern provinces abound with most tropical productions, while almost all the European fruits are produced in the northern parts; but the apples, grapes, and pomegranates are very indifferent. The country has also many fruits and vegetables peculiar to itself; and there is scarcely a lake or pond that is not adorned with the beautiful water-lily (*nelumbium*), the bean of which (the *cyamus* of the ancients) is a favourite article of food, as it was with the Egyptians of old. But the vegetable production which is peculiarly the property and boast of China, is the tea-shrub. Yun-nan and Se-shwen in the S. and W., Hoo-kwang and Kyang-nan of the central provinces, and Tche-kyang and Fo-kyen on the S. E., are the provinces in which it is raised in the greatest quantities. Tche-kyang is also said to yield the finest, softest, and whitest silk; but Kyang-nan has the greatest number of weavers. The latter province also produces the crown cotton, which is manufactured into cotton cloths, especially at Nang-king, whence their name, Nankeen. Of all the manufactures for which the Chinese have been celebrated, their earthenware is the most remarkable. The porcelain is made of two kinds of earth, mixed in different proportions according to the degree of fineness required; the one, called *kao-ling*, a kind of soap-stone mixed with a small proportion of mica, which takes its name from a hill near King-te-chin, where it is found in large masses under a stratum of red earth; the other, *pe-tun-tse*, is a granite in which

quartz greatly predominates. The finest porcelain is made at King-te-chin, in the province of Kyang-si; but this is reserved exclusively for the use of the Emperor. A light brown clay is much used for making a brown earthenware, and water-coolers are made of fuller's earth. The Chinese know scarcely any thing, however, of the art of making glass, and their mirrors are metallic. Paper is another article of which the Chinese claim the invention; the first having been made from the bark of a tree (*morus papyrifera*) and old linen by Tsai-lun, a mandarin who flourished about 150 years B. C. The bark of that tree and of the *ku-chu*, hemp, nettles, straw, the cocoons of the silk-worm, cotton, rags, and the fibres of the bamboo, are the materials now used. A strong, rose-coloured, transparent paper is used in the windows at Pe-king, as a substitute for glass. This kind is brought from Corea, where the art of making the Indian ink was first invented: this is made of the soot deposited by the smoke of pines, or of oil formed into a paste by a strong solution of isinglass, with the addition of a little musk; and was not brought to perfection till the ninth century. The delicate painting-brushes called camel's-hair pencils, but which are generally made of the fur of rabbits, were probably invented by the Chinese, to whom they are as indispensable in writing, as pens are to Europeans. Almost all trades are itinerant in China, except the jappanners, who always work in shops, and even conceal the mysteries of their art, which they have borrowed from the Japanese. Carpenters, tailors, and others ply in the streets. The tools in common use, are few and rude; and the implements of husbandry are singularly defective and clumsy. The extraordinary diligence of the peasantry in cultivating every inch of soil, although much exaggerated by some of the earlier writers, is no fable with respect to the immediate neighbourhood of towns and cities: not a foot of ground is lost, the hills being formed into terraces. But banditti, the want of cattle, and the consequent scarcity of manure, imperfect drainage, and the oppression of men in power, check the cultivation of the less favoured and remoter tracts to such an extent, that more than a fourth of the kingdom is supposed to consist of either swamps or wastes. Yet, no branch of industry has been more highly patronized by the government, than husbandry; and the ceremony of opening the ground at the beginning of March, by the Emperor in person, or the viceroys in their respective provinces, is one of the most august and imposing festivals of the Chinese calendar; reminding us of the Russian ceremonies of blessing the first verdure of spring, and blessing the waters. The Chinese are better gardeners than farmers; and in ornamental gardening, they have been extolled as surpassing every other nation. The imperial pleasure-grounds of Yuen-min-yuen, near Pe-king, occupying nearly 60,000 acres, and comprehending thirty separate palaces, as well as those of Je-hol, beyond the Great Wall, to the N. E. of the capital, are magnificent samples of the Chinese taste and skill. In the construction and use of fire-arms and fire-works, in engraving, and in carving, the Chinese also display considerable mechanical skill. From the impressions of their seals, they probably caught the first idea of the art of printing; an art said to have been known to them more than eight centuries before the Christian era, but, like most of their inventions, still in a rude state, being

nothing better, in their hands, than a clumsy kind of stereotype. Su-chen-fu, on the great canal, in the province of Kyang-nan, is a great emporium for books; but there are printing-offices in most of the large towns. The imitative powers of the Chinese are very remarkable. A Chinese at Canton, who had never before seen a watch, imitated one in every respect but the main spring: yet, though thus capable of imitating our machinery, they have not adopted it, their own being extremely simple and clumsy. The best silk-manufacturers in the empire are said to be the Jews. The fishermen form a very numerous and generally degraded class. In their rivers and canals, the Chinese manage their small craft with dexterity; but at sea, they are inexpert and cowardly; their vessels are ill-built, and their compass is so imperfect as to be of little use, and is rarely looked at: they consequently steer from point to point, never voluntarily losing sight of land.

In their physiological characteristics, the Chinese have been thought to approach nearest to the Mongol race, and the difference between them and the Mantchoos is represented as scarcely perceptible. An almost quadrangular head, short nose, thin beard, yellow complexion, and oblique eyes are the prominent characteristics. There is, however, a great difference between the Southern and the Northern Chinese, between the inhabitants of the mountains, those of the plains, and those of the maritime districts. In colour, there are great varieties; and not less in national character: the inhabitants of the southern provinces are more supple, lively, and acute than those of the northern, who excel them in bodily strength and courage, but are inferior in intelligence. The Southern Chinese seem to be more nearly related to the Malays. Since the conquest of China by the Mantchoos, the national character has undergone a material modification, the ruder qualities of the warlike Tatar having to a certain extent become blended with the more mild and polished qualities of the passive, cowardly, indolent, intriguing, deceitful Chinese. A patriarchal despotism of the most absolute kind keeps the millions of China in abject, fixed, hereditary bondage of body and mind. The Emperor is styled the sacred son of heaven, sole ruler of the earth, the great father of his people; his person is adored; offerings are made to his image and to his throne; his subjects prostrate themselves in his presence; and when he goes abroad, all must shut themselves up in their houses, or cast themselves on the ground as he passes. In fact, the millions of China are ruled as one family, because they form not an aggregate of individuals having so many characters and wills, but a mass impressed with one character, and actuated by one will, divided in infinite fractions among the millions. And the unique system of their written character, which has no connexion with their spoken language, perpetuates the infantine imbecility of intellect by which the Chinese are degraded. It is the incurable defect of such a written medium, that, while it may serve to suggest and convey simple sentiments and a certain degree of information, it affords no facilities for the acquisition of new ideas. It depends, for being understood, upon certain fixed associations, and is all but absolutely impotent to express such as are novel and foreign. Thus, the difficulty of transfusing into such a language, European notions and Christian ideas, is

all but insuperable. The colloquial medium has all the meagreness of a monosyllabic language, the same term being made, by various inflections of the voice, to express the most different objects; and as it lies under all the disadvantages of an unwritten language, it is not only defective and ambiguous at best, but is so diversified by provincial dialects, that the inhabitants of neighbouring districts are frequently unable to carry on a conversation of any length, without having recourse to writing, to express not the word, but the object. The ancient religion of China appears to have been a species of Sabianism, but this has been smothered under the various sects that have been grafted upon it. Buddhism, or the religion of Foh, was introduced from India about A. D. 65, and has become the creed of the majority of the Chinese. The religion of the Mantchoo dynasty is that of which the Dalai Lama is the head. The worship of the Emperor may be said to constitute the only devotion of his subjects. Their religious belief is a species of pantheism, but little removed from atheism. They worship any thing, and their religious ceremonies are of the most puerile, frivolous, and superstitious description. An idol of wood or stone, a picture, or a rude block, serves equally for a symbol of the object of worship, to which divine honours are paid by various genuflections and gesticulations, by the burning of incense, by occasional offerings of food, to be afterwards eaten by the worshipper, by prayers, and by fire-works. This empty service has little influence on their minds, and less on their practice. Their atheistic spirit is ill concealed by a little frigid ratiocination and a puling morality. One of the darkest traits in the national character is the prevalence of at least *female* infanticide. Suicide is also notoriously frequent. And from the native state proclamations it appears, that fraud, vexatious litigation, theft and robbery, inhumanity and oppression, as well as sensuality and gambling, are not less characteristic of Chinese society, than of other Asiatic or European communities. Their seclusion from other nations has not preserved them from either the vices or the political disorders which elsewhere prevail. With regard to the pretended antiquity of the Chinese empire, recent investigations have proved, that it cannot claim an earlier date than the reign of Chi-hoang-ti, about B. C. 200; at which period it was confined almost entirely to that part of China which lies between the Blue River and the confines of Tataria. The great wall was finished, according to the native annals, B. C. 215. In the time of Confucius, B. C. 550, the whole of the country to the south of that river, was still a desert. The monarchy was subsequently split into several independent states, which, after various contests and revolutions, were formed into two kingdoms, the Northern and the Southern, and these became finally united under one head about A. D. 585. Twice, at no very distant periods, China appears to have been conquered by foreign barbarians; and so late as the thirteenth century, the inhabitants of the maritime province of Fo-kyen were a savage race of cannibals, who drank the blood of their prisoners of war, and tattooed their own bodies. The original seat of the Chinese civilization would seem to have been in the provinces of Shen-si and Shan-si. Si-gan, or Singan-fu, the capital of Shen-si, appears to have been, in the seventh century, a flourishing city; and a stone tablet found there, records

the introduction of Christianity by the Nestorians about that period. In the time of Ptolemy, the geographer, Kan-tcheou, in the same province, appears to have been the metropolis of Serica. But there is no reason to believe that the ancient China was any thing more than a small principality, or two or three petty states. Eastern Asia may have had, in remote ages, its Athens and its Greeks; but the notion of an immense empire at a very early period, is a mere fable. The astronomical science of the Chinese is borrowed from the Hindoos or the Arabians; and in the formation of the public almanack, the assistance of the Romish missionaries is found indispensable. In short, the Chinese civilization appears to be but an offset of that primitive stock which elsewhere produced the Zendish, Pehlevi, and Sanscrit literature. Science and learning, springing up in the path of commercial enterprise, produced the same results along the whole line of cities and states, from the Euphrates to the Caspian, and from the Caspian to the Hoang-ho.

CHIO. An island off the coast of Anatolia. See SCIO.

CHIPPEWAY. The name given to the native tribes scattered over the north-west territory of the United States, from the western side of Lake Huron to the sources of the Mississippi, round the Red Lake, and on the Red River of Lake Winipeg. The Chippewa or Algonquin language, one of the most copious and sonorous of all the North American dialects, serves as the medium of communication among all except the Sioux tribes, from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the great lakes. The Chippeways call themselves Ojibwas. There is also a tribe of Indians called Chepewyans, scattered over the immense tract between the parallels of 60° and 65° N. and the meridians of 100° and 110° W. But whether they are a branch of the same family, has not been ascertained.

CHITTAGONG. A district at the southern extremity of Bengal, bordering westward on the bay, and bounded eastward by the mountains of Cathay. The river Naaf separates it on the S. from Arracan. From this district, the native part of the East India Company's artillery called Lascars, is chiefly drawn.

CHITTIM. In Scripture geography, a country of Europe, respecting the true situation of which the learned widely differ. It probably took its name from an ancient nation, the *Chethim* or *Cetii*, who inhabited the islands of the Egean and Ionian seas. Citium was the name of an ancient city in Cyprus, which was also called Chethima.

CHOASPES. In ancient geography, a river of Persia; supposed to be the Kerrah or Hawizza, formed by the Kermanshah river and a smaller stream; it flows by the ruins of Susa, and afterwards bending to the W., falls into the Shat-el-Arab.

CHOROGRAPHY. From *χώρα*, a region, and *γραφω*, to describe. The description of a particular region or province, as geography implies the description of the earth at large, and topography, the more minute description of particular places.

CHRISTIANA. The capital of Norway; so named from its founder, Christian IV. of Denmark, who built it in 1624, on the site of the old town of Opslow, which was destroyed by fire. It is situated at the head of the Gulf of Biornia, and has an excellent harbour. The population is about 8000. It is distant from Stockholm about 250

miles W., and 300 N. by W. of Copenhagen. Several other places in Norway and Sweden bear the names of Christiansand, Christianstadt, Christianople, &c.

CHRISTOPHER'S, ST. (vulgarly called **St. Kitt's**.) One of the Leeward Islands in the West Indies. It is separated by a narrow channel from the island of Nevis; and these, with Antigua, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands, constitute a separate government under the governor of the Leeward Islands, who resides at Antigua. The coast is very fertile; the interior is mountainous, and the loftiest summit, 3710 feet above the sea, is supposed to be an exhausted volcano. Basseterre, the chief town, is on the south-west coast, at the head of a bay. The total population of the island, which is 42 miles in circumference, is about 21,000, of whom 19,500 are slaves, and 2,500 free blacks.

CHUQUISACA. The capital of the province of Los Charcas in South America; called also La Plata, and Charcas, which see.

CILICIA. In ancient geography, a kingdom of the Lesser Asia, lying between Mount Taurus and the Mediterranean, to the E. of Pamphylia, and separated by Mount Amanus from Syria. Three narrow passes led into the country; the *Pylæ Ciliciæ*, or Gates of Cilicia, on the side of Cappadocia; the *Amanic Gate* or Pass of Mount Amanus, between Baïas and Ayas; and the *Pylæ Syriæ*, or Syrian Gate, near the modern Beilan. Under the Romans, Cilicia was divided into two provinces, *Cilicia Prima* or *Campestris*, and *Cilicia Secunda* or *Trachæa*, i. e. Rocky Cilicia, which is still called by the Turks, the *Stony Province*. The name of Cilicia seems preserved in the corrupt form of Itshili, given to that part of the coast of the modern Karamania which forms the north-eastern shore of the Gulf of Attalia, answering to *Cilicia Trachæa*. The rocky coast terminates at the mouth of the Lamas (*Latmus*), beyond which the broad plains of *Cilicia Campestris* extend from the gravelly shore to the foot of the mountains. The ancient capital of this province was Tarsus, the birthplace of St. Paul; but Adana is the present residence of the pasha who rules over what may be distinguished as Cilicia Proper. The Rocky Cilicia is included in the jurisdiction of the Mutsellim of Cyprus.

CIMBRI or **CIMBRIANS.** An ancient Celtic nation inhabiting the northern parts of Germany, from whom the peninsula of Jutland was called the *Chersonesus Cimbrica*. About A. D. 113, the Cimbrian tribes began to pour themselves into Transalpine Gaul, and to threaten the Roman empire, but met with a terrible and decisive overthrow from the united armies of Marius and Sylla. They are supposed to be the same people as the Asiatic *Cimmerii*, who inhabited the country bordering on the *Palus Mæotis*, and from whom the Cimmerian Bosphorus took its name. There was also a *Cimmerium* near Baiæ in Campania, near which stood the cave of the sibyl: it appears to have been a deep and gloomy valley, overshadowed with forests or cliffs that excluded the morning and evening sun; whence the phrase, Cimmerian darkness. The Welsh are supposed to be descended from the ancient Germanic Cimbri; and they still preserve the national name of Cymry, whence Cambria and Cumberland have been formed. The word is probably a descriptive appellation, the true meaning of which is to be sought in the Celtic dialects.

CINQUE PORTS. The name given by way of distinction to five

ports on the coasts of Kent and Sussex, to which, so early as the reign of William the Conqueror, peculiar privileges were granted, on certain conditions of maritime service. The five ports are, Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, and Sandwich; to which have been attached Winchelsea, Rye, and Seaford. All of these were once safe and commodious harbours; but it is remarkable, that Hastings, Romney, and Hythe have entirely lost their rivers; and the Rother and Stour, on which Rye and Sandwich are situated, are daily becoming narrower and shallower.

CIRCAR (or **SIRKAR**). In Hindostanee, a province or government. The Northern Circars is the name given to a province of the Deccan, extending along the western coast of the Bay of Bengal, between Orissa and the mouth of the Godavery. They are five in number, viz. Ganjam (or Cicacole), Vizagapatam, Rajamundry, Masulipatam (or Condapilly), and Guntoor; the whole of which are now under the government of the Madras Presidency.

CIRCISSIA. The name given to that part of the Caucasian territory between the Euxine and the Caspian seas, which is situated on the northern declivity of the mountains, bounded on the N. by the rivers Terek and Kuban. The word, which is not known to the natives, is corrupted from the Russian *Tcherkas* or *Tcherkessi*, the name given to the Circassians by the Don Cossacks, with whom they are almost at perpetual war. Yet, they are supposed to belong originally to the same family. The Circassians have long been celebrated for their personal beauty, a fatal gift to their offspring. Parents frequently sell their children to strangers, especially to Persians and Turks; and their princes supply the Turkish seraglios with the most beautiful of the prisoners of both sexes captured in war. The Circassian tribes vary in character, but are generally warlike and brave, combining something of the chivalry and feudalism of the barons of the middle ages with the lawlessness of banditti. Some of the tribes have recently embraced a sort of Mohammedism, but originally they professed the rites of the Greek Church. See **CAUCASUS**.

CIRCLE. Geographers distinguish two kinds of circles by the terms moveable and immoveable. The former are those which have their periphery on the moveable surface of the sphere; as the meridians. The latter have their periphery in the immoveable surface, and do not revolve; as the ecliptic, the equator, and its parallels. These are again distinguished as larger and smaller. The larger are six in number, viz. the equator, the ecliptic, the horizon, the meridian, and the two colures (equinoctial and solstitial). The smaller circles are four, the two tropics and the polar circles. See **ARCTIC**, **COLURE**, and **TROPIC**. Circle denotes also, in political geography, a territorial division; *ex. gr.* the circles of the Germanic empire. The word circuit is used in a similar manner. Thus England is divided, for the purposes of jurisprudence, into six circuits; the Home, Norfolk, Midland, Oxford, Western, and Northern.

CISALPINE. This word means literally, on *this* side of the Alps, but denotes in fact, the Italian side, or country beyond the Alps *to us*. The Romans divided the ancient Gallia into *Cisalpinga* and *Transalpinga*. Cisalpine Gaul is Lombardy, and Transalpine Gaul, France;

trans signifying beyond or on the other side. Cisalpine Gaul was again divided into *Cispadana* and *Transpadana*; that is, on this side and on the other side of the river Padus or Po.

CITY. From the French *Cité*. In Latin, *Civitas*. Italian, *Cirita* and *Citta*. Span. *Ciudad*. Answering to the Greek *polis*. A town corporate, forming the capital of a diocese.

CLACKMANNAN. A town and county of Scotland. The town is ancient but insignificant. It stands on an eminence overlooking the Forth, which divides the county from Stirlingshire on the S. and S. W. On every other side, it is surrounded by Perthshire. It is the smallest county of Scotland, being not more than 9 miles long from E. to W., and 7 from N. to S. Population, 14,729. Alloa, a port of considerable trade, is the only other town.

CLARE. A county of Ireland, in the province of Munster; formerly called Thomond or North Munster. It is bounded, N. by Galway; E. and S. by the Shannon, which divides it from the counties of Tipperary and Limerick; and W. by the Bay of Galway and the Atlantic. Ennis is the capital. It forms part of the united diocese of Killaloe and Kilfenora. The Irish is the prevailing language. See **MUNSTER**. Clare is also the name of a small river of Galway; of an island off the coast of Cork, and another off the coast of Mayo; and of a town in Suffolk, founded by Richard St. Clair, Earl of Gloucester. The Irish name is, perhaps, a corruption of St. Kieran; or it may be derived from *ciar* or *chiar*, dark, dusky.

CLARENCE. See **CHIARENZA**.

CLEVES. A city of Westphalia, the capital of a dutchy of the same name, situated chiefly on the southern bank of the Rhine, and now belonging to Prussia. The country is watered by the Maese, the Roer, the Emeser, the Lippe, and the Yssel. The province of Overyssel bounds it on the N., that of Munster on the N. E. and E., and on the S. and W., it adjoins Berg, Guelderland, and Brabant.

CLIMATE. The word climate is used in two senses; either as denoting the ordinary temperature and condition of the atmosphere in any given region, or as applied to a particular zone or portion of the earth's surface contained between two imaginary circles parallel with the equator. Thus, Ptolemy divided the surface of the earth, from the equator to the arctic circle, into 26 zones or climates. More ancient writers speak of seven climates in the sense of regions, the first passing through Meroe, and the seventh through the mouth of the Borysthenes. The Arabian geographers also use the word in the sense of a fixed zone or region. This may be distinguished as geographical climate. Physical climate, with which alone modern geographers concern themselves, comprehends the degree of heat or cold, of humidity or dryness, of salubrity or insalubrity in any given region. The causes of physical climate are nine in number; viz. 1. The action of the sun upon the atmosphere. 2. The interior temperature of the globe. 3. The elevation of the earth above the level of the ocean. 4. The general inclination and local exposure of the surface. 5. The position of the mountains relative to the cardinal points. 6. The neighbourhood of great seas, and their relative situation. 7. The geological nature of the soil. 8. The degree of cultivation and of

populousness. 9. The prevalent winds. It is a popular error, that the climate of maritime districts is universally milder than the interior; whereas, in pursuing the contracting limits of vegetation, through Northern Asia to the eastern extremity of the old continent, little diminution of cold is found on approaching the shores of the Pacific. The oak languishes on the banks of the Argoun, which separates the empires of Russia and China in the latitude of London, 800 miles nearer to the equator than the point at which it ceases to grow at the opposite extremity of the continent; and at Pekin, only 50 miles from the coast, in the latitude of the S. of France, the severity of the winter's cold falls but little short of that at North Cape, the furthest promontory of Europe. This enormous diminution of heat in advancing eastward, is thought to be owing, in great measure, to the form and position of that mass of earth. The western part derives warmth from being in the neighbourhood of Africa, which, like an immense furnace, distributes its heat to Arabia, Syria, and Europe. On the contrary, the intense cold experienced at the north-eastern extremities of Asia, is partly accounted for by there being no land on that side extending towards the equator. Within the torrid zone, the trade winds, by blowing continually from the E. over the sea, contribute to render all the maritime countries on the eastern coast, colder than those which lie on the western side; while, by blowing from E. to W. across the sands of Africa, they produce on its western coast, an intense heat. Thus, Congo suffers a higher degree of heat than Zanguebar; and Senegambia is afflicted with the most overpowering heat of which we have any example. The sea exerts an important equalizing influence on the temperature of the globe; and while it tempers the heat of tropical regions, it also mitigates, in some instances, the cold of maritime or insular regions. Greenland, under the 60th parallel, notwithstanding its southern exposure and the neighbourhood of the sea, has, indeed, a much more rigorous climate than Lapland under the parallel of 72° , with a northern exposure. But the latter is separated from the arctic region by a vast expanse of ocean; while Greenland, gradually widening, extends at least as high as the parallel of 82° . The remarkable difference between the insular climate and the continental climate, is strikingly exemplified in Norway and Lapland, both enjoying a more temperate climate than any other country in the same latitude. Norway, exposed to the moist and temperate atmosphere of the ocean, enjoys a singularly mild winter, but receives little of the sun's rays in summer; partly from the humidity and moistness of the air, partly from the declivity of the land towards the N. Lapland has a colder winter, but a warmer summer. Accordingly, it is found that such plants as require only a few weeks of warm weather to bring them to maturity, succeed in Lapland, while they will not grow in Norway; whereas those which are easily killed by a severe frost, flourish better in Norway, than in Lapland. Thus, in Great Britain, on approaching the Land's End, neither the apricot, the vine, nor the greengage is found to ripen for want of sufficiently powerful sunbeams; while such is the mildness of the winter, that the myrtle and other green-house plants grow luxuriantly in the open air. At Dublin, the difference between the summer and the winter

temperature amounts to 20° ; at London, to 24° ; at Vienna, to 37° . Comparing the two extremes, we find the summer temperature of Vienna 69° ; that of Dublin 59° . Every kind of fruit and grain therefore ripens more perfectly in the continental than in the insular situation. On the other hand, the winter temperature of Vienna is 32° ; that of Dublin 39° : consequently, many tender shrubs flourish in Ireland, which will not grow at Vienna, about 350 miles nearer to the equator. What is termed botanical geography, is closely connected with the science of climatology. The vine, for instance, is found to succeed only in those climates where the annual mean temperature is between 50° and 63° ; or the mean temperature may even be as low as 48° , provided the summer heat rises to 68° . The region of vineyards, or the climate of the vine, occupies a zone of about 20° in breadth in the Old Continent, and not more than half that breadth in the New World. The olive requires a mean temperature between 58° and 66° . Climates have been classified under four general divisions: 1. The hot and dry; such as that of the Sahara and Arabia. 2. The hot and humid; as that of Bengal, Mesopotamia, Senegambia, Guinea, Zanguebar, Guyana, and Panama. 3. The cold and dry; such as prevails in most of the northern countries of Europe and Asia, and characterizes especially the winters of Southern Canada, New Brunswick, and New England. 4. The cold and humid; such as is experienced, in its extreme, in Siberia, Newfoundland, and the north-eastern shores of Canada. These four climates, however, are scarcely any where to be found without some modifications, either from a succession of two climates in the same region, or from a variation in the degree of some of these specific qualities. The baneful effects of humid heat are weakened as we recede from the equator; and the cold, dry, or damp, is in general more supportable, as we advance from the pole towards the tropics. See TROPIC and ZONE.

CLOGHER. See TYRONE.

CLOUGH. The cleft of a hill, or a vale bounded by cliffs.

CLOYNE. See CORK.

CLWYD. A river of North Wales, which, rising in the middle of Denbighshire, flows through the beautiful and well-cultivated vale to which it gives name, and entering Flintshire, reaches the Irish Sea.

CLYDE. A river of Scotland, next to the Tay the largest in that country, and navigable for small craft up to Glasgow, a little below which city a canal falls into it which communicates with the Forth. It rises in Annandale, and running N. W. through Clydesdale, a wild district of Lanarkshire, falls into the sea below Greenock, opposite the Island of Bute. The falls of the Clyde, opposite to Lanark, are reckoned the most magnificent phenomenon of the kind in Great Britain.

COANGO. See CONGO and ZAIRE.

COAST. The sea-front of the land, or the margin of the land next the sea; as the shore implies the boundary of the sea, or that track of land which the sea periodically covers or reaches in storms and high tides. The strand or beach is the line of coast which declines towards the sea. But some coasts have no strand, being composed

of precipitous rocks that descend abruptly below the level of the sea. A coast is said to be iron-bound, when composed of rocks that render it dangerous for vessels to draw nigh. A bold shore is one that is sufficiently steep to admit the near approach of vessels without danger of grounding.

COBI. An immense desert of Central Asia, called also Shamo by the Chinese. See **ASIA** and **MONGOLIA**.

COBURG. A principality of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, by which it is bounded on the S., but politically dependent on that of Upper Saxony, which bounds it on the N. and E. It is now subdivided into the four duchies of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Saxe-Heilburghausen. See **FRANCONIA**.

COCHIN. A small principality of the Indian peninsula, extending along the western coast between Malabar and Travancore, and under the nominal government of a native rajah. The principal port, which is also the capital, bears the same name. This was the first part of India in which the Portuguese obtained permission to establish a settlement in 1503. The Jews are remarkably numerous in this province: they are of two distinct races, distinguished as White and Black Jews. The word Cochin is supposed to be derived from the Sanscrit *Cach'ha*, a morass or fenny country; and is apparently the same word as occurs under the varied orthographic forms of Cutch, Ketch, and Cooch, all of them low tracts of country. Thus, a district of Bengal is called Cooch-Bahar; a district of Malwah is named Cutch-Wara, or Cach-Warra; a district of Beloochistan, Cutch-Gundava; Cutch, a province of Hindostan, is probably an abbreviation of Cutch-Gujerat; and Cochin-China is perhaps Lower China.

COCHIN-CHINA (COTCHIN-DJINA). The name given by the Japanese to the country bordering on the Chinese sea, from the Gulf of Tongkin to Cape Padaran. By the Chinese, this tract of country is called Tchun-tching. It now forms part of the kingdom of Anam, and comprises the two grand divisions of Hue and Tchang, which are subdivided into districts. See **ANAM** and **TONGKIN**.

COIMBETOOR. A province of the Indian peninsula, formerly subject to the rajahs of Mysore, but now a collectorship under the Madras Presidency. It lies between lat. 10° and 12° N., to the S. of Mysore; being bounded W. by Cochin and part of Calicut, E. by Salem, and S. by Dindigul, a district of the Southern Carnatic. Coimbeoor, the capital, is a small fortified place on the river Noyel at the foot of the Western Ghauts.

COIMBRA (COLIMBRIA). A city of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on a declivity above the river Mondego. It was formerly the residence of the kings of Portugal, and contains a famous university, transferred thither from Lisbon in 1306, and now the only establishment of the kind in the kingdom.

COIRE (or CHUR.) The capital of the Grisons, and an episcopal city. See **GRISONS**.

COL (NECK). The summit of the lowest traversable part of a mountain; or rather, that depression in the main ridge which allows of a passage. Thus, the Col d'Asiette, the Col de Sestrières, the Col

de Lantaret, &c. are the names of different Alpine passes; but the *col* is strictly the plain on the summit.

COLCHESTER. A town of England, the county-town of Essex, situated on a hill overlooking the valley of the Colne, about 9 miles from its mouth. It is said to have been the birth-place of the Emperor Constantine, and has a very ancient castle, supposed to be of Norman structure upon Roman foundations.

COLCHIS. The ancient name of the country now called Mingrelia, situated on the eastern shore of the Euxine, N. of Armenia, and W. of Iberia.

COLOGNE. An electorate of Germany; formerly, under its arch-bishop, an independent ecclesiastical state, but now included in the Prussian dominions. It is mostly situated on the left bank of the Rhine, which separates it, on the E., from the dutchy of Berg: on the N. it is bounded by Guelders and Cleves, on the W. by the dutchy of Juliers, and S. by the electorate of Treves. Cologne, the capital, and the ancient *Colonia Agrippina*, seated on the Rhine, once ranked as one of the four principal Hans-towns. Bonn, formerly the residence of the elector, is the next town in importance.

COLOMBIA. The name assumed by the provinces formerly composing the Spanish viceroyalty of New Granada and the captain-generalship of Venezuela, on their incorporation into a Federal Republic in 1819; comprising the whole of the northern portion of South America, between lat. $11^{\circ} 30'$ N. and $6^{\circ} 30'$ S.; having the Caribbean Sea on the N., and the Atlantic on the N. E.: on the S. E. the river Essequibo divides it from Guyana; on the S. it is bounded by the Brazilian territory and by deserts which separate it from Peru; and on the W., by Guatimala and the Pacific. This vast territory was divided into 12 departments, comprising 38 provinces, as under.

	Provinces.		Provinces.
1. Orinoco	{ Cumana.	7. Magdalena ..	{ Cartagena.
	{ Barcelona.		{ Santa Marta.
	{ Margarita.		{ Rio de la Hacha.
	{ Guyana.		{ Popayan.
2. Venezuela....	{ Caracas.	8. Cauca	{ Choco.
	{ Carabozo.		{ Pasto.
3. Apure.....	{ Varinas.		{ Buena Ventura.
	{ Apure.		{ Panama.
	{ Maracaybo.	9. Istmo	{ Veragua.
	{ Coro.		{ Pinchincha.
4. Zulia	{ Merida.	10. Ecuador ...	{ Imbubura.
	{ Truxillo.		{ Chimborazo.
	{ Tunja.		{ Cuenca.
5. Boyaca.....	{ Pamplona.	11. Assuay	{ Loja.
	{ Socorro.		{ Jaen.
	{ Casanare.		{ Maynas.
	{ Bogota.	12. Guayaquil ..	{ Guayaquil.
6. Cundinamarca.	{ Antioquia.		{ Manali.
	{ Mariquita.		
	{ Neiva.		

Since the death of Bolivar, the Federal Republic has been dissolved ; and Colombia is now divided into the three separate States of New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador. Venezuela comprises the first four departments, and Caracas has regained the honours of a capital. The seven following are included in New Granada, of which Bogota remains the capital. The other three constitute the new State of the Equator, having Quito for its capital. The grand features of the geography of this extensive region consist of, 1. the triple chain of the Andes, which traverses the whole length of the western division, enclosing the great longitudinal valleys of the Cauca and the Magdalena : the former river is divided by the western or maritime chain from the province of Choco and the coasts of the Pacific ; while the eastern chain, the loftiest of the three, divides the basin of the Magdalena from the plains of the Meta, forming the table-land of Cundinamarca, on which, at an elevation of nearly 9000 feet, stands Bogota, the capital of New Granada. 2. The circular basin of the great lake of Maracaybo, surrounded by ridges which branch from the eastern chain. 3. The maritime chain which, diverging from the easternmost branch of the mountains that enclose the basin of Maracaybo on the S. and E., bends to the north-eastward, and approaching the coast near Puerto Cabello, continues to skirt the Caribbean Sea to La Guayra, where it forms the elevated ridge called the *Silla de Caracas* ; thence it continues, sometimes approaching and sometimes receding from the coast, till, after forming the Brigantine chain near Cumana, it terminates in the Gulf of Paria. 4. The savannas or *llanos* of Caracas, which extend, an ocean of verdure, from the base of these mountains to the banks of the Orinoco, about 200 leagues in length from N. N. E. to S. S. W., and comprising an area, calculated from the Caqueta to the Apure, and from the Apure to the Delta of the Orinoco, of 17,000 square marine leagues. 5. The forest regions of the Orinoco. See AMERICA, SOUTH ; ANDES, CARACAS, LLANOS, ORINOCO, and VENEZUELA.

The population scattered over this immense territory, comprising a surface of about 528,000 square miles, is estimated at something less than 2,800,000 souls, being between three and four to every square mile. Humboldt estimates it at not quite 23 to the square league. More than two-thirds of the population are comprised in the western provinces, now forming the State of New Granada, where the proportion is about 30 to the square league. Of these, thirty years ago, the mixed castes and Indians formed three-fourths, the whites of New Granada not amounting to more than a seventh. This motley population, uneducated, uninitiated into the mysteries of government, suddenly emerging from the tutelage and tyranny of colonial administration, were plunged at once into the demoralizing contest of revolutionary warfare. From the scenes of anarchy and confusion which ensued, and amid which the personal influence and address of Bolivar seemed to be the only controlling principle, the country has not yet recovered.

COLONNA, CAPE, (or COLONNI). The name given to five different promontories. 1. A cape on the eastern coast of Calabria. 2. A promontory on the coast of the Morea. 3. The south-eastern

cape of the island of Samos. 4. The south-eastern cape of Livadia. 5. A cape of the western coast of Natolia, N. of the Gulf of Smyrna. It is the Livadian promontory to which Falconer refers in his "Shipwreck."

—"O'er the surge Colonna frowns on high;
Where marble columns, long by time defaced,
Moss-covered on the lofty cape are placed."

These lines explain the origin of the appellation.

COLORADO. A river of Mexico, formed by the San Rafael, San Xavier, the Rio de los Dolores, and the Nabajoa, which have their sources in the province of New Mexico; the former two on the western side of the mountains in which the great Rio del Norte takes its rise. Their united waters fall into the Gulf of California, at its head, in lat. 33° N. The Rio Colorado, or Red River, is so named from the colour which it assumes from the soil brought down by the rains. It is navigable by square-rigged vessels 300 miles from its mouth. Throughout its whole course, its shores are entirely destitute of timber. A distance of only 200 miles intervenes between this river and the Arkansas, the one flowing into the Pacific, the other into the Atlantic.

COLOSSE. In ancient geography, a city of Asia Minor, in the province of Phrygia, near Laodicea on the Lycus. It was destroyed by an earthquake, together with Laodicea and Hierapolis, in the tenth year of the reign of Nero; but rose from its ruins, and was known in the tenth century under the name of Chonæ. A site covered with ruins near a village called Konous, is supposed to indicate where it stood; but this is doubtful.

COLOURI. The modern name of the island of Salamis, in the Gulf of Egina; and of its chief town.

COLUMBIA RIVER. A river of North America, which rises in the rocky mountains, and falls into the Pacific Ocean in lat. $46^{\circ} 10'$ N. It is said to have received its name from Mr. Gray, who, in 1791, first explored this river in a vessel called the Columbia. The tide flows up the river to the distance of 183 miles, and large sloops can ascend as far as the tide-water reaches. The river abounds with salmon in immense quantities, which constitute a chief part of the food of the Indians who inhabit its banks.

COLUMBIA. The name given to a district of the United States, ten miles square, detached from the adjacent territories of Virginia and Maryland, and placed under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Government. It includes Washington, the capital of the Union, Alexandria, and George-town. The same name has been given to several towns and counties of the United States.

COLUMBO. The capital of the Island of Ceylon, and one of the most populous cities of India; containing between 50,000 and 60,000 inhabitants, Portuguese, Dutch, British, Malabar Christians, Indo-Portuguese, and Singalese, speaking English, Dutch, Portuguese, Singalese, and Tamul. See CEYLON.

COLURES. (From the Latin, *coluri*.) Two imaginary circles, dividing the ecliptic into four equal parts, and meeting in the poles.

One, called the equinoctial colure, passes through the equinoctial points, Aries and Libra: the other, called the solstitial, through the solstitial points, Cancer and Capricorn.

—"Thrice the equinoctial line
He circled; four times crossed the car of night
From pole to pole, traversing each colure." MILTON.

COMO. A city of Lombardy in Austrian Italy, 20 miles N. of Milan, which gives its modern name to the Larian Lake, at the south-eastern extremity of which it is situated. The Lake of Como, one of the largest of Northern Italy, is reckoned about fifty miles in length by from three to six in breadth. The upper part, formed by the waters which descend from the Splugen, is called the *Lago di Chiavenna* or *di Riva*, and may be considered as a distinct lake discharging itself into that of Como. A little below the channel by which they communicate, the river Adda pours the waters of the Val Teline into the Larian Lake; and from this point, it spreads in an unbroken, though winding course, as far as the point of Bellagio, where it divides into two branches. The wider and larger branch, which has no outlet, extends in a S. W. direction to the town of Como. The south-easterly branch is called the *Lago di Lecco*, from the town of that name, near which it begins gradually to narrow into the Adda, its only outlet, as well as principal feeder. Throughout its whole extent, the banks of the lake are formed of precipitous mountains from two to three thousand feet in height, in some places dotted with luxuriant wood, and studded with hamlets and villas; in others, bare and craggy, and presenting the most varied and picturesque scenery.

COMORA (or COMORRO.) An island in the Indian ocean, about 60 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, giving its name to a cluster lying between the northern end of Madagascar and the coast of Zanzibar. Its proper name is Angereja, but it is generally known under that of the Great Comorro. It is composed of ranges of mountains, which, near the centre, attain an elevation of 7500 feet, the highest peak being visible at the distance of 80 or 90 miles. The names of the other islands are, Joanna (Anjouan, Hinzuau), Mohilla, and Mayotta. The most frequented and most populous of the groupe is Joanna, which contains about 7000 inhabitants. They all abound with cattle, sheep, hogs, rice, fruits, and other productions of tropical climes, but have been almost depopulated by the depredations of the Malay pirates.

COMORIN, CAPE. The southernmost extremity of the Indian peninsula, forming the termination of the Malayala range of mountains, in the territory of Travancore.

COMPOSTELLA. The capital of Galicia, called also Santiago, from the saint to whom it is dedicated, and whose shrine was formerly resorted to by crowds of pilgrims from all quarters. It is situated on a hill between the small rivers Tambre and Ulla.

CONCAN. The name given to a tract extending 200 miles along the western coast of the Indian peninsula, between Bombay and Goa, with an average breadth of about 40 miles, backed by the Western Ghauts, which divide it from the Mahratta country. It was long infamous for the pirates by whom it was infested.

CONCEPCION. A name given to several places in America, by the Spaniards and Portuguese, in honour of the Virgin, whose alleged immaculate conception is the great dogma maintained by the Scotists against the Thomists, and which the knights of three Spanish military orders are pledged by their vows to defend. The principal city of this name, called also Penco, was formerly the capital of Chile, and is situated about three miles from the mouth of the Bio-bio, which falls into a large bay, one of the safest harbours on this coast. It now ranks as the second city of Chile, but has been greatly reduced in trade and population.

CONDE. The name of several towns in France. The most remarkable, as giving title to a branch of the House of Bourbon, is situated at the conflux of the Haisne and the Scheldt, and is one of the strongest barrier fortresses on the side of the Netherlands.

CONGO. A kingdom of Lower Guinea, lying between the Atlantic coast and a range of rugged mountains which form its eastern boundary. On the N., the river Zaire or Congo separates it from Loango; and on the S., it is bounded by Angola, or Dongo, and Benguela. Towards the close of the fifteenth century, the Portuguese acquired a footing in Congo; and their missionaries, penetrating to the capital, having gained over the sable monarch, for two centuries maintained an almost paramount authority in his dominions. See **ZAIRE**.

CONNAUGHT. The most western of the four provinces of Ireland. It formed, till the reign of Henry II., a distinct kingdom; and is now divided into the five counties of Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo. It is bounded by Leinster on the E., by Munster on the S. E., by Ulster on the N. E., and in every other direction by the Atlantic. See **IRELAND**.

CONNECTICUT. One of the United States of North America, which takes its name from the river Connecticut, by which it is intersected. It is bounded by Massachusetts on the N., Rhode Island on the E., New York on the W., and on the S. by Long Island Sound. Next to Massachusetts and Rhode Island, it is the most densely peopled State of the Union, containing 298,000 inhabitants on an area of 5050 square miles, about 59 to the square mile. The chief towns are Hartford and Newhaven. The Connecticut River takes its rise in the highlands that separate New Hampshire from Lower Canada, and flowing southward, divides the former country on the W. from Vermont; then passing through Massachusetts and the state to which it gives name, it falls into the Sound, not far from its entrance, after a course extending through almost four parallels of latitude. The Connecticut valley forms one of the most beautiful features of New England, and many parts of it present delightful scenery, somewhat resembling Lonsdale in Yorkshire, on a larger scale. Its navigation is much obstructed by falls. See **NEW ENGLAND**.

CONSTANCE, LAKE OF. A lake formed by the Rhine, separating part of Germany from Switzerland. It is bounded by the territories of the Grand Duchy of Baden on the N. W., Wirtemberg on the N. E., and the Swiss Canton of Aargau on the N. W. It takes its name from the episcopal city of Constance, situated on the spot where the Rhine flows from the upper into the lower lake, in the

Baden territory. The upper lake, called the *Boden Zee*, is 36 miles in length by 12 in breadth. The lower or *Zeller Zee* is 16 miles by 10 in extent. At the eastern extremity is a considerable island, on which stands the town of *Lindau*, once a free imperial city. The lake is said to be 350 fathoms deep near *Mersbourg*, and the medium breadth is 100. Owing to the melting of the snow of the adjacent mountains, its waters are higher in summer than in winter.

CONSTANTINA. The capital of the eastern province of *Algiers*, to which it gives name. It is the *Cirta* of ancient geography, one of the strongest cities of *Numidia*, and abounds with architectural vestiges of its former splendour and importance. It is built on a steep and rocky eminence, at the foot of which the *Rummel* (or *Ampsaga*) runs in a deep and narrow valley. The present population, consisting chiefly of *Turks*, *Moors*, and *Jews*, is said to amount to 30,000 inhabitants. It is about 75 miles from the coast, and 210 E. by S. of *Algiers*. The province of *Constantina*, which is upwards of 230 miles in length and 100 in breadth, originally belonged to *Tunis*, but was wrested from that power by the *Algerines*. Its bey, though nominated by the *Dey*, was, within the limits of his jurisdiction, almost despotic, being a tributary prince, rather than independent; and his tribute amounted to £30,000 annually. The Roman masonry may be traced all over this province, and a number of ruins are spread over the mountains and their fertile valleys. The most remarkable remains are those of *Lambesa*, now called *Tezzoute*.

CONSTANTINOPLE. The capital of the *Ottoman empire*, as it was formerly of the *Greek empire* of the middle ages; more anciently called *Byzantium*, and now by the *Turks* and *Greeks*, *Stamboul* and *Istamboli*. The city itself occupies a peninsula of a triangular figure, about 15 miles in circumference, baving the *Bosphorus* on the E.; the *Propontis* or *Sea of Marmora* south; the harbour of *Perami* (the ancient *Κερασς Βυζαντινός*) on the N.; and on the W., it is joined to the continent of *Thrace*. But besides the city, *Galata*, *Pera*, *Topana*, and *Fundukli*, on the opposite side of the harbour, rank among its suburbs. *Scutari* (or *Iskiudar*), on the *Asiatic* side of the *Bosphorus*, which is about a league across, has also been reckoned, with less propriety, a suburb of the city. It is rather a distinct town, the ancient *Chrysopolis*, where the merchants and caravans from *Armenia* and *Persia* have their rendezvous. Its vicinity has been chosen as the great burial-ground of the *Turks*; and the hills on its side are, for some way up, one cemetery or forest of cypresses, extending three miles in length. The number of houses in *Constantinople*, *Pera*, and *Galata*, was estimated in 1796 at 88,185; and the inhabitants of the city and its suburbs are believed to be at present between 600,000 and 700,000, the desolation of the provinces having tended to swell the population of the capital. Of these, the *Turks*, or *Osmanlies*, and other *Moslem*, are supposed to constitute three-fourths. Next to them, the *Greeks* were formerly most numerous: but this must long have ceased to be the case. In 1818, the *Greek* population of *Constantinople* consisted of 4900 resident families, making, with strangers, 26,850 individuals. The name of *Fanariotes* has been given to the principal *Greek* families, on account of their occupying the quarter called the *Phanar* (from *Φανάρι*, a light-house), on the sea-

side fronting the arsenal; the part originally appropriated by the Ottoman conqueror as a residence for some of the family of Constantine. The Armenians are now the most numerous and favoured part of the population next to the Moslem. Their chief people are rivals of the Jew money-brokers (*sarraffs*); many of them are corn-merchants and goldsmiths; others are surgeons or apothecaries; the greater number of bakers are of their nation; as chintz-printers and muslin-painters, they vie with European artists; and they are the chief house-builders, joiners, turners, braziers, locksmiths, tent-makers, farriers, and weavers, as well as fishermen, boatmen, water-carriers, and porters. Upon the whole, they may be regarded as the most industrious and useful subjects of the Porte; and there are computed to be in Constantinople and the adjacent villages, no fewer than 200,000 of this nation, of whom about 4000 acknowledge the supremacy of the Romish see, and the rest are nominally subject to the Armenian patriarch of Constantinople. The Jews, whose numbers the lowest computation rates at 15,000, are the chief competitors of the Armenians as brokers and money-changers, jewellers, physicians, and apothecaries; while the lower classes are sherbet-venders, silk-twisters, druggists, perfumers, tobacconists, confectioners, boatmen, and fishermen. They are distinguished by a high square cap of black felt without any rim. Last of all, as lowest in numbers, are the Franks, the name given to Europeans of all nations, who are confined to the suburb of Pera. Here may be heard spoken by the various inhabitants, Turkish, Greek, Hebrew, Armenian, Persian, Arabic, Russian, Slavonian, Hungarian, Wallachian, German, Swedish, Dutch, French, Italian, and English. The Greeks have 24 churches and chapels in the city itself, and about 50 more in the environs; of which about 60 remained uninjured in 1821. There are also six Roman Catholic convents, several synagogues, and a Swedish church. The English, Swedish, and Dutch envoys have chaplains attached to their respective suites.

Nothing can be finer than the approach to Constantinople from the Propontis, thus vividly described by Mr. Hope. "With eyes riveted on the expanding splendour, I watched, as they came out of the bosom of the surrounding waters, the pointed minarets, the swelling cupolas, and the innumerable habitations, either stretching along the jagged shore, and reflecting their shape in the mirror of the deep, or creeping up the crested mountain, and tracing their outline on the expanse of the sky. At first, agglomerated in a single confused mass, the lesser parts of this immense whole seemed, as we advanced, by degrees to unfold, to disengage themselves from each other, and to grow into various groupes, divided by wide chasms and deep indentures; until at last, the clusters, thus far still distinctly connected, became transformed, as if by magic, into three distinct cities, each individually of prodigious extent, and each separated from the other two by a wide arm of that sea whose silver tide encompasses their base, making its vast circuit rest half on Enrope and half on Asia." The situation of this triple metropolis, so mysteriously guarded by the double strait which forms its portals, is indeed alike singular and advantageous. It seems, says an old traveller, as if the canal of the Dardanelles and that of the Black Sea, were made on purpose to

bring it the riches of the four quarters of the world. Like Old Rome, this city is said to rest upon seven hills, forming as many quarters, although Mr. Hobhouse declares that he was unable to distinguish them from the tower of Galata. The interior of the city presents a strange combination of magnificence and meanness, wealth and wretchedness. The streets are very narrow, as in most eastern cities, and ill paved, or not at all; in fact, close, slanting, dark, and filthy lanes, undistinguished by any names, and without lamps, for the Turks are all within doors after sun-set. Yet, in all parts of the city, handsome and even splendid edifices occur. There are about 220 mosques, of which fourteen are royal establishments, 300 *mezidi* or public chapels, 130 public baths, mostly built of marble, and 180 *kans* or caravanserais, all of which are crowned with low, flat domes or cupolas covered with lead. Most of the mosques are situated in squares. The most celebrated, both for its history and its architecture, is that of St. Sophia, of which all the other royal mosques are, more or less, copies or imitations. This famous structure, built in the reign of Justinian, on the site of a more ancient edifice that had been burned, is finely situated near the principal gate of the Seraglio, or royal palace, in the highest part of the ancient Byzantium. Externally, it presents nothing imposing or beautiful in its architecture; its immense dome, which covers the entire nave, being of an almost imperceptible curve and resting on four prodigious towers of no great height, which have been added to the original edifice, to serve as buttresses. The minarets were erected by Selim II. The interior is a Greek cross, 270 feet in length and 243 in breadth. The dome is a hemisphere 115 feet in diameter, but only 18 in depth, resting upon four huge piers nearly 50 feet thick, and is not more than 180 feet from the pavement. It is said to have been originally ornamented with a rich Mosaic-work upon a golden ground, but this has been covered with whitewash; the sides are, however, coated with porphyry, verd-antique, and other precious marbles, and there are upwards of 100 columns of different marbles in the mosque. The general style of the ornamental parts, the gilt and gaudy colouring, shew that it was calculated for nocturnal illuminations; but the architecture itself has been pronounced a stupendous monument of the heavy mediocrity which characterised the productions of the sixth century. The most magnificent of all the imperial mosques is the Suleymanie; but the handsomest, externally, is the mosque of Sultan Achmet in the At-meidan or Hippodrome; where also stand two ancient monuments, the granite obelisk re-erected by the Emperor Theodosius, and the remains of another which is supposed to have been the base of the famous Delphic pillar, a brazen column formed by three serpents spirally intertwined. These antiquities, together with the "Burnt Column" of Constantine, 90 feet high; Marcian's column; the aqueduct of Valens; the imperial cistern of Constantine, now converted into a subterranean silk-twist manufactory; another large cistern, which still forms a subterranean lake; and some smaller ones which are all dry; form nearly all the remains of the ancient city. View the exterior of Constantinople, and it seems the most flourishing and opulent city of Europe: examine its interior, and its miserable deficiencies and the marks of decay and wretchedness are so striking, that it will

be thought the meanest, poorest, and perhaps dirtiest metropolis of the world. See OTTOMAN and TURKEY.

CONTINENT. A vast tract of continuous land. Taken in the largest sense as used by geographers, the word denotes the two great portions of the earth's surface, sometimes called the old and the new worlds, or the eastern and western continents; the one comprising Asia, Africa, and Europe, the other both Americas. Australia or New Holland is sometimes called a third continent from its immense size, but with doubtful propriety, not being an assemblage of countries, but strictly a distinct island. The phrase, The Continent, in common acceptation, implies the adjacent countries of Europe, as contradistinguished from our own islands.

CONWAY. A river of North Wales, separating Caernarvonshire from Denbighshire, and flowing through a beautiful valley into the Irish Channel at Aberconway. See CAERNARVONSHIRE.

COOCH. See COCHIN.

COOKA, DAR. A country of Eastern Nigritia, bordering on Lake Fittre. Called also Dar Fittre and Cauga.

COORG. A district of the Indian Peninsula, in the Western Ghauts, between the provinces of Malabar and Mysore.

COPENHAGEN. The capital of the Danish dominions, one of the best built cities of Europe. It is situated on the eastern coast of the Island of Zealand, about 20 miles from the Sound, and contains a population of about 109,000 souls.

COPTS. The name given to the Egyptian Christians of the Jacobite Church, who still retain in their sacred books the Coptic, that is, Egyptian language. The word is probably corrupted from ΑΙΓΥΠΤΙΟΙ, Egyptian. See EGYPT.

CORCYRA. The ancient name of Corfu, which see.

CORDILLERA. A chain of mountains. See ANDES.

CORDOVA (CORDUBA). An ancient city of Spain, in Andalusia; under the Moors, the capital of an independent kingdom. It is seated on the right bank of the Guadalquivir, in a spacious and fertile plain; bounded on the N. by the rugged mountains of the Sierra Morena, and on the S. by cultivated uplands. A classical interest attaches to the city as the *Colonia Patricia* of the Romans, the birth-place of the two Senecas and Lucan, and the most ancient seat of learning in the peninsula. It attained its highest prosperity under the Moors, when its population was at one time not far short of a million. But of its former grandeur few vestiges remain, except a famous mosque now converted into a cathedral, which is divided into seventeen aisles by rows of marble columns, 778 in number. The literary glories of Cordova, once "the paradise of booksellers," have passed away; its manufactures have shared in the general decay; and the leather for which it was famed no longer gives employment to its cordwainers,—a term corrupted from *cordouan* or *cordovan*, i. e. leather brought from Cordova. The population, in 1803, did not exceed 35,000, but is now somewhat increased. The province of Cordova, bounded on the N. by Estremadura and La Mancha, E. by Jaen and Granada, and S. and W. by Seville and Estremadura, occupies an area of 4580 square miles, and contains about 390,000 inhabitants. It is intersected by the Guadalquivir.—Cordova is also the

name given to a city and province of the Argentine Republic, and to a town of Mexico. See BUENOS AYRES.

COREA. A country of Eastern Asia, tributary to China, consisting chiefly of a large peninsula, separating the Yellow Sea from the Sea of Japan, and extending about 400 miles in length, between N. lat. 34° and 40° . The interior is traversed from N. to S. by a chain of mountains. The written language is the Chinese, but the vernacular dialect is different.

CORFU. (The ancient Corcyra.) The first in rank, and the second in size, of the Ionian Islands, situated very near the coast of Albania, at the entrance of the Adriatic. The channel by which it is separated from the main land, is very narrow at its northern extremity, but widens into a magnificent basin; the eastern coast of the island, as well as the opposite coast of Albania, being deeply imbayed; while the southern extremity of Corfu again approximates to the main. The island is of very irregular figure, about 15 miles in length and 8 miles across at its widest part. The interior is mountainous. The loftiest range runs from E. to W. across the northern part, forming a continuation of the great Acroceraunian chain. A somewhat lower range, branching off nearly at a right angle, traverses the length of the island, terminating southward in the lofty mass of Mount Decà. The western coast is very bold; and from the mountains which form it, the general surface of the island slopes down gradually to the sea-shore on the eastern coast, giving an eastern aspect to the greater portion of the island, and displaying nearly the whole to a voyager passing up the Strait. The town of Corfu, the capital of the Ionian Republic, and the see of an archbishop, is situated on the eastern shore, at the foot of a promontory terminating in a remarkable double rock, upon which the citadel is built. The town is walled, and has been strongly fortified, so as to be capable of being rendered nearly impregnable. Internally, it is ill built, and, in proportion to its size, one of the meanest in construction in the Mediterranean, as well as miserably dirty: it contains about 17,000 inhabitants. Lord Guilford has established a university here under the auspices of the British Government. The total population of the island is supposed to be about 60,000,—the same as that of Cephallonia.

CORINTH. The ancient capital of the Roman province of Achaia; situated on the isthmus to which it gives name, connecting the Peloponnesus with Continental Greece, and washed by the gulfs of Egina and Lepanto. It was once the emporium of Greece, and the key of the peninsula. Few monuments of its ancient magnificence have survived the devastation of successive invaders. The modern town consists of houses and gardens scattered over a wide extent of plain at the foot of the the Acro-corinthus or acropolis of Corinth, one of the finest objects and strongest places in Greece. It shoots up majestically from the plain to a considerable height, so as to be clearly seen from Athens, distant 44 miles in a direct line. Within its walls is a distinct town, containing three mosques, with a beautiful source of water,—the fountain Peirene at which Pegasus was drinking, when he was taken by Bellerophon.

CORITANI. An ancient people of Britain, who possessed the

inland parts now included in the counties of Northampton, Leicester, Rutland, Lincoln, Nottingham, and Derby.

CORK. The largest county of Ireland, taking its name from its chief city. It was formerly a principality of Munster, stretching along the southern coast of that province from Youghal Bay to the westernmost point of Beerhaven, a distance of above 100 miles. On the N. it is bounded by Limerick, on the E. by Waterford, and on the W. by Kerry. The surface is finely diversified; it is watered by the Lee, the Blackwater, the Bandon, the Awbeg, and several other streams, and its barbours are the deepest and best sheltered in Ireland. The city of Cork, originally confined to an island on the Lee, now occupies both the island and the opposite banks, wide and handsome streets having taken the place of unwholesome marshes; and it now ranks next to Dublin. The British navy was once victualled from this place, and the West India fleets generally put into Cork Harbour for sea-stores. The cove or harbour of Cork, 9 miles below the town, is one of the noblest natural basins in the world: its entrance is free, deep and open, and the harbour, which is spacious enough to allow of the whole British navy riding at anchor within it, is completely land-locked. It is protected by three fortifications. Steam-vessels now ply from Cork to Dublin, Liverpool, and London.

CORNWALL. A principality of England, occupying the extreme south-western portion of the island, bounded by the Bristol Channel on the N., the British Channel on the S., stretching westward into the Atlantic, and separated from Devonshire by the river Tamar. Its extreme length from the Land's End to its north-eastern angle is about 90 miles, and its greatest breadth, 43, but it rapidly contracts till it becomes not more than 4 miles across: its superficial area is 1407 square miles. A ridge of black, rugged hills, from 1000 to 1300 feet in height, stretches through its whole length, and more than a fourth part of the land is uninclosed and waste, the extensive commons affording only a scanty pasturage; but amid this dismal scenery, some valleys of great fertility and beauty occur. The principal wealth of Cornwall is derived from its mines, chiefly of copper and tin, but lead, silver, iron, cobalt, antimony, and manganese have also been worked; and two peculiar sorts of earth, the soap-rock and the china stone, are found in considerable quantities, and form a principal ingredient in the Staffordshire potteries. The soap-rock resembles, apparently, the *kao-ling* of the Chinese. Cornwall was known to the Romans under the name of *Cornubia*, and its inhabitants were called *Cornubii*; probably from the horn-shaped point in which the land terminates. *Cornaibh* is the plural form of the Celtic *corn*, a horn. The ancient Cornish language is a dialect of the Celtic, between the Bas Breton and the Welsh: it continued to be spoken till about three centuries ago, but is now nearly lost. The duchy of Cornwall has been vested in the eldest sons of the Kings of England ever since the reign of Edward III., its hereditary revenues being appropriated as a provision for the heir apparent; and the mines from which the greater part is now derived, are under a peculiar jurisdiction. Population, 302,440.

COROMANDEL. The name given to the eastern coast of the

Indian peninsula, washed by the sea of Bengal, from the mouth of the Krishna to Point Calimere, a distance of 350 miles. Throughout its extent, there does not occur a single bay or good harbour; and during the long prevalence of the S. W. monsoon, a tremendous surf beats against this coast. The word is corrupted from the Sanscrit Chola-mandala, the territory of the Chola rajahs, the ancient sovereigns of Tanjore.

CORRIENTES, CAPE. 1. A cape on the eastern coast of Africa, in lat. $23^{\circ} 48'$ S. 2. A cape on the western coast of South America, in lat. $5^{\circ} 30'$ N. The name Corrientes has also been given to a river of Buenos Ayres, which falls into the Plata; to another in Brazil, which falls into the Lagoa dos Patos; and to a town situated at the junction of the Parana and the Paraguay.

CORSICA. One of the largest islands of the Mediterranean, situated between the coast of Genoa and the island of Sardinia, and now forming a department of the French empire. It extends about 110 miles in length, with a very unequal breadth, and its superficial extent is estimated at 4300 square miles. A range of lofty mountains, the two highest summits of which are 8720 and 9900 feet above the sea, traverses the island in the shape of a cross, giving rise to numerous streams and rivulets, and abounding with iron, silver, copper, lead, and other minerals. A large part of the island is covered with forests of valuable timber trees. It enjoys also the advantage of numerous ports, but the inhabitants, harassed by intestine wars or foreign oppression, have never availed themselves of its commercial capabilities; and till the island came into the possession of France, education was there in the lowest state. The population amounted, in 1740, to only 120,389, and in 1815, to less than 175,000; though there were 3 bishops, suffragans of the Archbishop of Pisa, 10 colleges and convents having landed possessions, and 65 convents of mendicant friars. Corsica has been successively conquered by the Carthaginians, the Romans, the Vandals, the Goths, the Lombards, the Saracens, the Pisans, and the Genoese; for a brief period, it asserted its independence under its intrepid King Stephen Theodore; was then conquered by the French; wrested from that country by the British; and finally abandoned to France in 1796.

CORUNNA. A maritime town of Spain, the capital of Galicia; situated on a peninsula, at the entrance of the bay to which it gives name, on the north-western coast. It is the *Brigantium* of the Romans; and is supposed to have taken its name of *Villa da Cruna* or *Coruna*, like the English province of Cornwall, from the horn or promontory (*corn* or *corun*) on which it is situated. This is more probable than the derivation which makes it a corruption of *columna*. The harbour is large, safe, and well defended; and on a mountain above it stands an ancient light-house, on Roman foundations, which is discernible at sea for 60 miles round. Intercourse between England and Spain is kept up chiefly by packets between this port and Falmouth; and it carries on a considerable trade with the Havannah. The name of this town has become familiarized, from the dear-bought victory achieved by the British troops under Sir John Moore, Jan. 16, 1809, near its walls. A monument has been erected by the Marquis Romana, in

honour of the British general and his valiant countrymen who fell on that memorable day.

COSSACKS. A Slavonian race inhabiting the Ukraine (i. e. the frontier), a tract of country bordering on Russia, Poland, and Turkey. Their original country is said to have been called Chazakia, and to form part of Circassia. The principal branch, called the Don Cossacks, have been allowed to settle in the western part of the Kuban steppe, on both banks of the river Don, E. of the sea of Azof, and N. of the Kuban. Another branch are settled on the banks of the Volga; and there are also Cossacks of the Terek, the Bog, and the Ural; each horde or tribe having its independent *hetman* or chief. They profess the faith of the Greek Church.

COTOPAXI. A volcanic peak of the Andes of Quito. See **ANDES**.

COVE. A small indentation of the land, narrowest at its entrance, and sheltered from the sea. It is generally applied to a small harbour; but the Cove of Cork is a spacious basin. The word is probably of the same origin as covert, implying close shelter.

COVENTRY. A city of England, in the county of Warwick, the see of which is now united to that of Litchfield. Its great church is a beautiful example of architecture, its tower and spire being deemed one of the finest in Europe. The ecclesiastical dignities and political importance of this ancient town have passed away, and it is now chiefly supported by its manufactures of ribands and watches, and crowded with paupers instead of monks. It extends along a plain watered by the Radford and Sherborne streams, and a canal connects it with Oxford.

COUNTY. From the Latin *comitatus*. Properly the territory of a count or earl, but now used in the same sense as shire. It denotes a smaller division than a province or dutchy. But the terms dutchy and county are now used convertibly. The dutchy of Lancaster is a county palatine, as is the earldom of Chester, both now annexed to the crown; also the bishopric of Durham, the only county palatine in Great Britain, in the hands of a subject.

COURLAND. A dutchy of Poland, now incorporated with the Russian empire. The northern part separates the Gulf of Riga from the Baltic, which washes its western shore; the Dwina divides it from Livonia on the N. E.; on the S. E., it adjoins Lithuania, and on the S., Samogitia. The extent is about 11,200 square miles, containing about 500,000 inhabitants, chiefly Lutherans. Mittau is the capital.

CRACOW. A city of Poland, once the capital of the kingdom; and in its cathedral are the tombs of its ancient monarchs. It is situated in a very fertile plain at the confluence of the Vistula and Rudowa. The richer inhabitants are now chiefly German Jews.

CRAIG. From the Celtic *carraig*, *careg*, or *carric*. A rock, cliff, or pinnacle. Hence Carrick, which see.

CREEK (*Kreke*, Dutch: *Crecca*, Saxon). A word used in the very opposite senses of a narrow and shallow gulf or inlet, forming a small port,—a jutting bank or promontory, (an old acceptation now obsolete.)—and, in America, a channel connecting different rivers or branches of the same stream.

CREEK INDIANS. A nation of Indians, in North America,

whose territory is now included in the state of Alabama. They are also called Muskogees.

CREMA. A city of Lombardy, the capital of the Cremasco, a territory lying between the rivers Adda and Oglio. The city is situated on the Serio.

CREMONA. A city of Lombardy, the capital of the Cremonese, situated in the plain of the Oglio, on the left bank of the Po, which is there crossed by a bridge of boats. The Cremonese is bounded, on the W. by Cremasco and the Lodesan; N. by Bresciano; E. by Mantua; and S. by the Po, which separates it from Parma.

CRETE. One of the largest islands in the Mediterranean; now commonly called Candia, from its modern capital. It lies to the S. of the Archipelago, between the parallels of 35° and 36° N., and the meridians of 22° and 27° E.; being about 180 miles in length, and from 15 to 30 in breadth. Its extent is estimated at 4613 square miles. It is for the most part filled with rocky mountains, the most remarkable of which is the Ida of the ancients. The soil of the plains is very fertile, and the climate is reckoned very fine. It was formerly supposed to contain a population of 250,000 souls, of whom nearly one half were Greeks; but since it has become virtually an Egyptian province, the Moslem are said to be as 5 to 4, or 150,000 out of 270,000; and they are the most daring and ferocious in the Ottoman dominions. Little corn is raised, fruit, oil, wine, honey, wax, and saffron being the chief produce. It abounds also with the tree yielding the gum-dragant, and with the carob-tree. Crete had, in remote antiquity, its own monarchy. Under the Romans, it was united to the kingdom of Cyrene as one province. It was taken from the Greek emperors by the Saracens; was recovered by the Emperor Phocas, and afterwards conferred on the Marquis of Montserrat, who sold it to the Venetians. In 1645, it was taken by the Turks, with the exception of the capital, which sustained a twenty-four years siege, but fell at last.

CRIMEA. A peninsula formed by the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof, which surround it on every side except at its northern angle, where it is joined to the continent by the isthmus of Perekop. It was known to the ancients under the name of *Taurica Chersonesus*; in the middle ages, was sometimes called the Island of Caffa; and, in more modern times, has been known by the appellation of Crim Tatory; the word Crim or Crimea being probably corrupted from Cimmerian, the name of a Thracian tribe, its most ancient inhabitants. The peninsula is 208 miles in length, 124 in breadth, and comprises about 3,500,000 acres, the greater proportion of which consist of steppes or bare grassy plains. On its N. E. side is a shallow gulf of the Sea of Azof, the *patris palus* of the ancients, now known as the Mud Sea; which also cuts deep with many bays into the eastern shore of the Crimea, and is itself divided from the Sea of Azof by the narrow peninsula of Arabat, which projects from the eastern shore of the Crimea, and runs 70 miles to the N. To the S. of it is another projection of the Crimea, called the peninsula of Kertsh, to the E. of which are the Straits of Taman, anciently the Cimmerian Bosphorus, dividing it from the island of Taman at the mouth of the Kuban. This island, which is included in the same government as the Crimea, is 40 miles from E.

to W., and 26 from N. to S. Its shores are steep; its surface elevated; and two of the hills at the western extremity are said to be volcanic. The southern part of the Crimea is also mountainous. The river Salghir, the only large river, divides the whole peninsula into two parts, N. and S. The northern part consists almost entirely of a bare undulating plain, composed of a calcareous deposit enclosing remains of marine animals: the wealth of the inhabitants is derived wholly from their flocks and the salt-marshes. The limestone hills, which rise at the distance of from 3 to 8 miles from the sea, enclose a succession of fertile and beautiful valleys, enjoying the climate of Asia Minor, and the declivities are clothed with valuable forests. Sympheropol, the present capital of the Crimea, is finely situated in the valley of the Salghir. The ancient Tatar capital, called Bakhtchiserai, is situated 30 *versets* to the S., in a narrow dale somewhat resembling Matlock, watered by the Tchuruk-su. Between the harbours of Inkerman and Balaclava is the district anciently distinguished as the Heracleotic Chersonesus, from its having been peopled by colonists from Heracium in Asia Minor. Within this small district stood the cities of old and new Chersonesus, Eupatorium, the temples of Diana, and the promontory Parthenium celebrated in the story of Iphigenia. Caffa, the capital of the Crimea under the Genoese, which once contained 44,000 houses, is now a village amid innumerable ruins, standing on a beautiful bay of the southern coast. Kertsh, the ancient Panticapæum, a place of great importance 2000 years ago, under the kings of the Bosphorus, and where the Genoese built a fortress and a cathedral, is also reduced to ruins with a few inhabitants. At Sevastopol, a maritime town on the magnificent bay of the same name, the Russian Government have a great naval station: its harbour, comprising three coves, is said to be one of the finest in Europe. Since the Crimea came into the possession of Russia, attempts have been made to re-establish its prosperity; but the most useful and industrious part of the population, the Greeks and the Armenians, have nearly all left the peninsula. Industry and commerce have disappeared, though the Crimea is surrounded with ports. There are no Turks left, and many of the Tatars have quitted it with their families and flocks. The present population consists of Mongol Tatars (called Nagays), Tatars of mixed race, Moldavians, Jews (Talmudic and Karaite), a few Armenians and Greeks, Russians, and Italians; amounting to, perhaps, 1,000,000 souls. It forms, with Taman, part of the Russian government of Taurida.

CROATIA. A province of the Austrian empire, extending from the river Drave to the Gulf of Venice, between the parallels of $44^{\circ} 6'$ and $46^{\circ} 25' N.$; being 160 miles in length and about 100 in breadth. It is bounded, on the E. by Slavonia and Bosnia, and W. by Carniola and Styria. The Save, by which it is traversed, divides it into Upper and Lower; the latter being distinguished as Croatia Proper. The tract between the rivers Unna and Verbas belongs to Turkey. Austrian Croatia is divided into, 1. The *Bannat*, comprising the circles of Warasdin, Zagrab, and Creutz; 2. The *Generalat*, comprising the districts of Carlstadt, part of Warasdin, and the Banalgrauze; and 3. The *Littorale*, or maritime district between Fiume and Carlopago, otherwise known as Hungarian Dalmatia. The country is almost

wholly covered with mountains. The population, consisting chiefly of Slavonians (Rascians), with whom, in the towns, are mixed Germans, is estimated at 800,000 souls, on a surface of 9421 square miles.

CROMARTY. (From *Crom-ba*, crooked bay.) A town of Scotland, giving its name to a small county, comprehending part of a peninsula stretching out between the Moray Frith and Cromarty Frith, together with some portions detached from the adjacent shire of Ross. The town, situated on a bay of the frith with a good harbour, is an inconsiderable place. The frith runs nearly 20 miles up into the coast of Ross-shire. See Ross.

CRUZ, SANTA. (HOLY CROSS.) The name of various towns, rivers, islands, &c. of Spanish America. The principal island of this name is one of the Caribbee chain, 24 miles in length and 9 in breadth, belonging to Denmark.

CUBA. The largest of the West India Islands, and the only possession, except Porto Rico, that remains to the Spanish crown in the West Indies. It is finely situated at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, between the parallels of $19^{\circ} 48'$ and $23^{\circ} 15'$ N., and the meridians of $74^{\circ} 2'$ and $84^{\circ} 55'$ W. Its length from E. to W. is 764 miles; its greatest breadth, 134; and its superficial extent, 56,000 square miles, a larger area than that of Portugal. A chain of lofty metalliferous mountains, from 7000 to 8000 feet in height, the declivities covered with luxuriant forests, traverses its whole length. At the foot of these extend fertile plains, occupying four-fifths of the surface, and affording pasturage to innumerable herds, tame and wild, whose skins originally furnished the chief article of export. Sugar is now the chief article, together with tobacco, coffee, and wax. The island is divided into the two governments of Cuba and the Havannah; the former, the original capital, but now in decay; the latter, the present seat of government and the emporium of the Spanish trade. The population of this island is nearly equal to that of all the British West India islands, being 715,000 souls; nearly double that of Jamaica, with this remarkable difference in the distribution of the inhabitants, that while, in Jamaica, the slaves (260,000) are to the free as 85 to 15, in Cuba they are as 36 to 64, or not much above a third; and the whites, who in Jamaica are only 6 to 94, are in Cuba 46 out of every 100. From 1000 to 1200 merchant vessels annually enter its port; and its situation at the point where the great maritime routes of the nations of both hemispheres cross each other, must always render it an important possession.

CUMANA. The most ancient town of Spanish America, the capital of the old government of New Andalusia, and now the head town of the province of Cumana, in the department of Orinoco, in Venezuela. It stands on the Manzanares river, near where it discharges itself into the Gulf of Cariaco, which affords every where excellent anchorage. It was founded in 1520, only 22 years after the discovery of the coast of Paria by Columbus.

CUMBERLAND. The north-westernmost county of England; bounded, westward, by the Irish Sea, which washes its coasts for nearly 70 miles; northward by the Solway Frith, the River Liddal, and Adrian's Wall, which separate it from Scotland; eastward by Northumberland and Durham, and S. by Westmoreland and Lanca-

shire. Its area is 1516 square miles, or 970,240 acres, of which 342,000 are occupied by the mountainous district, and 8000 by the lakes and waters, which form the chief attraction of the scenery. Scarcely any part of England presents more varied and magnificent landscapes. The mountains which bound the eastern side of the county, part of a range stretching from Derbyshire to Linlithgow, abound with coal, lead ore, black lead, copper, gypsum, slate, and lapis calaminaris. But the finest mountain scenery is presented by the range occupying the south-western part of the county, rising from 1100 to 3166 feet above the level of the sea, and inclosing the great series of lakes. Cumberland derives its name, as well as Cambria, from the Cymry or Cimbri, a Celtic nation, progenitors of the Welsh. Under the Saxons, it formed part of the kingdom of Northumbria. It contains one city, Carlisle; one small borough town, Cockermouth; and four ports, Workington, Whitehaven, Harrington, and Maryport. Population, nearly 170,000.

CURACOA. An island in the Caribbean Sea, about 75 miles from the coast of Caraccas; 30 miles long and 10 broad. It is not very fertile, but contains some excellent harbours. It belongs to Holland.

CUTCH. A peninsula of Sindetic India, forming part of the ancient Gujarashtra or Gujerat. It is separated from Gujerat Proper by the deep gulf to which it gives name; on the S., it is bounded by the Indian Ocean; on the W., the easternmost branch of the Indus and a barren waste divide it from Sinde; and on the N. E. is an extensive shallow lagoon or morass, called the Run (*Erum*), which extends, during the monsoon, from the Gulf of Cutch to that of Cambay, covering a surface of 8000 square miles. At other seasons, many parts afford pasturage to herds of the wild ass and the buffalo, and even plots for cultivation. The word Cutch is from the Sanscrit Cach'ha, a morass. See COCHIN, and GUJERAT. The inhabitants of this province partake of the usual wildness and viciousness of borderers, being the refuse of "Sind and Hind." The population is estimated at little more than a million, on a surface of nearly five million acres. The whole is now under the Bombay Presidency.

CUTCH GUNDAWA. See BELOOCHISTAN and COCHIN.

CUTTACK. See ORISSA.

CUZCO. The ancient capital of the Incas of Peru; under the Spaniards, the seat of a supreme *audiencia*, and now the capital of a department of the same name; situated in an elevated valley of the Andes, watered by the small river Guatanay, in long. 71° 4' W., lat. 13° 42' S. It still ranks as the second city in Peru, and contains about 40,000 inhabitants.

CYCLADES. The name given by the ancients to the circular groupe of islands in the archipelago.

CYPRUS. The most easterly island of the Mediterranean, off the coast of Asia Minor, extending about 150 miles in length by 75 in breadth. It is traversed from E. to W. by two remarkable mountain ranges of considerable elevation, from which descend numerous torrents that once diffused fertility and beauty, but which now do not reach the sea in summer, and form unhealthy stagnant lakes and salt marshes. The fertility of this island was in ancient times proverbial, and its grapes and other fruits are still considered among the most

delicious in the world; it is rich in minerals, forests, and cultivated produce,—wine, corn, oil, cotton, and silk. It was not less celebrated by the ancients for its wealth and populousness, and the voluptuous gayety of the inhabitants. But, under the Ottoman government, agriculture has been neglected; the malaria has increased so as to render large tracts uninhabitable; and the population is only about 83,000 Greeks and Turks. The commerce, however, is still considerable. The chief towns are, Nicotia, the residence of the *mutsellim* or governor, Famagousta, and Larnica; all situated on the S. E. part of the island. Near Larnica, is the site of the ancient *Citium*. See *CHITIM*. Baffa, on the western coast, is supposed to mark the site of the ancient Paphos.

CYRENE. In ancient geography, a city of Libya, founded B. C. 628, by a Grecian colony, and which became a powerful independent state, the rival of Carthage. It was united to Egypt under the Ptolemies. When reduced to a Roman province, the Cyrenaica was united with Crete in one government. In the fifth century, the city of Cyrene had become a mass of ruin, and its wealth and honours were transferred to Ptolemais. Its territory is now comprised in the province of Barca, belonging to Tripoli. The ruins of Cyrene occupy a beautiful situation on the edge of a range of hills, about 1800 feet above the sea, in lat. $32^{\circ} 50'$ N., long. $21^{\circ} 49'$ E.

CYTHERA. The ancient name of Cerigo, which see.

D

DACCA. The chief city of Eastern Bengal, and for some time the capital of the province; situated on the Boor Gunga, 180 miles E. of Calcutta.

DACIA. In ancient geography, a country lying between the Carpathian Mountains and the Danube; bounded, westward, by the river Tibiscus or Theiss, northward by the Hierasus or Pruth, eastward by the Euxine, and southward by Moesia. It comprehended part of Upper Hungary, with Transylvania, all Wallachia, and part of Moldavia.

DAGHESTAN. A mountainous district of Western Asia, extending along the western shores of the Caspian, to the N. of the Caucasus, between the mouths of the Koisu and the Kouba. It is divided into four districts; and its principal towns are, Derbend, Tarki, Bashli, and Oshemish.

DAHOMEY. A kingdom of Western Africa, extending along the northern coast of the Gulf of Guinea, from the mouth of the Volta to about 150 miles inland. The small maritime states of Coto, Popo, Whidah (or Yadab), and Ardra, which occupy what is termed the Slave Coast, are subject to the King of Dahomey. What may be called Dahomey Proper, is a part of the Ghunja country, bounded westward by Ashantee, and eastward by the river Lagos, which separates it from Yarriba. Abomey, the capital, is situated in lat. $7^{\circ} 50'$ N., and between the meridians of 3° and 4° E. The customs and superstitions, the human sacrifices and other ferocious practices, appear to be much the same in Dahomey as in the neighbouring country of Ashantee. See *ASHANTEE*.

DALE. (From the Teutonic *thal* ; Celtic, *dail* and *dol*.) A valley or low plain. Dell appears to be the same word, though generally applied to a smaller valley or woody hollow ; as Milton :

“ Dingle or bosky dell of this wild wood.”

Dalkeith, a district of Mid Lothian, lying between the northern and southern Esk, is so named as being a plain between two rivers. Dalecarlia, a province of Sweden, is said to take its name from its abounding in dales and lakes : it is watered by a large river called the Dal. Lonsdale is the dale of the Lon or Luue, i. e. water.

DALMATIA. A country extending along the eastern shore of the Adriatic, between the parallels of 42° 25' and 45° 35' N. In its widest acceptation, it comprised, 1. That part of Croatia bordering on the upper part of the Adriatic, which is now known under the name of the *Littorale* ; otherwise called Hungarian Dalmatia, or Morlachia : 2. Venetian Dalmatia, or Dalmatia Proper, including the adjacent islands ; the continental portion is divided into the circles of Zara (the seat of government), Spalatro, and Macarsca : 3. The territories of Ragusa and Cattaro, which formerly separated Venetian Dalmatia from Albania, and have sometimes been called Austrian Dalmatia : 4. Turkish Dalmatia, otherwise called Lower Dalmatia or Herzegovina, lying to the eastward of Venetian Dalmatia, and forming part of the Turkish beylerbeylik or province of Bosnia. The name of this extensive tract has been supposed to be derived from *Delmum*, its ancient capital ; but it is more probably indicative of its geographical position. In the twelfth century, it was incorporated with Hungary ; but, in the fifteenth, the Venetians, who had occupied the coast, succeeded in making themselves masters of the interior. Venetian Dalmatia, to which alone the name strictly applies, now belongs to Austria. Including the territories of Ragusa and Cattaro, which have also been ceded to Austria, it contains about 6700 square miles, with a population of 350,000, Morlachsians, Uhlands, Slavonians, Greeks, and Germans.

DAMASCUS. A city of Syria, the capital of a pashalik of the Ottoman empire, extending from the border of Egypt to Marrah on the route to Aleppo, and from the Anti-Libanus and the Anzary Mountains to the Desert and the Euphrates. This country is called by the Arabian geographers, *Bar el Sham*, the north country, in contradistinction to Yemen or the south country. It includes the ancient Apamene, Palmyrene, the eastern part of Cœlo-Syria, and the whole of Judæa, except that part of Galilee attached to the pashalik of Acre or Sidon. Damascus or Demesk, commonly called by the natives *El Sham*, was, under the Romans, the capital of that part of Cœlo-Syria called the Damascene. It was for a short time, under the Omniades, the capital of the Saracen empire or khalifate. It is still a flourishing place, the centre of a considerable trade, with a population estimated at from 150,000 to 180,000, chiefly Turks and Arabs, but including about 20,000 Christians of various nations and communities, and between 2000 and 3000 Jews. The situation of the city, in the fertile plain of the Barrady, surrounded with orchards, has been celebrated with enthusiasm by oriental writers, who rank the valley of Damascus first of the four terrestrial paradises. Damascus was formerly famous

for its manufacture of sabres of a peculiarly fine temper; and the figured linens or silks known under the name of damasks, take their name from this city, whence they were originally imported.

DAMIETTA. A city of Lower Egypt, on the easternmost branch of the Nile, 10 miles from the coast. It was at one time regarded as the key of Egypt on the East, like the ancient Pelusium, to the importance of which it may be considered as having succeeded. It is still a place of some importance, the principal depôt for rice, and contains about 30,000 inhabitants. In the twelfth century, it was celebrated for its manufactures of leather and the striped cotton cloths which acquired from this place the name of dimity. The original Damietta, the *Thamiatis* of the Lower Empire, was five miles and a half nearer to the coast. The word is still pronounced Tamiati by the Copts, Dimyat being the Arab pronunciation.

DANTZIC. The capital of Western Prussia, and formerly the principal of the Hanse Towns; seated on a branch of the Vistula, about five miles from the Baltic. It has a noble harbour, and is still an eminent commercial city, although its population has sunk from 200,000, which it is stated to have contained at one time, to less than a fourth of that number.

DANUBE. The largest river of Europe; rising in the grand-duchy of Baden, at Donau Eschingen, from three springs, one of which is in the court-yard of the castle of Furstenberg. It collects the waters of a number of streams in Suabia, chiefly from the mountains of the Brisgau, and running N. E., becomes navigable at Ulm, the capital of that country. Then, flowing eastward through Anstria, it passes by Ratisbon, Passau, Ens, and Vienna; receiving from the northern and eastern declivities of the Alps, the Iller, the Lech, the Isar, and the Inn. Below Vienna, it forms a number of islands; and near Presburg, it is joined by the Morava from the north. It now divides into three branches. These, after being severally increased by the waters of the Laita, the Raab, and the Waag, unite near Comorn; thence, flowing sometimes south-eastward and sometimes north-eastward, it becomes the common receptacle of the rivers of Hungary and European Turkey. From Belgrade to Orsawa, it divides the Austrian and Ottoman dominions; and after separating Bulgaria from Morlachia and Moldavia, it bends to the northward, receives the waters of Moldavia and Besserabia, and finally enters the Black Sea by five mouths. Its whole course is about 1800 miles, during which it receives the tribute of sixty rivers. For some distance above its mouth, its breadth is between two and three miles. Its depth between Buda and Belgrade is sufficient to allow of very large vessels; but it is not navigable to the Black Sea, owing to the cataracts. The lower part of its course, where it forms the present boundary of Christendom, possesses few attractions in the scenery of its flat and swampy shores. But near Passau, and from that point to near Vienna, its banks abound with the most magnificent scenery of the wildest description. But one city, Linz, the capital of Upper Austria, occurs in the interval, throughout which the river winds through rocky defiles of granitic rock and pine forests. The Strudel and Wirpel (fall and whirlpool) near Grein, the "Scylla and Charybdis of the Danube," present a most extraordinary and impressive

scene. The Lower Danube is the *Ister* of ancient geography, the northern boundary of the Roman empire.

DAR, DIAR, DIYAR. An Arabic word signifying land or country, as *Dar Foor*, the Foor country; *Dar el Abiad*, the white country or country of the White River; *Diarbekir*, the country or province of Bekir. It answers to the Hebrew *ar*, the Latin *terra*, &c.

DARDANELLES. The name given to two ancient castles, one on each side of the Strait of Gallipoli, the ancient Hellespont, and improperly extended to the strait itself. The word *Dardanelles*, or *Dardanelli*, is supposed to have been originally given to the castle of Chanak, on the Asiatic side, either as occupying the site of the ancient Dardanus, or being built from its ruins. Chanak is a miserable town of about 2000 houses, inhabited chiefly by potters. Immediately opposite, on the European side, is another fortress, called *Chelit-baeri* or *Kelidir-bahar*, the lock of the sea. These two castles, called by the Turks, *Bogaz-hissarleri*, and by the Franks, the old castles of Natolia and Ronmelia, are distinguished as the Old Dardanelles. The New Dardanelles are two forts built by Mahomed IV. in 1659, at the entrance of the strait, one on the European, and the other on the Asiatic shore, about 10 miles to the S. W.

DARFOOR. (Properly *DAR FOOR*, the Foor country.) A country of Eastern Nigritia, the ancient *Æthiopia Interior*; bounded on the E. by Kordofan, N. by the desert which separates it from Egypt, N. W. by Borgoo, Dar Saley or Waday, and S. W. and S. by various petty negro states and the Dar el Abiad or Shillook country. It extends from about the 15th to the 11th parallel of N. latitude, and lies chiefly between the meridians of 20° and 29° E. The northern part, bordering on the deserts, is, during the dry season, an arid plain, without any other water than that of the wells, but is periodically converted, during the rainy season, into fields of luxuriant vegetation, intersected in all directions by torrents. The land rises towards the S., and some considerable streams water the southern districts. A chain of metaliferous mountains extends along the south-eastern frontier. The principal towns are Sweini, the frontier town on the N., and the general resort of the merchants trading to Egypt; Cobbeh, the residence of the principal merchants; Koubcabeia, the key of the western road; Ril, the key of the southern and eastern roads, and formerly the capital of the kingdom. From time immemorial, an inveterate animosity has existed between the Foorians and the Kordofanese, originating chiefly in mercantile jealousy, as the country of the latter lies in the route to Sennaar and Suakem, the most direct line of communication with Mecca. The native Foorians are described as a negro race with short woolly hair, who have embraced a mongrel sort of Mohammedism. The *jelaubs* or merchants are chiefly foreigners, from Egypt, Barbary, Dongola, Sennaar, and Kordofan. Arabs, Berbers, and even Fellatahs are found among the fixed population or occasional residents. The resident population of the whole kingdom was estimated by Mr. Browne, conjecturally, at 200,000 souls, not reckoning the pastoral Arabs who wander on the frontiers. Both Sennaar and Kordofan are now understood to acknowledge the supremacy of the Pasha of Egypt.

DARIEN, GULF OF. A deep gulf on the northern coast of

South America, formed by the mouth of the Rio Atrato or San Juan. The name of Darien was originally given to one of the three provinces of the Spanish kingdom of *Tierra Firme*: the other two were Panama and Veragua. The isthmus also is sometimes called by the same name. Darien, however, included no part of the isthmus, but formed the northern part of what is now the province of Choco, in the department of Cauca; having Panama on the W., and Cartagena on the E.

DARMSTADT. The capital of the grand-dutchy of Hesse, situated on the small river Darm, 30 miles N. W. of Heidelberg, and 14 miles S. of Frankfort on Maine.

DARTMOOR. An extensive moorland in Devonshire, 20 miles in length from S. to N., and varying from 5 to 15 miles in breadth. See **DEVONSHIRE**.

DAVID'S, ST. A city of South Wales, in the county of Pembroke, about two miles from the sea. In size, it is now reduced to a mere village. Yet, to this place, the metropolitan see of Wales was transferred from Caerleon. The cathedral is a fine old edifice.

DAVIS'S STRAIT. A narrow arm of the sea, dividing the western coast of Greenland from North America. It runs N. W. from Cape Farewell in lat. 60°, to Baffin's Bay in lat. 80°. It is named from its discoverer, Captain Davis, in 1585.

DAUPHINÉ (or DAUPHINY). A ci-devant province of France, comprising the present departments of Isere, Drôme, and Upper Alps, bordering on Savoy. The lower division is intersected by a mountainous range connected with the Alps, and extending along the valley of the Rhone. The principal rivers of Dauphiny, besides the Rhone, are, the Isère, which has its rise in Savoy, the Durance, and the Drôme. The chief towns are, Vienne, an archiepiscopal see, Grenoble, Valence, and Gap. The entire area is 6700 square miles. From this province, the heir apparent of the Crown of France derived his title of the Dauphin.

DEAD SEA (or LAKE ASPHALTITES). A salt lake in Judea, into which the Jordan discharges itself, together with some smaller streams. On the E. and W., it is enclosed between two ranges of mountains. According to the ancient authorities, it is 72 miles in length, and between 18 and 19 in breadth at the widest part; but, if modern observations may be depended upon, it has not at present half that extent. It rises and falls at different seasons of the year, according to the greater or smaller volume of water which the Jordan and the other streams bring down from the mountains; and its dimensions undergo a corresponding change; but it would seem never now to reach its ancient limit, a sandy wall which traverses the valley at its southern extremity, and prevents the waters from flowing, as they are supposed originally to have done, into the Red Sea. The water of the lake is transparent, but extremely bitter, saline, and pungent, being impregnated with the muriates of soda, magnesia, and lime, in the proportion of 24 to 100 grains of the water; a degree of density not to be found in any other natural water, and which renders it remarkably buoyant to the swimmer. Bitumen is continually thrown up to the surface of the sea, which floats and is driven ashore by the winds: the Arabs then gather it for medicinal use or sale. We learn from the Mosaic history, that the vale of Siddim, which is now occupied by the lake, was full of pits of bitumen. The surrounding plain

is strewed with large fragments of rock-salt, nitre, and fine sulphur, brought down by the rains from the hills, which are composed partly of salt and partly of a soft sandstone. The very materials are thus at hand, which were employed as the instrument of the miraculous destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah; and it would appear that the whole plain underwent a convulsion, the effect, perhaps, of a bituminous explosion, simultaneous with the shower of inflamed sulphur poured upon the cities, to which the lake owes its formation. In Scripture, it is called the Sea of the Plain, the Salt Sea, and the East Sea; by Josephus and the classic writers, the Asphaltic (or Bituminous) Lake; by the Arabs, it is still called *Bahr Louth* and *Bahr el Amout* (the sea of Lot or of the dead).

DECAPOLIS. In ancient geography, a district of the Holy Land, beyond Jordan, which was so named as comprising ten cities. Scythopolis, the capital, now Bethsan, is, however, on the western side of the river: the others were in Peræa. Among them were Gadara, Gerasa, Pella, and Philadelphia. It now forms part of the territory called the Belka.

DECCAN (i. e. the South). The name applied to that part of Hindostan lying between the Nerhudda and the Krishna. It includes the provinces of Orissa, the Northern Circars, Gondwarra, Berar, Beeder, Naundeer, Hyderabad, Kandeish, Anrunglehad, and Beja-poor; the whole of which were anciently comprised in Utcala and Maharashtra. To the S. of the Krishna, the country is distinguished by the names of the Peninsula and the South of India.

DEFILE. A narrow pass, through which a company of horse or foot can move only in file, by making a small front.

DEGREE. In geography, the 360th part of the great circles which measure the surface of the earth. A degree of latitude is an interval of 60 geographical miles N. or S. of the equator, measured on the meridian. A degree of longitude is the 360th part of the circumference of the globe, or 60 geographical miles, measured on the equator, and calculated from the place through which the first meridian is supposed to pass, E. or W. The subdivisions of a geographical degree are into minutes and seconds, distinguished as under:

	Degrees.	Minutes.	Seconds.	
London. Lat.	51°	31'	0"	N.

See **LONGITUDE** and **LATITUDE**.

DELAGOA BAY. A deep bay on the eastern coast of South Africa, about midway between Mozambique and the Cape, which receives three large rivers; the Mapoota river, flowing northward from the Mantatee country; English River, which is the common estuary of the Temhy, or Mahong, flowing from S. S. W., the Dundas from due W., and the Mattol from the N. W.; and the Manice or King George river, from the N. The bay, which is 60 miles in depth, is much frequented by the South-sea whalers, who find safe and commodious stations abounding with whales. The district lying at the head of the bay, between the mouths of the Mapoota and English River, has belonged to Great Britain since 1823. The bay has sometimes been called the Bay of Lorenzo Marques, from the Portuguese navigator who discovered it in 1545.

DELAWARE. One of the United States of North America, taking its name from the Delaware river, by which, and the magnificent bay

in which it loses itself, this state is separated from New Jersey. On the N., it is bounded by Pennsylvania, W. and S. by Maryland. Its superficial extent is 2100 square miles, with a population of about 77,000. It is the smallest state in the Union, except Rhode Island, to which it is inferior in populousness. The Delaware river rises at two principal heads in the state of New York, and, flowing southward, separates that state and New Jersey from Pennsylvania and the state to which it gives name. The bay and river are navigable 155 miles from the Atlantic, and a 74-gun ship may ascend to Philadelphia. This river formerly gave its name also to the aboriginal inhabitants of the tract of country which it waters; a branch of the Leniænape or Illinois nation.

DELFT. An ancient town of South Holland, between Rotterdam and Leyden, traversed by a canal which communicates with the Maese. It was formerly celebrated for its beer, and for the glazed earthenware called Delft-ware. This city distinguished itself in the patriotic struggle which separated the United Provinces from Spain. The Doelen inn was the scene of many of the councils held by the Dutch patriots; and hither the Prince of Orange had repaired for the ceremony of his inauguration, when he met his death from the hand of an assassin in July, 1584. The spot where he fell is still shewn; and one of the churches contains his tomb. Grotius was a native of Delft, and is buried there.

DELHI. A city and province of Hindostan Proper. The city of Delhi, long the capital of the Mogul or Hindostanee empire, is seated on a rocky range of hills bordering on the Jumna. The inhabited part is about seven miles in circuit, surrounded with an embattled wall; but the ruins of the seven successive cities that have risen upon this site, extend over a much larger area, equal, it is supposed, to London, Westminster, and Southwark. The population, which in the reign of Aurungzebe is said to have amounted to 2,000,000, is now supposed to be between 200,000 and 300,000. The provinces of Delhi, Agra, Oude, and Allahabad comprise the ancient kingdom of Canyacubja, occupying the Mesopotamia, or *doub*, of the Jumna and Ganges, and the territory N. E. of the latter and S. E. of the former river, as far as Lahore on the N., Rajpootana and Malwah, W. and S., and Bahar, E. See **HINDOSTAN** and **JUMNA**.

DELOS. An island of the Grecian Archipelago, the fabled birth-place of Apollo and Diana, and once famous for its commerce, wealth, and sanctity. It is now called *Sdili*, and is uninhabited.

DELPHI. In ancient geography, a city of Phocis, situated at the south-western extremity of Mount Parnassus, and famous for a temple and oracle of Apollo. The immense wealth of this establishment tempted successive plunderers, and the oracle was finally destroyed by Constantine the Great. A village bearing the name of *Kastri*, now occupies part of the romantic site of this celebrated city, amid obscure and mouldering ruins.

DELTA. The name given by the ancients to Lower Egypt, on account of its triangular form, resembling the Greek Δ. The same name is sometimes applied to other alluvial tracts enclosed between the branches of rivers discharging their waters by several mouths: *ex. gr.* the Delta of the Orinoco, of the Mississippi, of the Irrawaddy, &c.

DEMERARA. A river of Guyana, in South America, on the banks of which is a British settlement. The province of Demerara, which formerly belonged to the Dutch, extends nearly 100 miles along the coast between Berbice and Essequibo. Population, about 3000 whites, 6000 free coloured, and 70,000 slaves. Demerara and Essequibo are now included in the same government.

DENBIGH. A town of North Wales, which gives name to a shire bordering, northward, on the Irish Sea, and bounded, W. by Caernarvonshire, S. by Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire, and E. by Flintshire, Cheshire, and Shropshire. The town of Denbigh stands at the foot of a craggy hill, near the middle of the fertile vale of the Clwyd. The Conway separates this county from that of Caernarvon. The other principal rivers are the Dee and the Elwy. The only towns besides Denbigh are, Wrexham, Ruthen, Holt, and Llanrwst. Population, 83,167.

DENMARK. A kingdom of Europe, comprehending the peninsula which stretches northward from the right bank of the Elbe in lat. $53^{\circ} 30'$ to $57^{\circ} 30'$ N. (the ancient *Cimbrica Chersonesus*), together with the islands of the Baltic, Iceland, the Faroe Islands, and Greenland. It is remarkable that no part of the kingdom bears the name which is now applied to the whole collectively. Copenhagen, the capital, is situated on the eastern coast of the island of Zealand, which is separated from Sweden by the strait called the Sound. Continental or Peninsular Denmark forms a long, flat tract of country, interrupted by few hills or even rising ground, and watered by no rivers of magnitude, but abounding with lakes, and with a coast indented by numerous creeks and bays. It is divided into the provinces of North Jutland or Jutland Proper; South Jutland or Sleswick; and Holstein; to which is now annexed the small dutchy of Lauenberg, gained from Prussia in exchange for Swedish Pomerania. The latter country had been previously ceded to Denmark, by Sweden, in exchange for Norway, the ancient possession of the Danish crown, and which had constituted full one-third of the population and strength of the monarchy. The principal towns are, Aalborg and Kolding in Jutland; Flensborg and Tonningen in Sleswick; Altona and Kiel in Holstein; and Lauenberg, the capital of the dutchy of that name. The principal Danish islands in the Baltic are, Zealand, Funen, Langeland, Laaland, Falster, Moen, Alsen, Femeren, and Bornholm. These islands, the *Hemodes* of ancient geography, together with the continental possessions, form a territory of about 22,000 square miles, and contain a population of nearly 2,000,000. To these are to be added, Iceland, with a population of 50,000; the Faroe Islands and Greenland, containing between 11,000 and 12,000 inhabitants; and the Danish colonies in the East and West Indies and Africa, the population of which may amount to 100,000 more; forming a total population of about 2,160,000. The principal colonial possessions and settlements belonging to Denmark, are, the islands of Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. John in the West Indies; the Nicobar Islands; Tranquebar, on the Coromandel coast of the Indian peninsula; Serampore in Bengal; and Christiansborg and other small places on the coast of Guinea. The greater part of the state revenue is derived from the dues of the Sound. The whale-fishery employs a considerable portion of their seamen, and the Danish merchants enjoy a considerable carrying trade.

The established religion is Lutheran, and the polity, episcopal; the constitution, an hereditary monarchy. The Danish language is a dialect of the Scandinavian, the same as the Norwegian, and closely allied to the old Swedish and the Icelandic. The name of the kingdom has been derived by an old Danish chronicler from a prince named Dan, who flourished in the times of fable, the word *mark* signifying country. The word Dan or Dana, in Gaelic, has the meaning of bold; and thus, Denmark may possibly mean the land of the hold, an epithet not applicable to its ancient inhabitants. Or, as the word *mark* signifies a horse, in several Teutonic and Celtic dialects, the name may originally have denoted the country of horses, those of the peninsula being famous for their strength and beauty: great numbers are exported annually to Germany, France, Sweden, and Russia. The breed of cattle is also very good: that of sheep, though recently improved, is not so valuable. Agriculture is upon the whole in a more advanced state in Denmark, than in any of the neighbouring kingdoms of Germany.

DERBY. A town of England, seated on the Derwent, and giving its name to the shire of which it is the head town. The county of Derby, which is in the diocese of Litchfield and Coventry, and in the midland circuit, occupies nearly the centre of the island, at an equal distance from the eastern and western coasts. Its form is extremely irregular. Northward it is bounded by Yorkshire and part of Cheshire, E. by Nottinghamshire, S. by Leicestershire, and W. by Staffordshire and Cheshire. Its greatest length is 56 miles from S. S. E. to N. N. W.; and its breadth, 33 miles. The surface is extremely diversified. The southern and eastern parts are level and fertile, and the country gradually rises, till, near Wirksworth, it begins to assume the broken and picturesque appearance which characterizes the Peak district. A chain of hills entering the county at a low elevation on the S., spreads as it advances northward, till it at length fills up the whole of the N. W. angle; where they attain a considerable height, though without any eminences that can rank with the loftiest mountains even of England. This is the district of the Peak Hundred or the High Peak. The rock in this part is a very cavernous limestone, giving rise to several hot-springs. There are no fewer than 27 natural caverns in different parts of this formation, some of which are of great depth and extent, and present some remarkable curiosities. The most considerable are, the Peak Cavern, near Castleton; the Matlock Caverns; Bagshaw's Cavern, near Bradwell; Eldon Hole, to the N. of Peak-forest town; Golconda, near Hopton; and Poole's Hole, near Buxton. The principal rivers of Derbyshire are, the Derwent, which rises in the High Peak, and leaves the county near Wilne on the Leicestershire border, to join the Trent; the Dove, which rises a little S. of Buxton, and after flowing through the romantic dale to which it gives name, joins the Trent; the Trent itself, which enters the county from Staffordshire, and flows into Nottinghamshire; the Wye, which rises near Buxton, and joins the Derwent a few miles below Bakewell; the Errewash, which rises in the coal district near Alfreton, and falls into the Trent a few miles below its junction with the Derwent; and the Rother, which rises near Chesterfield, and, entering Yorkshire, joins the Don at Rotherham. The county also enjoys the benefit of an extensive inland navigation by means of canals. Population, 237,170.

DERWENT. There are four rivers in England of this name: 1. A river which rises in Borrowdale, Cumberland, and forms the Derwent Water; it afterwards receives the Cocker, and reaches the Irish Sea; 2. A river of Northumberland, which joins the Tyne above Newcastle; 3. A river of Yorkshire, which runs southward into the Ouse; and 4. A river of Derbyshire, which falls into the Trent eight miles E. S. E. of Derby.

DESERT. An uninhabited or uncultivated tract of country. Deserts are of various descriptions, and are distinguished by specific appellations in eastern countries. A naked, sandy desert is called a *Sahar* or *Zahra*. Of this kind is the great desert of Northern Africa, called the Sahara; as well as the Syrian or Arabian Desert. Other deserts are stony or rocky, like that of Arabia Petraea, and the *Harutsh* between Egypt and Fezzan. Others, again, are steppes, or pastoral deserts, called *Tanufah* by the Arabs, which support numerous herds; and others are covered with low shrubs and bushes, affording sustenance to wild animals, like those of South Africa. See **KARROO**, **PAMPAS**, **SAHARA**, and **STEPPE**.

DESSAU. A fortified town of Upper Saxony, the capital of the principality of Anhalt, seated on the Mulda, a branch of the Elbe. See **ANHALT**.

DEVONSHIRE. A county of England, the largest in extent except Yorkshire, and the fourth in population, being 73 miles from N. to S. and 65 miles at its greatest breadth, and containing nearly 500,000 inhabitants. On the N. and N. W., it borders on the Bristol Channel; on the S. and S. E., it is washed by the British Channel; westward, it is bounded by Cornwall and the Tamar; and on the E., it borders on the counties of Dorset and Somerset. The Tamar, which properly belongs to Cornwall, forms, at its mouth, the harbour of Hamoaze or Plymouth Sound, affording one of the finest ports in the world. The other principal rivers are, the Exe, the Torridge, the Teign, the Taw, the Oke, the Dart, the Plym, the Otter, and the Axe. The city of Exeter, seated in the vale of the Exe, about 10 miles from the sea, is the capital of the county, and of an ecclesiastical diocese. The other chief towns are, Plymouth and Devonport, Barnstaple, Tiverton, Tavistock, Dartmouth, Oakhampton, Ashburton, Honiton, Plympton, Totness, and Beeralston. A large proportion of the population are engaged in manufactures. The soil, elevation, and climate vary considerably. An elevated tract of granite formation runs across the county from E. N. E. to W. S. W., passing into a super-stratum of primitive schist on the western side, and of alluvial sandstone and chalk on the eastern. The most elevated part is Exmoor, where Dunkery Beacon rises 1890 feet above the sea. Dartmoor, a dreary and rugged waste about 20 miles in length, occupying a large portion of the western part of the county, is a high table-land from 1500 to 1800 feet above the sea, over which are scattered gigantic masses of granite, which look like the wrecks of mountains. The soil is for the most part peat; and tin and copper, as well as other metals in smaller quantities, abound in this granitic formation. The alluvial red lands near Exeter, and the dun-land formed by the decomposition of schistous rock, afford excellent pasture; and in the southern parts, the mildness of the climate and the fertility of the soil give birth to a luxuriant

vegetation: myrtles flourish in the open air, and some spots on the southern coast afford a winter retreat to invalids, of as mild and balmy a temperature as the south of France. The name of Devonshire is derived from the word *dyenaint*, deeps or hollows. It was incorporated by the Romans with Cornwall, under the general appellation of *Danmonium*. During the Heptarchy, it formed part of the kingdom of the West Saxons under the name of Devonscyre; but the western part, comprising Dartmoor and Exeter, were comprised (as they are still) in the earldom or dutchy of Cornwall. The Cornubian Britons were at length driven across the Tamar by Athelstan in 906; and Condor, the last duke of the Cornish race, was deposed by William the Conqueror.

DIAR-BEKIR (or **DIYAR-BEKIR**; i. e. the land of Bekir.) A pashalik of Asiatic Turkey, comprising the greater part of the ancient Assyria and Mesopotamia, or the region of the Tigris, from Mount Taurus, which divides it from Armenia on the N. W., to the territory of Bagdad or Irak Arabi, which adjoins it on the S.; on the E., it is bounded by Kourdistan, and W. by Syria. Amida, the capital, to which the name of the province is improperly given by the Arabs, is seated on a mass of basaltic rock on the west bank of the Tigris, and is about three miles in circuit. The Turks call it Black Amida (*Kara Amid*) on account of the black stone of which the lower stories of the houses are built. The population is about 50,000, of whom the majority are Osmanli Turks, and next to them the Armenians are most numerous. The city has an imposing appearance, although its walls are dilapidated, and it still ranks among the richest and most mercantile cities of the Ottoman empire, having extensive manufactories of Turkey leather, cotton cloths, iron, copper, silk, wool, and cotton. The lofty mountains of the *Moosh-dagh*, a branch of Taurus, over which lies the road to Erzeroom, are seen stretching from W. to E., at the distance of about 20 miles to the northward of the city; while on the N. E., a branch of the same range extends in a south-westerly direction nearly parallel with the course of the Tigris, but at some distance beyond its eastern bank. Westward, a range of basaltic hills of moderate elevation, called *Kara-dagh* (black mountain), is seen running N. E. and S. W., and bordering the plain leading towards Orfah in Mesopotamia. On the S. E. extends an undulating country, forming the lower part of a long range of limestone bills called *Jebel Mardin*, which separates the valley of the Tigris from the plain of Singar or Shinar. The principal places in the pashalik, besides the capital, are Mosul, Orfah, Mardin, Nisibin: which see.

DIEMEN'S LAND (or **VAN DIEMEN'S LAND**.) An island separated from the southern coast of Australia or New Holland by Bass's Strait. It lies between the parallels of $40^{\circ} 41'$ and $43^{\circ} 38' S.$, being about 170 miles in length and 154 in breadth. It received its present name from the Dutch navigator who first saw it in 1612, but mistook it for part of New Holland, and who had been sent out on a voyage of discovery by Anthony Van Diemen, the Dutch governor of Batavia. It was first ascertained to be an island by Mr. Bass, the companion of Captain Flinders, in 1798; and has since been colonized by free settlers and convicts both from England and from New South Wales. The surface is diversified by ranges of hills of moderate elevation,

forming irregular circles, for the most part wooded, and enclosing levels of good pasture-land. There are four principal ports formed by the chief rivers: Storm Bay, which receives the Derwent, on the southern coast; Port Dalrymple, at the mouth of the Tamar on the northern coast; and Ports Macquarie and Davey on the western coast. Twelve miles up the Derwent stands Hobart Town, the capital, picturesquely seated under the Table-mountain, so called from its general resemblance to the promontory of that name at the Cape of Good Hope: it is of still higher elevation, being nearly 4000 feet above the sea, and for seven or eight months in the year it is capped with snow. The climate of the island is said to be exceedingly fine, being equally agreeable and salubrious. The land is better adapted for cultivation, and generally more productive, than that of New South Wales, but the climate is less favourable for the breeding of sheep and for fruits. The botany and natural history bear a general resemblance to those of Australia. The island is under the jurisdiction of a lieutenant-governor and judge-advocate commissioned by the Crown. The colonial population, exclusive of the indigenous inhabitants, who are very few in number, amounted, in 1818, to 3494 persons; in 1820, to 6178; and is at present about 18,000.

DIET. (German.) An assembly of princes or estates, temporal or ecclesiastical. The Diet of the German empire, usually held at Ratisbon, consisted of the Emperor, the nine electors, the ecclesiastical and secular princes, and the representatives of the imperial cities. The ancient constitution of the Germanic empire was dissolved during the domination of Bonaparte, and was replaced by the Austrian empire and the Confederation of the Rhine. At the Congress of Vienna, however, the old constitution was partially revived; a new Diet being formed to watch over the interests of the Germanic Confederation, in which all the States have votes in proportion to their extent of territory and population. These States are distributed into four classes. The First Class comprises six monarchies, to each of which are assigned four votes in the Diet, viz. Austria, Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, Hanover, and Wirtemberg. The Second Class comprises the grand-duchy of Baden, the electorate of Hesse-Cassel, the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, the Danish duchies of Holstein and Lauenberg, and the grand-duchy of Luxemburg, each of which has three votes. The Third Class comprises the duchy of Brunswick, the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and the duchy of Nassau, each having two votes. The Fourth Class consists of twenty-five states and free cities, each having a single vote; viz. grand-duchy of Saxe Weimar; duchy of Saxe Gotha; duchy of Saxe Cohurg; duchy of Saxe Meiningen; duchy of Saxe Heilburghausen; grand-duchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz; duchy of Oldenburg; duchy of Anhalt Dessau; duchy of Anhalt Bernburg; duchy of Anhalt Kothen; principality of Schwartzburg Sonderhausen; Schwartzburg Rudolstadt; Hohenzollern-Hechingen; Lichtenstein; Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; county of Waldeck; Reuss, elder branch; Reuss, younger branch; Hesse Homburg; Schaumburg Lippe; Lippe-Detmold; city of Lubeck; city of Frankfort; city of Bremen; city of Hamburg.—Total, 69 votes. On ordinary occasions, however, the smaller States vote conjointly, and the members of the Congress are reduced

to seventeen by the following arrangement: 1. Austria; 2. Prussia; 3. Bavaria; 4. Saxony; 5. Hanover; 6. Wirtemberg; 7. Baden; 8. Hesse Cassel; 9. Hesse Darmstadt; 10. Denmark for Holstein, &c.; 11. Holland for Luxemborg; 12. The dncal houses of Saxony, Saxe Weimar, Saxe Gotha, &c.; 13. Brunswick and Nassau; 14. Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Strelitz; 15. Oldenburg, Anhalt, and Schwartzburg; 16. Hohenzollern, Lichtenstein, Reuss, Schaumburg Lippe, Lippe, and Waldeck; 17. The free cities of Lubeck, Frankfort, Bremen, and Hamburg. The total population of these various States, within the limits of the Confederacy, according to the official returns of 1818, amounted to 30,091,489: of which Austria comprehended 9,482,227; Prussia, 7,923,439; Bavaria, 3,560,000; Saxony, Hanover, and Wirtemberg, each between 1,200,000 and 1,400,000; Baden, 1,000,000; the two Hesses, 1,150,000; and all the others from less than half a million to 5,546, the population of Lichtenstein, the smallest State. A recent census makes the present population of the 39 Germanic states, 36,281,578.

DIKE. From the Flemish *dyk*, answering to the Greek *ταχος*. A wall or mound, of stone, earth, timber, or fascines, raised to oppose the inundations of the sea or of any waters. The dikes of Holland are of great extent, generally 30 feet above the level of the adjacent land, and between 20 and 30 feet broad at the top. The imposts necessary to keep them in repair, are very heavy; and in spite of every precaution, the sea sometimes breaks through its bounds, and deluges large tracts.

DINDIGUL. A fortified town of the south of India, the capital of a small district of the same name in the Southern Carnatic; having Coimbatoor on the N.; the Polygar territory and Madura, E.; Madura and Travancore, S.; and Travancore, Cochin, and Malabar on the W. It was ceded by the Mysore Sultan to the British in 1792, and forms with Madura one of the collectorships of the Madras Presidency.

DINGLE. A hollow between hills: a dale.

DIU (or Div.) In Arabic, an island. This name is given to an island at the southern extremity of the Gujerat peninsula. The word occurs also in composition, in the name of the Maldives, i. e. thousand isles; the Laccadives, i. e. hundred thousand isles; and in other geographical names.

DNIEPER. A river of European Russia, which, rising in the government of Smolensko, has a southward course of 800 miles, and falls into the Black Sea between Cherson and Oczakov. Its principal tributaries are, the Beresina, the Priepitz, the Ros, and the Bog. It was known to the ancient geographers under the name of the *Borysthenes*.

DNIESTER. A river of Europe, which has its source in the Carpathian range, in Austrian Galicia, and flowing S. E., divides Podolia from Moldavia, and Bessarabia from the Russian government of Nikolaef; falling into the Black Sea between the mouths of the Dnieper and the Danube. It is the *Tyras* of ancient geography.

DOAB. (Two-waters.) The name given to several tracts in India included between two rivers, and answering to the synonymous terms, Mesopotamia, Interamnes, Jezeirah, &c. The two principal

doabs are, that of the Sutlej and Jumna in Northern India, and that of the Jumna and Ganges in Gangetic India. The term is usually understood, in India, of the southern portion of the latter tract, comprised in the province of Agra.

DOCE, RIO. (Sweet River.) A river of Brazil, formed by the confluence of the Rio Piranga and the Ribeiro do Cermo, flowing from Minas Geraes: after separating the provinces of Espiritu Santo and Porto Seguro, it reaches the Atlantic in lat. $19^{\circ} 33'$ S. The lower part of its course is through almost impervious forests, abounding with wild animals, and frequented only by the aboriginal tribes of barbarians, with the exception of a few military stations. Another Brazilian river of this name falls into the ocean in lat. $8^{\circ} 10'$ South.

DOMINGO, ST. See HAYTI.

DOMINICA. The most southerly of the Leeward West India Islands, lying between Guadaloupe and Martinico, but belonging to Great Britain. It is 29 miles long by about 16 in breadth, and contains about 800 whites, 3600 free coloured, and 15,400 slaves.

DON. A river of Russia, which has its rise in a small lake near Tula, and flowing southward through Woronetz, winds through the marshes of the Cossack country, which it annually inundates, and after a course of nearly 700 miles, falls, by several mouths, into the Sea of Azof. It is the *Tanaïs* of ancient geography, and has been regarded by many geographers as forming, in the lower part of its course, the boundary between Europe and Asia. The word *Don* occurs as the name of rivers in several languages. There is a river of this name in Scotland; another gives name to Doncaster in Yorkshire. The words Danube, Duna, and Tanaïs, probably, exhibit the same root in other forms.

DONEGAL. A county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster; bordering northward and westward on the Atlantic; adjoining Tyrone, Londonderry, and Fermanagh on the E., and Fermanagh and Leitrim on the S. The coast is indented with numerous inlets and harbours, and is bordered with many islands, of which seventeen are inhabited. The surface is both boggy and mountainous, and though the county abounds with natural curiosities and mineral treasures, it is one of the least known or improved, the roads being mostly unfit for carriages. Lifford, the county town, on the river Finn, is a mere village. The town of Donegal, on a bay of the same name, is in utter decay. The largest town is Ballyshannon, near the mouth of the Erne. Raphoe is an episcopal see. The greater part of the population are Roman Catholics, and the peasantry on the coast are entirely ignorant of the English tongue.

DONGOLA. A city and province of Nubia, or the ancient Ethiopia. Old Dongola, now a miserable heap of ruins on the eastern bank of the Nile, was once the capital of a powerful Christian kingdom. New Dongola, or Maragga, a very neat mud town finely situated on the western bank, has been made the seat of a petty state established by Mamlook refugees. The territory of Dongola consists of extensive plains, bordering the Nile on both sides, for a distance of five days to the S. of the cataract of Tumbos or *Djebel Arambo*: on the N., it is bounded by the district of Mahass; on the S., a rocky tract divides it from the country of the Shegya Arabs.

DORCHESTER. See **DORSETSHIRE.**

DORDOGNE. A river of France, rising in the department of the Puy de Dôme, and separating the department to which it gives name from the Corrèze. Fifteen miles below Bourdeaux, it joins the Garonne, and their united waters assume the name of the Gironde.

DORIA. The name of several streams in Piedmont. See **ADOUR** and **DOURO.**

DORIS. In ancient geography, a state of Continental Greece, lying between Thessaly, Ætolia, and Phocis. The territory so called is one of the smallest provinces of Greece; but the ancient Dorians were a powerful race who founded many colonies in different parts.

DORSETSHIRE. A county of England, bordering on the southern coast, between Devonshire on the W. and Hampshire on the E., and bounded northward by Wiltshire and Somersetshire. It takes its name from the *Durotriges*, its ancient British inhabitants. It is about 50 miles in length and 36 in breadth. Nearly half of the surface is occupied with pasture, common, and down. There is little wood, and no part of it is very elevated. Almost all the rivers descend from a vast tract of downs which divides it from Somersetshire, having a southerly course. The most considerable of these is the Frome, which flows by Dorchester, the county-town, and thence bending eastward to Wareham, forms the fine expanse of water called Poole Harbour, bounded on the S. W. by the island of Purbeck. The next river in size is the Stour, which is formed by six streams rising near Stourton in Wiltshire, and after a picturesque course, reaches the British Channel at Christchurch in Hampshire. Dorsetshire is in the diocese of Bristol, and the western circuit. The principal places besides those above mentioned, (Dorchester, Wareham, and Poole,) are, Sherborne, Weymouth, Bridport, Shaftesbury, Lyme, Blandford, and Corfe Castle. Population, 151,252.

DORT. Properly Dordrecht. A city of South Holland, in the department of Delft, situated on a small island formed by the Rhine, the Maese, and canals. In former times it was the residence of the Counts of Holland, and subsequently held the first rank in the assembly of the States-General. It is also famed for the national synod held there in 1618-19. Although its exclusive privileges have been abolished, its trade is still considerable, especially as the chief *entrepôt* of the Rhenish wines and timber.

DOUAY. A city of the ci-devant French Flanders, situated on the river Scarpe, and celebrated as a seat of education, especially for the Roman Catholics of England and Ireland. Its university was founded with this view by Philip II. of Spain in 1569.

DOUBS. See **FRANCHE-COMTÉ.**

DOVER. A maritime town of England, in the county of Kent, immediately opposite to Calais, with which it has a constant communication. See **CINQUE PORTS.** The straits to which it gives name, are only 21 miles across at the narrowest part: from the pier at Dover to that of Calais, 24 miles. The mean depth of the channel is only about 25 fathoms, while both E. and W. of the straits there is a gradual increase of depth till soundings are lost. It has been supposed that an isthmus once joined the island of Britain to the continent at this point.

DOURO. A river of Spain, which rises on the borders of Aragon, and flowing westward, collects the waters of Biscay and Leon on the N., and those of Castile on the S.; it afterwards separates the Spanish territory from the Portuguese province of *Tras os Montes*, and, in the lower part of its course, forms the boundary between the Portuguese provinces of *Beira* and the *Entre Minho e Douro*. It finally discharges itself into the Atlantic a little below Oporto. In the name of this river, we have the same word as occurs under the varied forms of *Doria*, *Adour*, *Dour*, *Dor*, and *Dur*; i. e. water.

DOWN. From the Saxon and Celtic *dun*, a hill. Thus, the *Sussex downs* are a range of hills affording fine pasture for sheep. The same word, answering to the French *dunes*, is used as denoting a roadstead made by a bank or elevation of sand which the sea gathers and forms along its shores, and which serves it as a barrier. The name is particularly applied to a road for ships along the eastern coast of Kent, from Dover to the North Foreland, which affords excellent anchorage, and is defended by the castles of Dover, Deal, and Sandwich.

DOWN. A county of Ireland in the province of Ulster, projecting eastward into the Irish Sea, being separated on the N. W. from Antrim by the Belfast lough, and bordering westward on Armagh. The coast is broken by very deep loughs and inlets, and the country is watered by numerous small lakes and the rivers Bann, Lagan, and Newry. The surface is very irregular, in part mountainous; and *Slieve Donard*, a granitic hill, rises 2800 feet above the sea. The chief towns are Down, or Downpatrick, the assize town and an episcopal see; Dromore, the seat of a distinct bishopric; Newry, Bangor, Donaghadee, and Hillsborough.

DRAVE. A river of Germany, which rises in the Tyrol, runs S. E. through Styria, and separating Hungary from Slavonia, falls into the Danube below Esseck.

DRESDEN. The capital of Saxony, seated on both sides of the Elbe, at the influx of the *Weisseritz*. It is one of the handsomest and best built cities of Europe, and contains a population of 70,000 inhabitants.

DROME. A river of France, which rises near the entrance of the *Val de Drome*, on the borders of the department of Upper Alps, and rapidly traversing the department of its own name from E. to W., falls into the Rhone between Montelimart and Valence. The department of Drome comprehends the south-west part of Lower Dauphiny.

DROMORE. An ancient city of Ireland, in the county of Down, and the see of a bishop.

DRONTHEIM. A city and province of Norway. The province of this name is the most northern of the four grand balliages or dioceses into which the kingdom is divided, and extends along the western coast between Bergen, Aggerhuus, the Swedish frontier, and Norrland. The city, which was formerly the capital of Norway, and the residence of its kings, is situated on an arm of the North Sea, with which it is almost surrounded, and at the point of union of four great valleys. Its harbour is safe, but the entrance is obstructed by rocks.

DRUSES. A nation inhabiting the range of Lebanon in Syria, S. of the *Nahr el Kelb* or Lycus, in the pashalik of Acre, and the district of

Haouran or Auranitis. They are probably of Arabian ancestry, their dialect being pure Arabic; and those of the Haouran are evidently descendants of refugees from the Arabian peninsula, retaining a veneration for places in Yemen of the same name as several of their towns. The derivation of their name has employed much learned conjecture; but the most probable explanation is, that Mohammed Ben Ismael, the founder of their sect, bore the surname of El Durzi, and that, like the Motou-Ali, and the Wahhabees, they call themselves after their leader. The rise of their religion, which appears to have originated in Egypt, dates no further back than the beginning of the eleventh century. But the nation is much more ancient; and there is strong reason to believe that the mongrel Islamism, or Mohammedan heresy which they have adopted, and their adoration of the Imaum Hakem, have been grafted on a purer faith. That the Druse religion is, in its original form, a corruption of Christianity, rather than of Mohammedism, is rendered probable by their not practising circumcision. All the Druses are not, indeed, of the Druse religion; and the creed of the *akhs* or initiated, the sacred order, is an esoteric creed, differing from that of the *djahals* or ignorant, among whom are said to prevail idolatrous practices, a belief in transmigration, (in which respect they either resemble or have been confounded with the Ansarians,) and notions allied to the Hindoo superstition. It is far from unlikely, that the Druses are, in fact, a branch of the same race as the Ansarians; and that the Syrian mountains have afforded a refuge to successive colonies from the Arabian peninsula, at very distant periods. The Druses are now supposed to number not more than 20,000 men. They are very gross in their manners and morals, fond of raw meat; disregarding the ties of kindred, but strict observers of the law of hospitality which forbids the betraying of a guest, and inexorable exacters of the law of retaliation in case of murder. Their costume is singular, consisting of a turban of peculiar shape, a coarse woollen cloak of black with white stripes, over a vest and drawers of the same stuff, and tied with a sash. The women dress in a coarse blue jacket and petticoat, without stockings, their hair hanging down in long plaits; and on their heads they wear a conical horn or tube of tin or silver, about twelve inches long, over which is thrown a veil or cloak of white linen, falling down so as to envelop the whole figure.

DUBLIN. The metropolis of Ireland, seated near the mouth of the Liffey, which falls into Dublin Bay, opposite to Holyhead in North Wales. It is an archiepiscopal city, and gives its name to the county of the province of Leinster in which it is situated, extending along the Irish Sea, between Meath on the N. and Wicklow on the S., and bounded westward by Meath and Kildare. The city is about 10 miles in circumference, and contains a population of nearly 200,000 souls. Few cities can now boast of a greater display of architectural magnificence in proportion to its size; and its bay presents some very picturesque and beautiful scenery. The chief magistrate of the city has enjoyed since the year 1665, the title of Lord Mayor.

DUKEDOM. See **DUTCHY.**

DUMBARTON (or DUNBARTON.) A town and county of Scotland. The former is situated near the confluence of the Leven and the Clyde, and has a good harbour, commanded by an ancient fortress

once deemed impregnable, and accounted the key to the West Highlands. The county, anciently called Lennox, is bounded by the Clyde and part of Renfrewshire on the S.; on the W. by an arm of the sea and Argyleshire; N. by Perthshire, and E. by the counties of Lanark and Stirling. More than half the surface is occupied with muirs, lakes, and mountains. The principal lake is Loch Lomond, which, in extent and beauty of scenery, is unrivalled in Britain. Population, 33,211.

DUMFRIES. A town and county of Scotland. The town is seated on an eminence above the river Nith, nine miles from its mouth in the Solway Frith. The county is watered by the Nith, the Annan, and the Esk, all flowing southward into the Frith, by which, and by the English border, it is bounded in that direction. Lanarkshire bounds it on the N.; Peebles, Selkirk, and Roxburgh, E.; and Kirkcudbright and Ayrshire, W. It is 60 miles in length from N. W. to S. E. and 32 in breadth. A large portion is barren and mountainous. Population, 73,770.

DUN. In the Celtic and Teutonic dialects, a hill or height. Hence the termination *dunum* in many Roman names of towns in Gaul and Britain, and the British terminations *don* and *ton*. Hence also the prefix *dun*, as in Dunbar, Dundee, Duncairn, Dungannon, &c. Hence the words *duna*, *dunes*, or *downs*, applied to hilly pasturage. It has been supposed to answer to the Greek *ἄνω* and the Aramean *teen*, a heap, or beach. But its use in Gaelic, &c. answers to the Gothic *borg* or *burg*, as implying a fortified height, and hence a fortress or citadel. The prefix *Dum*, in Dumfries and some other names, is said to be corrupted from *drum*, *druim*, or *drom*, which signifies a ridge or back. Hence, perhaps, Drome and Dromore.

DUNA. A river of Russia, issuing from a lake of the same name, and falling into the Gulf of Riga.

DUNKIRK. (The church on the hill or down.) A sea-port of France, in the department of the North, formerly French Flanders; the only harbour of France in the North Sea, and a free port. It formerly belonged to Spain. England obtained possession of it in 1658, and Charles II. sold it to France four years afterwards. Its important position has rendered it the object of continual jealousy, dispute, and negotiation between the two countries.

DURANCE. A river of France, formed by two streams flowing from Savoy, which unite near Briançon, and fall into the Rhone between Avignon and Tarascon.

DURANGO (or **NEW BISCAY**.) An intendancy or province of Mexico, which, together with Sonora and New Mexico, formed, under the colonial government, the captaincy of the Interior Provinces of the West. New Biscay, extending from lat. 23° 55' to 29° 5' N., and from long. 104° 40' to 110° 0' W., is bounded on the W. by Sonora, on the S. by the intendancies of Guadalajara, Zacatecas, and San Luis Potosi; while towards the N. and E., it borders, for upwards of 200 leagues, on an uncultivated country, inhabited by warlike and independent Indians. It comprehends the northern extremity of the great table-land of Anahuac. Its length from N. to S. is 232 leagues, with a very unequal breadth. Its extent of surface is equal to that of Great Britain and Ireland, while its population, in 1803, was under 160,000, of whom not a seventh were Europeans. Durango, or Guadiana, the capital, is

situated in the northern part of the province, 6,800 feet above the sea, 170 leagues in a straight line from the city of Mexico. The cold is sometimes extreme in winter, with frequent falls of snow; but the surrounding country is fertile in corn and fruits, and affords good pasturage.

DURHAM. A county palatinate of England, formerly included in the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Northumbria, and taking its name from its capital. The diocese of Durham extends over the county of Northumberland. Durham county is bounded on the N. by the Tyne and the Derwent, which separate it from Northumberland. The Tees divides it from Yorkshire on the S. On the E., it is bounded by the German Sea; and W. by Cumberland and Westmoreland. Two portions, Islandshire and Norhamshire, are detached. The general aspect of the surface is mountainous. Crossfell, the highest part, is nearly 3400 feet above the sea. Iron, lead, and other ores are found in various parts. In 1809, no fewer than 86 lead mines were being worked. Coal is, however, the most important mineral production, occupying an area of 22 miles in length and 11 in breadth; and the collieries, about 70 in number, employ in various ways between 20,000 and 30,000 persons. In the western part of the county, the summits and sides of the hills are moorland wastes. The Tyne and the Tees both have their rise in the Durham moors, as well as the Wear, which intersects the county, flows by the city of Durham, nearly surrounding it, and reaches the sea at the port of Sunderland. The city of Durham, the name of which is said to be corrupted from Dunholm (island-fort), is finely situated, the cathedral and ancient castle crowning an eminence 80 feet above the Wear, and enclosed with the remains of the old city walls. Besides the city, Durham contains nine market-towns, viz. Stockton, Sunderland, Barnard Castle, Darlington, Hartlepool, Bishops-Auckland, Walsingham, Sedgefield, and South Shields. All jurisdiction, ecclesiastical and temporal, annexed to the county palatinate, is vested in the bishop, who is the head of the whole administration of justice, with a distinct court of chancery. Population, 253,827.

DUTCH. From *Deutsch*, i. e. Teutonic. The name improperly given to the inhabitants and dialect of Holland and the other provinces of the Netherlands formerly included in the United Republic. The ancient name of the country is Batavia, whence that of the short-lived Batavian Republic established by Napoleon. The Dutch and Flemish languages are both dialects of the Teutonic; but the word *Deutsch*, as used on the Continent, answers to German.

DUTCHY, (from the French *duché*,) or **DUKEDOM.** A principality under a sovereign prince or imperial viceroy. Such was its original definition, the first dukes being commanders of armies, or governors of provinces, like the Turkish beylerbeys. Titular dukedoms are now connected with smaller districts or towns; but in geography, a dutchy is a primary or larger division, a county or shire, a subdivision of territory.

DWINA. A river of Russia, formed by the union of the Joug and the Soukhona with another head-stream in the government of Vologda; from which junction it has a north-westerly course, and falls, by two arms, into the White Sea, to the W. of Archangel.

DYKE. See **DIKE.**

E

EAGRE. (Germ. *Eger*.) See **BORE**.

EASTER ISLAND. An island in the South Sea, about 10 or 12 leagues in circumference, lying under the parallel of $9^{\circ} 27' S.$, in long. $109^{\circ} 29' W.$ It is extremely barren, and bears evident marks not only of volcanic formation, but of having been not very long ago desolated by an eruption. Nine-tenths of the island are waste from want of water: the remaining part is very fertile. There are no wild animals except rats, and the inhabitants are supposed to be under 1000.

EBRO. The ancient *Iberus*. A river of Spain, which has its source on the borders of Asturia, and flowing in a south-easterly direction through Old Castile, Aragon, and Catalonia, falls into the Mediterranean 20 miles below Tortosa. Its course is rapid and obstructed by shoals, and there is a bar at the entrance, so that it is of little use in navigation, except as supplying the great canals of Aragon. From this river, Spain received its ancient name of Iberia.

ECBATANA. In ancient geography, a city of Media, and at one time the capital of the empire. It was situated at the foot of Mount Orontes, and is represented by the modern town of Hamadan: which see.

ECLIPTIC. One of the great circles of the sphere, supposed to be drawn through the middle of the zodiac, making an angle with the equator of about $23^{\circ} 30'$, which is the sun's greatest declination.

ECUADOR, STATE OF. See **COLOMBIA** and **QUITO**.

EDEN. The name of several British rivers. 1. A river which rises in Westmoreland, and falls into the Solway Frith. 2. A river which rises on the borders of Perthshire, and flows eastward into the Bay of St. Andrews. 3. A river which rises in Lammermuir, joins the Teviot at Kelso, and falls into the Tweed at Coldstream. Also, the name of a village on Mount Lebanon near the Cedars, on the route from Tripoli to Balbec. But it appears to have been anciently a common appellative in Syria. See Isa. xxxvii. 12. Ezek. xxvii. 23. Amos i. 5. The garden of Eden was so named from a Hebrew word signifying pleasure or loveliness. Its geographical position has employed much curious speculation and learned controversy, but without any approach to a satisfactory solution.

EDINBURGH. The metropolis of Scotland, situated in the county of Edinburgh, or Mid Lothian, about a mile and a half from the Frith of Forth. The city was originally confined to the central ridge of three eminences, the valley on the northern side being at that time occupied with a lake; and the hill terminated on the west in a lofty and almost inaccessible rock, crowned with a citadel or fortress, supposed to have given name to the city. At the eastern extremity is Holyrood House, formerly an abbey, founded by David I. in 1128. The castle is supposed to have been founded by a Pictish king as early as A. A. C. 330. Its most ancient name is said to have been, *Castell Mynydd Agned*, The Fortress of the Hill of Agnes. It is afterwards called Edwinesbergh; and the most probable account ascribes it to Edwin, a Saxon prince of Northumberland, who overran a great part of the territories of the Picts about A. D. 617; Edin-burgh or

Dun-Edin, signifying the fort of Edwin. No mention occurs of the city, however, in written history, prior to 834; the first parliament that assembled there was that of 1215; about 1437, it became the royal residence, and since 1456, has been esteemed the metropolis. The modern city comprises the Old Town, consisting of the High Street leading from Holyrood House to the Castle, and a parallel street called the Canongate, in the valley on the S.; the New Town, on the high ground to the N., which gently declines towards the Frith; and a southern suburb in the opposite direction. It is surrounded on every side, except to the N., by lofty hills, forming a magnificent amphitheatre. Arthur's Seat, Salisbury Crags, a range of naked and almost perpendicular rocks, and the Calton Hill rise on the E.; the hills of Braid and the extensive ridge of the Pentland Hills on the S.; and the Corstorphine rears its summit on the W. An almost continued suburb now connects the city with the port of Leith. The chief modern improvements in Edinburgh date from 1753, at which time the city occupied nearly the same space that it had done for centuries; and since 1793, it has doubled its size and number of inhabitants. The present population, including the suburbs and Leith, is upwards of 140,000 souls. Edinburgh owes its importance at present chiefly to its courts of justice, the jurisdiction of which extends all over Scotland, and to its university and medical schools, which render it the centre of polite society as well as the focus of science and literature. Law is the leading profession; the manufactures are inconsiderable, and the merchants reside chiefly at Leith. Edinburgh has, however, numerous banks and other commercial, as well as municipal, literary, and benevolent institutions. Its university dates from 1581; its medical school from 1685.

EDOM. See **IDUMEA**.

EGEAN SEA. The name given by the ancients to that part of the Mediterranean between Greece and Asia Minor, called also the Archipelago.

EGER. The name of a river of Bohemia, which falls into the Elbe; and of another in Suabia. This is the same word that is otherwise written *eagre*, implying an impetuous flood-tide or bore. See **BORE**.

EGYPT. A country of Africa, occupying the *delta*, or triangular plain, and valley of the Nile, as high as the cataracts of Syene (or Assouan), in lat. $24^{\circ} 6'$; bounded N. by the Mediterranean; E. by the Isthmus of Suez and the Red Sea; W. by the Libyan desert and the territory of Derna; and S. by Nubia. Its extent is about 600 miles in length. From Assouan to Cairo, a distance of 500 miles, the average width of the valley is about eight miles, hemmed in by two parallel ridges. From Syene to Esneh in lat. $25^{\circ} 19' 39''$ N., the steep, abrupt sandstone cliffs which rise on either side, present a continued line of ancient quarries. Below the expansion of the valley which forms the plain of Thebes, the sandstone formation gives way to free-stone, and the banks of the river, diverging in various directions, are formed into numerous bays and creeks. At Siout, where the *Said* or Upper Division of Egypt terminates, and the *Wustani* or Middle Region begins, the Libyan chain bends towards the west, and the canal of the *Bahr Yusuf* is drawn from the Nile, securing the irrigation

of a portion of land that would otherwise have been long swallowed up by the encroachments of the desert. But in lat. $29^{\circ} 9'$, the Libyan chain again closes in towards the N. E.; and, after affording an opening into the vale of Fayoom, the hills approach the river with a steeper declivity and a nearly level summit, affording the platform that has been chosen for the site of the pyramids. These hills, shelving off towards the N. W., terminate in the cliffs and promontories of the coast of Marmarica and Cyrene. The eastern chain, which is more lofty and rugged, with more numerous breaks and ravines, is connected by several inferior ranges with the mountains of Arabia Petrea. Near Cairo, the mountains diverge on both sides, the Libyan chain running off towards the Mediterranean, and the Arabian chain due east to Suez, leaving in front a vast alluvial plain composed of sands covered with the mud of the Nile. The river now divides into two branches, the one flowing to Rosetta, the other to Damietta, enclosing between them the present Delta. The ancient Delta was much more extensive; but the Pelusiatic branch, the extreme eastern, is choked up with sand, or converted into marshy pools; while the Canopic branch, the most western, is partly lost in Lake Etoko, partly confounded with the canal of Alexandria. The whole area of arable soil has been estimated at 11,000 square miles, or, according to another authority, including all the lateral valleys, 16,000 square miles, or about 10,000,000 of acres, equal to nearly half the surface of Ireland. The provincial subdivisions are as follows:

The Said or Upper Egypt.	{ 1. Province of Esneh or Cusiye, including the Thebaid, and extending from Assouan to Dendera. 2. Province of Ikhmim, or Jirjeh. 3. Province of Siout, or Osyut.
The Wustani or Middle Egypt.	{ 4. Province of Oshmunein, or Menyet. 5. Province of Behnesa, or Beni Suweif. 6. Province of Fayoom, or Fayumiye. 7. Province of Atfih, or Atfihiyeh. 8. Province of Jizeh (Memphis).
Lower Egypt	{ 9. Province of Keliobeh, or Kelyubiheh, or Ti-Arabia. 10. Province of Sharkiyeh (i. e. eastern). 11. Province of Gharbiyeh (i. e. western). 12. Province of Mansora, or Mansuriyeh; called also Dacahliyeh. 13. Province of Menoof, or Menufiyeh. 14. Province of Rashid (Rosetta). 15. Province of Bahhireh, or Iskanderiyeh.

The population of Egypt has been estimated at 2,500,000 (about 150 to every square mile), a denser population than that of many parts of Europe, though far less dense than that of Ireland. Ancient Egypt was, however, very far more populous. The present inhabitants of Egypt consist of, 1. The Copts or Græco-Egyptians, the feeble remnant of a once numerous Christian population. 2. The Fellahs (cultivators), who form the bulk of the nation, and who may be described as Egyptian Arabs: they are rigid Moslem. 3. Bedouin or nomadic Arabs. 4. Arabian Greeks, descended from the ancient Greek colo-

nists, but speaking only an impure Arabic. 5. Jews. 6. Turks and Albanians. 7. Syrian Greeks and Maronites. 8. Armenians. 9. Franks. 10. Mamlooka. 11. Moggrebins or Western Arabs. 12. Nubians, Ethiopians, and other Africans. Egypt is nominally a viceroyalty of the Ottoman empire; but the present Pasha, Mohammed Ali, though he acknowledges by a tribute the supremacy of the Porte, is in other respects an independent sovereign; and his dominion extends over Egypt, Nubia, and the countries of the Upper Nile as far as Sennaar, Dar Foor, and Kordofan, to which have been recently annexed, Syria, part of Asia Minor, and Crete. See ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, COPT, NILE, PYRAMID, THEBES.

EKRON. One of the five satrapies of the Philistines, situated near the coast of the Mediterranean, between Ashdod and Jamnia. The ruined village called Tookrair, on the top of a hill, on the route from Askelon to Ashdod, is supposed to mark its site.

ELAM. In ancient geography, a country bordering on the Euphrates, comprising the mountainous regions of Persian Kourdistan (still called Ard Elan) and Louristan, and Khoozistan or Susiana. Shushan or Susa, one of the capitals of Persia, was in the province of Elam, which may be considered as the cradle of the Persian empire, as distinct from that of Media.

ELBA. A small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Tuscany; celebrated for its iron mines, referred to by Virgil, and in modern history as the temporary sovereignty and residence of Napoleon on his first abdication.

ELBE. A river of Germany, which rises in the mountains of the Riesengebirge between Silesia and Bohemia, and flowing through the latter country, receives the Eger; after which it becomes navigable, and, entering Saxony, flows by Dresden, Meissen, Torgau, and Wittenberg. It next receives the Muldau and the Saale, and continuing its northward course, traverses Magdeburg, divides the dutchy of Lunenburg from that of Mecklenburg, and Bremen from Holstein, and at length falls into the German Ocean about 70 miles below Hamburg. It is the *Albis* of ancient geography. There are some smaller streams of the same name.

ELECTORATE. The dignity or territory of an elector, the title given to the hereditary princes of the Germanic empire, in whom was vested the right of electing the emperor. In consequence of the dissolution of the German empire, the title is now extinct. The number of electors, at the time of the dissolution, was ten; viz. the Elector of Ratishon, arch-chancellor; the Elector of Brandenburg (King of Prussia); the Elector of Hanover (King of Great Britain); the Elector of Saltzburg; the Elector of Wirtemberg (now King); the Elector of Baden (now Grand-Duke); the Elector of Hesse Cassel; the Elector of Bavaria (now King); the Elector of Saxony (now King); and the Elector of Bohemia (Emperor of Austria). See DIET.

ELGIN. See MORAY.

ELIS (or ELEIA). One of the six ancient divisions of the Peloponnesus, occupying the north-western coast, and taking its name from its capital. It was formerly the most populous and wealthy part of the peninsula. Elis was so called, probably, from being built in the marshy plain stretching from the Peneus to the Alpheus, as Pisa, or

the Olympic plain, was so called from its marshy meadows. This was also included in Elis, which comprised three valleys, the Peneian, the Pisatian, and the Triphylian. Under the Venetians, Elis was comprised in the dutchy of Chiarenza or Clarenza.

ELY. A city of England, situated on the Ouse, in a marshy district of Cambridgeshire, called the Isle of Ely, about seven miles in length and four in breadth, which is subject to a peculiar jurisdiction vested in the bishop. The only interest of the place is derived from its Anglo-Norman cathedral; the population is inconsiderable; and it is the only city of England not represented in parliament; and it is the only city of England not represented in parliament; and it is the only city of England not represented in parliament; and it is the only city of England not represented in parliament. It derived its name, according to Bede, from the abundance of eels produced in the neighbouring fens; but there is a place of the same name in Scotland, and the word is probably related to the Gaelic *eilean*, an island. Ελος, in Greek, signifies a marsh.

EMBS (or Ems). A river of Westphalia, which flows through East Friesland, and falls into the North Sea below Embden in Hanover. There is a river of Hesse, and a river of Holland, of the same name.

EMPIRE. The countries included in the dominion of an emperor; or any large extent of territory, or collection of territories, under one government. Since the fall of the Greek or eastern empire, the only European potentate, till of late years, who sustained this high title, was the Emperor of Germany, who was designated accordingly in modern history as the Emperor. The German empire may be considered as having in fact succeeded to the Roman. On its dissolution by Napoleon, the reigning emperor assumed the title of Emperor of Austria. The Czar of Russia is also now styled the Emperor of all the Russias. The Grand Seigneur is sometimes properly designated as the Ottoman Emperor, which corresponds to his title of Padishah. An equivalent title distinguishes the Emperor of China. Bonaparte styled himself Emperor of the French; and the sovereign of Brazil is invested with the same title. The principal empires of the world rank, in point of territorial extent, as follows:

	Square miles.
Russian Empire	5,912,000
British Empire	4,507,420
Chinese Empire	4,170,000
Brazilian Empire	2,700,000
Territory of the United States of North America	2,257,374
Ottoman Empire, including Egypt, about	825,000
Austrian Empire	300,000
French Empire	250,000

Taken in the order of their respective amounts of population, they rank thus:

Chinese Empire	179,000,000
British Empire	150,000,000
Russian Empire	63,000,000
French Monarchy	33,000,000
Austrian Empire	33,000,000
Ottoman Empire	25,000,000
American Union	13,000,000

The ancient Roman empire comprised a surface of 1,600,000 square miles, with a population amounting, on Gibbon's calculation, to not more than 120,000,000, and probably not exceeding 170,000,000.

EN. This word, which occurs as an affix in many geographical names of places in the East, is the Arabic *Ain*, a fountain or spring.

ENGLAND. That part of the southern division of the island of Great Britain which was included in the Anglo-Saxon heptarchy, or the seven kingdoms of East Anglia, East Saxony, South Saxony, Cantwara, West Saxony or Wessex, Mercia, and Northumbria; which succeeded to the Roman divisions of Britannia Prima, Flavia Cæsariensis, and Maxima Cæsariensis. Egbert is said to have been the first monarch who gave the name of Angle-land to the whole of this territory; and Alfred first divided it into shires or counties. Cornwall was not annexed to England till after the Norman conquest, and is still a distinct principality. The boundary line on the N. and W., towards Scotland and Wales, has also varied. In every other direction, the country is bounded by the German Ocean, the English and St. George's Channels, and the Irish Sea. The extreme length of this portion of the island, from the South Foreland in Kent to Berwick upon Tweed, is 355 miles; from the latter point to Land's End, Cornwall, 425 miles; and from the same point on the N. to Weymouth in Dorset, 360 miles. The breadth varies from 120 to 340 miles. Its superficial extent has been variously calculated, but a mean estimate makes it 50,000 square miles, or above 32,000,000 acres, of which about 10,900,000 are under cultivation, and about 14,200,000 are in pasture. The population of England, according to the census of 1831, is 13,089,336, being 262 to the square mile; a density of population greater than in any other country of the world.

England is now divided into forty shires, viz.

	Chief towns.		Chief towns.
Middlesex . .	London, c.	OXFORD CIRCUIT,	
HOME CIRCUIT,		Oxon . .	Oxford, c. a.
Essex . .	Chelmsford, a.	Berks . .	{ Abingdon, a.
Hertford . .	Hertford, a.		{ Reading, a.
	{ Canterbury, c.	Gloucesters.	{ Gloucester, c. a.
Kent . .	{ Rochester, c.		{ Bristol, c.
	{ Maidstone, a.	Worcesters. .	Worcester, c. a.
	{ Kingston, a.	Monmouths. .	Monmouth, a.
Surrey . .	{ Guildford, a.	Herefords. .	Hereford, c. a.
	{ Croydon, a.	Salop . . .	Shrewsbury, a.
	{ Chichester, c.	Staffords. .	{ Stafford, a.
Sussex . .	{ Horsham, a.		{ Litchfield, c.
	{ Lewes, a.	MIDLAND CIRCUIT,	
NORFOLK CIRCUIT,		Warwicks. .	{ Coventry, c.
Bucks . .	{ Buckingham, a.		{ Warwick, a.
	{ Aylesbury, a.	Leicesters. .	Leicester, a.
Bedfords. .	Bedford, a.	Derbyshire .	Derby, a.
Huntingdons.	Huntingdon, a.	Nottinghams. .	Nottingham, a.
Cambridges.	{ Cambridge, a.	Lincolnsh. .	Lincoln, c. a.
	{ Ely, c.	Rutland . .	Oakham, a.
Suffolk . .	Bury, a.	Northamptons.	{ Northampton,
Norfolk . .	{ Norwich, c. a.		{ a. [c.
	{ Thetford, a.		{ Peterborough,

WESTERN CIRCUIT,		Chief towns.	NORTHERN CIRCUIT,		Chief towns.
Hants . . .		Winchester, c.	York . . .		York, c. a.
		a.	Durham . .		Durham, c. a.
Wilts . . .		Salisbury, c. a.	Northumberland		Newcastle, a.
Dorset . . .		Dorchester, a.	Lancaster . .		Lancaster, a.
		Bath, c.	Westmoreland		Appleby, a.
Somerset .	{	Wells, c. a.	Cumberland .		Carlisle, c. a.
		Taunton, a.			
		Bridgewater, a.			
Devon . . .		Exeter, c. a.	Chester, co. palat.		Chester, c. a.
Cornwall .	{	Launceston, a.			
		Bodmin, a.			

* c. stands for city.

a. stands for assize town.

Besides these counties, the city of London is a county distinct from Middlesex, having its peculiar jurisdiction; as have also the cities of York, Chester, Bristol, Ely, Exeter, Norwich, Worcester, and Coventry, and the towns of Kingston upon Hull, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Berwick upon Tweed.

The principality of Wales is divided into twelve counties,

CHESTER CIRCUIT,		Chief towns.	BRECON CIRCUIT,		Chief towns.
		Flint.			
Flint . . .	{	St. Asaph, c.	Radnor . .	{	Presteign, a.
		Mold, a.			Radnor.
			Brecon . .		Brecknock, a.
Denbigh .	{	Denbigh.	Glamorgan .	{	Llandaff, c.
		Ruthin, a.			Cardiff, a.
Montgomery	{	Montgomery.	S. WALES CIRCUIT,		
		Welsh Pool, a.			
N. WALES CIRCUIT,					
Anglesey . .		Beaumaris, a.	Pembroke .	{	Pembroke, a.
					St. David's, c.
					Haverfordwest, a.
Caernarvon	{	Caernarvon, a.	Cardigan . .		Cardigan, a.
		Bangor, c.	Caermarthen		Caermarthen, a.
Merioneth .	{	Dolgelly.			
		Bala, a.			

The natural geographical divisions of England correspond to the old Roman provinces. I. The first of these, *Britannia Prima*, or Southern England, comprises the whole region of the southern coast, the estuaries of the Thames and the Severn indicating the northern boundary. This division includes the seven southern counties. The prominent features of this region are: 1. The double ridge of chalk hills; one of which, commencing in Hampshire, extends eastward along the southern side of the valley of the Thames, passing through Surrey and Kent, and terminating in the North and South Forelands; the other ridge, commencing in Dorsetshire, extends along the coast of Hampshire and Sussex, forming the South Downs, terminating in the lofty promontory of Beachy Head. Between these two ranges, lies the extensive plain called the Wealds of Kent. Another branch of the Dorsetshire ridge extends from Salisbury Plain in a north-east direction, through Bucks, into Suffolk. 2. The Devonian range, of primitive formation, which, commencing in Somersetshire, extends south-westward into Devonshire, where it forms the high table-land of Dartmoor, terminating in the Cornish peninsula. II. The Thames, the Humber, the Severn, and the Mersey form the boundaries of what

may be called Central England, the ancient *Flavia Cesariensis*, including the twenty-one counties of the Oxford, Norfolk, and Midland Circuits, the three counties of the Home Circuit N. of the Thames, and the county of Chester. The whole of this region may be described as a plain, broken only by hills of inconsiderable elevation. The principal features of this tract of country are: 1. The valley of the Thames, which, rising in the Gloucestershire hills, flows in a north-easterly direction to Oxford, where it bends southward, and after separating the county of Buckingham from Berks, Middlesex from Surrey, and Essex from Kent, receives the Medway at Sheerness, and forms one of the finest harbours in the world. 2. The valley of the Avon, which, rising on the borders of Leicestershire, flows south-westward, through Warwickshire and Worcestershire, and joins the Severn near Tewkesbury in Gloucestershire; the Cotswold Hills separating the basin of the Severn from the head-waters of the Thames. 3. The plain of the Ouse, which, rising in Northamptonshire, flows in a south-easterly direction to Buckingham, and then turning to the N. E., winds through Bedfordshire, and after dividing Cambridgeshire from Norfolk, falls into the Wash at Lynn Regis. The whole tract lying between the Ouse and the Nen, the Northampton river, is a flat and marshy plain, abounding with lakes and meres, and terminating in the deep frith or gulf which divides the coasts of Lincolnshire and Norfolk, and which probably extended, in ancient times, much higher up the country, converting Norfolk into a peninsula. 4. The high plains of Leicestershire, famous for their pastures, appear to form the central table-land, which divides the head-waters of the Avon, flowing south-westward into the Severn, the Northamptonshire waters which reach the Wash, and the streams which flow northward into the Trent. This last river, which communicates by canals with the Mersey, the Severn, and the Thames, rises in Staffordshire, and has an easterly course, till, being joined by the Derwent, bringing the waters of Derbyshire, and the Soare, flowing from Leicester, it begins to wind towards the N. E., flowing by Nottingham and Newark, and then turning to the N., separates the counties of Nottingham and Lincoln, and falls into the Humber. 5. The Mersey, collecting its head-waters from the Yorkshire moors, at no great distance from the springs of the Derwent and the Don, runs westward, dividing Cheshire from Lancashire, and after receiving the Irwell and the Wever, falls into a large estuary, near the entrance of which Liverpool is situated, and which is separated by a narrow peninsula from that of the Dee.

III. The third division, or Northern England, corresponding to the Roman *Maxima Cesariensis*, includes the six counties of the Northern Circuit. The chief features of this region are: 1. The basin of the Northern Ouse, which collects the streams that descend in a south-easterly or south-westerly course from the eastern and western moorlands. The vale of York, which is watered by the Ouse, is one of the most extensive and fertile in the kingdom, comprising 12,000 square miles. 2. A narrow district of inconsiderable elevation separates the waters of the Ouse, on the N., from the Vale of Stockton, traversed by the river Tees, which, rising in Westmoreland, flows eastward, separating Durham and the North Riding of Yorkshire, and falling into the German Ocean. 3. The Moorlands, occupying

the summits and declivities of the mountainous range sometimes called the English Apennines, which, commencing in Derbyshire, stretches northward to Linlithgow or West Lothian, separating the eastern from the western coasts. One branch of this range, passing along the eastern border of Cumberland, terminates at Geltsdale Forest, while another branch shoots off on the N. of Westmoreland towards the Irish Sea. The principal elevations belonging to this range are, in Yorkshire, Crossfell, 3390 feet above the sea, Bowfell, 3440, and Helvellyn, 3225; in Westmoreland, Bonyfell, 3084; and in Cumberland, Grasmere, 2865, Saddleback, 3048, Skiddaw, 3175, and Seafell, 3240. The Moors, from which Westmoreland derives its name, fill up the greater part of that county and the adjacent parts of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Durham. The eastern declivity of the range contains that remarkable series of picturesque lakes, through which the waters of Westmoreland and Cumberland descend to the Irish Sea. 4. The rich vale of the Tyne, which separates the counties of Durham and Northumberland. 5. The vale of Carlisle in Cumberland. And 6. That of the Coquet in Northumberland. IV. The fourth of the grand divisions of the southern part of Britain, which formed the *Britannia Secunda* of the Romans, will come under description in another place, the greater part being now included in the principality of Wales. The vale of the Severn, its ancient boundary on the E., is now, however, wholly comprehended in England. This fine river, taking its rise in Plinlimmon on the borders of Montgomery and Cardigan, winds in a north-easterly course to the English border, whence it passes eastward to Shrewsbury, and soon after winding round to the S., traverses Shropshire, Worcestershire, and Gloucestershire, and being joined by the Avon, after a course of 200 miles, falls into the noble estuary at the head of the Bristol Channel.

The woodland counties of England are, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire, Worcestershire, and Cheshire, with parts of Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, and Yorkshire. The soil of the midland counties is generally a strong loam; sandy soils cover a large space in Nottinghamshire; calcareous earth abounds in many parts of Northampton, with a species of ferruginous soil called red land; and Norfolk is almost entirely a sandy loam, except in the eastern part, where clay appears. The wealds of Kent, Sussex, and Surrey present the greatest surface of unbroken clay-land. The grazing counties are, Leicester, Lincoln, Northampton, parts of Yorkshire and Durham, and Somerset. The dairy counties are, Cheshire, Shropshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Bucks, Devon, Dorset, Essex, Suffolk, Cambridge, and parts of Derby and York. The arable farms of greatest extent are found in Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Hertfordshire, Surrey, Sussex, Kent, Hampshire, Bedfordshire, Berks, Yorkshire, Durham, and Northumberland. The barley counties are, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Berkshire, and the upper parts of Herefordshire, Warwickshire, and Shropshire. Hops are grown chiefly in Kent, Sussex, and Surrey; also in parts of Essex, Worcestershire, Herefordshire, and Nottinghamshire. The orchards of Worcestershire, Herefordshire, Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, Devonshire, and Monmouthshire supply the manufacturers of cider and perry with fruit,

Cheshire contains the principal salt mines. Coal abounds in all the counties N. of the Humber, except Westmoreland. **Derbyshire** contains valuable lead mines, which were worked by the Romans, together with zinc and iron. Black lead is confined to a small district of Cumberland. Lead is found in abundance both in the northern and southern counties, as well as iron and copper; but tin, for which the island appears to have been resorted to from the earliest times, is confined to the south-western promontory. The principal islands off the English coast are, the Isle of Wight, annexed to Hampshire; the Isle of Anglesea, which forms a county of Wales; the Scilly Isles off the coast of Cornwall; and the Isle of Man in the Irish Sea. See, for further details, **BRITAIN**, and **WALES**.

ENGLAND, NEW. The name originally given to the English North American colonies extending along the coast of the Atlantic, from Canada on the N. to the state of New York on the S. These are now comprised in the states of Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. See **AMERICA**, **MASSACHUSETTS**, and **UNITED STATES**.

ENNS. A river of Austria, which rises in the dutchy of Salzburg, flows through Styria, separates Upper and Lower Austria, and falls into the Danube near the town of Enns.

EPHESUS. The ancient metropolis of Ionia, situated near the mouth of the Cayster. The site is now wholly deserted; and of its famous temple, one of the wonders of the world, some obscure vestiges and foundations alone remain.

EPIRUS. In ancient geography, the country extending along the shores of the Adriatic to the N. of the Gulf of Arta; bounded eastward by the chain of Pindus, which separates it from Thessaly and Macedonia, and on the N. by the Aous, which separates it from Albania. It was divided into the districts of Thesprotia, Molossia, and Chaonia. The whole is now included in the Turkish province of Joannina.

EQUATOR. One of the six great circles of the globe, equidistant from the poles of the earth, and dividing it into two hemispheres, the northern and the southern. Hence the name Equator. The corresponding circle of the sphere in astronomy, is called the equinoctial line, (or, in common phraseology, simply the line,) from the equal diffusion of night and day over the whole earth, when the sun enters it at the time of the equinoxes.

EQUATOR, STATE OF. See **COLOMBIA** and **QUITO**.

EQUINOX. The time of the earth's annual revolution when the sun enters one of the equinoctial points; that is, the points at which the great circles of the equator and the ecliptic intersect each other. The one, in the first point of Aries, is called the vernal equinox, which takes place about the 21st of March. The other, in the first point of Libra, is called the autumnal equinox, which answers to the 23d of September. When the sun enters either of these points, the days are equal to the nights throughout the world.

ERIDANUS. The ancient name of the Po: which see.

ERIE, LAKE. One of the great chain of lakes in North America, which belong to the basin of the St. Lawrence. It receives by the Detroit Channel the waters of Lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron, and discharges them on the N. E. by the Niagara, which falls into Lake Ontario. It extends about 230 miles N. E. and S. W., with a

breadth of 63 miles at its widest part, and is 658 miles in circumference. Its greatest depth is from 40 to 45 fathoms. The line of division between Canada and the United States runs through the lake. A canal connects its waters with the Hudson; and another is to connect them with the Ohio.

ERIVAN. A city of Armenia, situated on the river Zengy, and giving its name to a province formerly subject to Persia, and hence distinguished as Persarmenia; bounded on the N. and W. by the mountains which separated it from the Russian and Ottoman territories; S. by the Aras (Araxes) and Nakhchivan; and E. by the rich district called the *Kara-bagh* or Black Garden.

ERNE. A river of Ireland, which rises in the county of Longford, crosses Cavan, passes through Lake Erne in the county of Fermanagh, and falls into Donegal Bay. See **FERMANAGH**. Also a river and lake of Scotland, in Perthshire, discharging into the Tay. Also a river of England, rising in Devonshire, and falling into the English Channel.

ERYTHREAN SEA. The name given by the Greeks to the Arabian Sea.

ERZEROM. (**ARDZEN-EL-ROOM.**) A city of Armenia, the capital of a Turkish pashalik of the same name, situated near the northern head of the Euphrates, at the base of a chain of high mountains generally covered with snow. The population, formerly estimated at about 100,000 souls, is now greatly reduced, the greater part of the Christian inhabitants having emigrated into the Russian territory. The pashalik of Erzerom is separated by Mount Taurus from that of Diarbekir on the S.; on the E., it is bounded by Erivan or Persian Armenia; on the N., by the Ottoman pashalik of Tarabozan or Trebisond; and on the W., by that of Siwas or Sebaste.

ERZGEBIRGE (i. e. the metalliferous mountains). A chain of mountains separating the circle of Saxony, to which it gives name, from Bohemia, and joining the Riesengebirge on the frontiers of Silesia. The highest summits are about 3800 feet above the sea.

ESK. The name of several rivers of Scotland and Northern England. The word signifies water, being the same as the Gaelic and Erse *uisg* or *usque*; written also, *ax*, *ex*, *air*, *asch*, and *isca*.

ESKI. A prefix to many names of places in Asiatic Turkey; signifying in Turkish, old, and answering to the Greek *Palaio* and the Slavonic *Starai*: *ex. gr.* Eski Adalia, Old Adalia; Eski-hissar, old castle, &c.

ESMERALDA. The name of three rivers of South America. 1. The eastern head of the Orinoco, called also Rio Paragua, which flows from S. E. to N. W. 2. A river of Colombia, which rises in the mountains of Pasto, and falls into the Pacific in lat. 0° 53' N. 3. A river of Brazil, which falls into the Rio Doce.

ESPIRITU SANTO. A province of Brazil, extending for 103 miles along the Atlantic coast, from the mouth of the Capabuan (or Itabapua), which separates it from Rio de Janeiro on the S., to the Rio Doce, which divides it from Porto Seguro. On the W., it is bounded by Minas Geraes. Of all the old captaincies, this has made the least progress, being for the most part covered with impervious forests, and inhabited only by the savage aborigines.

ESQUIMAUX. A North American nation, the aboriginal inha-

bitants of the coasts of Labrador and Hudson's Bay. They bear a near resemblance to the Greenlanders. See GREENLAND and LABRADOR.

ESSEQUIBO. A river of British Guyana, in South America, 20 miles wide at its mouth, but of difficult navigation, its channel being obstructed by islands and banks. The tide is felt about 100 miles up the stream. On its banks is a settlement formerly belonging to the Dutch, but now a British colony, having been ceded to Great Britain, together with Demerara, in 1814. The small river Borasierie separates the territory from Demerara; but both are included under the same government.

ESSEX. One of the eastern maritime counties of England, included in the home circuit and the diocese of London. It is washed, on the E., by the German Ocean; on the S., it is bounded by the Thames; on the N., the Stour separates it from Suffolk; and westward, it borders on Middlesex, Hertfordshire, and Cambridgeshire. Its extent is about 60 miles from E. to W. and 50 from N. to S. Under the heptarchy, it formed a distinct kingdom, that of the East Saxons. The surface is generally flat and open, declining gradually from the N. W., where most of the rivers have their source, and where the ground rises into a continued inequality of surface, till, in the southern and eastern hundreds, it becomes low and marshy: extensive salt-marshes border the coast, and a series of islets and peninsulas lie along it, partly in the Thames and partly in the German Ocean. The principal is the Isle of Mersey to the S. of Colchester. The chief rivers, besides those which form the boundaries of the county, are, the Colne, which passes by Colchester; the Blackwater; the Chelmer; the Crouch; the Iagerbourn; the Rothing; and the Cam. The principal harbour is Harwich, situated on a tongue of land opposite to the mouths of the Stour and the Orwell. The ancient town of Malden is situated at the estuary of the Blackwater. Chelmsford, in the vale of the Chelmer, is the assize town. About one half of the population are employed in agriculture. Population, 317,233.

ESTHONIA. A country included in the Russian empire, extending along the southern side of the Gulf of Finland, and having Revel for its capital. On the S., it is bounded by Livonia. It comprises 10,000 square miles of flat country, thinly peopled by a peasantry in a very rude state of civilization, and till of late years in abject vassalage. They speak a dialect of the Finnish; but the higher classes speak German. The productions are corn, flax, and hemp. Esthonia anciently belonged to the Teutonic knights. After having been an object of contention between Sweden, Russia, and Poland, it fell to Sweden by treaty in 1660; but was transferred to Russia in 1721.

ESTREMADURA. The name of two adjacent provinces of Spain and Portugal, nearly the whole of which were comprised in the ancient Roman province of Lusitania, lying between the Douro and the Guadalquivir. Spanish Estremadura, which has always formed part of the kingdom of Leon, extends from Leon on the N. to Andalusia on the S., having New Castile and part of Old Castile on the E., and being bounded westward by the Portuguese provinces of Beira, Estremadura, and Alentejo. Badajos is the present capital; besides which it con-

tains the cities of Plasentia, Coria, Merida (*Emerita Augusta*, under the Romans the capital of Lusitania), Truxillo, and Alcantara. Under the Moors, it was cultivated like a garden; but war, pestilence, and the absurd and oppressive system long pursued by the Spanish Government, which sacrificed husbandry to the monopoly of the great proprietors of flocks, have reduced the greater part of the province to the lamentable state of rank pasturage; and immense tracts are bare alike of timber, cultivation, and human habitation. Portuguese Estremadura is bounded northward, in part, by the Tagus, which traverses the upper part of the Spanish province; extending along the western coast of Portugal for 140 miles, between the mouth of the Mondego and Algarve, and bounded south-eastward by Alentejo.

ETCHMIADZIN. The ecclesiastical metropolis of Armenia, 12 miles from Erivan: which see.

ETESIAN WIND. The name *etesian* was given by the ancients to winds that blow constantly at stated seasons, such as the monsoons and trade-winds; for example, to the North winds which, during the dog-days, constantly blow upon the Egyptian coast, raising the waters of the Nile, and closing the ports:

ETHIOPIA. A name given by the ancients to several countries of Asia and Africa, and answering generally to the Hebrew *Cush*. Asiatic Ethiopia comprised the countries extending along the coast of the Erythrean Sea; and according to Strabo, all the nations were accounted Ethiopians by the early Greeks, who lived upon the shores of the southern ocean, India, so far as known, as well as Persia and Arabia, being included in the general designation. The African Ethiopia is, however, the only one of which geography takes cognizance, which was distinguished by the ancients as *Æthiopia super Ægyptum*. This region, which has been styled Ethiopia Proper, comprises the vast tract now generally included in the three grand divisions of Nubia, Sennaar, and Abyssinia. The former two compose Lower Ethiopia, commencing at Assouan, on the frontier of Egypt, and extending southward to lat. 15° N. This was, in ancient times, a powerful kingdom, and its excavated temples and other monuments are supposed to be of earlier date than any of those of Egypt. Some magnificent ruins in the island of Dolloga, at a bend of the Nile below Dongola, are supposed to be those of Napata, the capital of Ethiopia in the time of Augustus. Meröe was another powerful city of the Lower Ethiopia. Upper Ethiopia answers to Abyssinia, the natives of which still call themselves Itiopiawan, and their country Itiopia; and the vernacular dialect of the province between the Tacazze and the Red Sea, the ancient seat of the Axomite monarchy, approximates very closely to the old Ethiopic, which is the ecclesiastical language.

ETNA. A lofty volcanic mountain in the island of Sicily, rising nearly 11,000 feet above the sea, and 130 miles in circumference at its base. Eruptions of this mountain are recorded as having taken place in very remote times. By that which occurred in 1669, fourteen towns and villages were destroyed. The eruption of 1809 produced twelve new openings half way down the mountain. The height of the mountain is remarkably divided into three distinct regions. The lower region is covered with vineyards, corn-land, and pasture, and is very

fertile. The middle region is a belt of forests of oak, beech, and fir. The upper part rises into the region of perpetual snow, terminating in a plain a league in circumference; but the appearance of the summit is that of a cone.

ETOLIA. A province of ancient Greece, divided by the river Achelous from Acarnania from the W.; having Epirus and Thessaly on the N., and Doris, Phocis, and Locris on the E. and S. E.: on the S., it was bounded by the Ionian Sea. It now forms, with Acarnania, what is called Western Hellas. The chief towns are Missolonghi and Lepanto.

ETRURIA. In ancient geography, that part of the Italian peninsula bordering on the Tyrrhenian or Tuscan Sea, between the river Macra, which separated it from Liguria on the N. W., and the Tiber on the S.; its eastern boundary being the Apennines. It corresponds generally to the modern Tuscany, but included the duchies of Lucca and Massa, and the Roman provinces of Viterbo and Civita Vecchia.

ETRUSCAN. The name of a very ancient and powerful nation of Italy, who had in the earliest historic times established themselves on the coasts of the Tyrrhenian Sea, and from whom the old Romans derived their laws and civilization. They appear to have been closely allied to the ancient Lydians.

EUBŒA. The ancient name of the oblong island stretching along the eastern coast of Greece, from the Maliac Strait, which separates it from Thessaly on the N., to the latitude of Athens. It is now called, from its chief town, Egripo and Negropont. The channel which separates it from the coast of Livadia or Eastern Greece, called the Euripo (or Euripus), is 35 miles across at its widest part; but at the town of Negropont, it is crossed by a bridge only 20 paces in length.

EVORA. A city of Portugal, the capital of Alentejo, and an archiepiscopal see. It is not so large as Oporto, but ranks next to the capital. It was founded by the Phenicians, and was made a municipal town by Julius Cæsar under the title of *Liberalitas Julia*.

EUPHRATES. A river of Western Asia, formed by two principal head-streams flowing from the mountains of Armenia. The eastern branch, the Murad, has its source in the declivity of a mountain near the towns of Bayazid and Diadin: the northern branch is formed by the confluence of many streams from the mountains near Erzeroom. These two head-streams unite near the town of Kebban, in about lat. 39° N., and at first pursue a westerly course, which subsequently changes to S. W., S., and S. E. In about lat. 38° 10' it receives, on the right bank, the Melas or Kara-Su, which flows by Malatia, the ancient capital of Armenia Minor. After breaking through a branch of Taurus, at the pass of Nushar or Nusseer, it flows westward to Samosata, where it is suddenly diverted from its apparent progress towards the Gulf of Scanderoon, by the mountains, and bends to the S., dividing Syria from Mesopotamia. Near Beer, where it is crossed by the Aleppo route, the Euphrates is divided, in summer, into about twenty smaller channels, running between low, grassy islets; but, when the river is swelled by the rains or by the melting of the snows, these are converted into one stream a mile in breadth.

Its course afterwards becomes easterly, winding round to the northward, to receive the Racca stream on its left bank. In about lat. $35^{\circ} 20'$, near Dar (the ancient *Thapsacus*), it is again diverted from its southward course, and winding round eastward and northward, receives, at Kerkisieh (*Circesium*), the united waters of the Khabour (*Chaboras*) and the Sinjar River. Its course is then southerly, skirting the great Syrian desert, till at length, winding once more to the eastward, it begins to approach the Tigris. For a long way, after entering the plain of Irak Arabi, the ancient Babylonia, the two rivers flow in parallel directions, communicating by numerous canals. They afterwards diverge, and perform a very irregular circuit in opposite directions, but finally unite at Koorna (the ancient Apamea), about 130 miles from the Persian Gulf, into which they fall under the name of the *Shat-ul-Arab*, i. e. the boundary of Arabia. The word Euphrates is compounded of *eu*, *eu*, or *aub*, water, and *frat* or *forat*, the probable meaning of which is, wide-spreading. The course of the Euphrates, before its junction with the Tigris, is computed at 1400 miles. It is at its height in January, when it rises 12 perpendicular feet; and it continues to rise and fall till the end of May, or the beginning of June. Capt. Chesney, who has recently explored the whole course of the river, reports it to be free from all serious impediments to steam navigation throughout the year, up to El Oos, a distance of 900 miles; and for nine months of the year, it is without any serious obstruction as high up as Beer, which is only 25 hours N. E. of Aleppo. Above Beer, it is, at its lowest state, deep, broad, and free from impediments for a long way towards Malatia. The tides of the Persian Gulf reach 20 or 25 miles up, and the Euphrates is now navigated during six months of the year, by flat-bottomed boats, as high as Hillah: circular boats of wicker-work, covered with bitumen, such as Herodotus describes, still ply upon this celebrated stream. Of the ancient canals drawn from the Euphrates, that of *Pallacopus*, dug by the Babylonian kings, was partially cleaned about forty years ago; and the part which holds water, extends to within five miles of the city of Meshed Ali: the course of the remaining part, though nearly choked up with sand, may be traced to its termination in the Persian Gulf. The *Bahr Nejiff* is nearly dry; the Kerbela canal is still in a state of preservation; but most of these great works of art, which formed at once dikes and channels of irrigation, dispersing fertility over the extensive plains, have fallen into utter neglect and ruin.

EURE. A river of France, which rises in the eastern part of Normandy, now called the department of the Eure and Loire, and flowing northward through the department of the Eure, joins the Seine above the Pont de l'Arche.

EURIPUS. An ancient name for a narrow channel or canal. It denoted specifically the channel of Eubœa: which see.

EUROPE. The smallest of the three great divisions of the old continent, of which it forms the north-western portion; bounded, on the N., W., and S., by the Arctic Sea, the Atlantic, and the Mediterranean; and divided from Asia by the Ural Mountains, the Ural River, the Caspian, the Sea of Azof, the Black Sea, the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmora, and the Hellespont. The extreme length, from

Cape St. Vincent to the Ural chain, is 1215 leagues; or, from Brest to Astrakhan, 860 leagues; the extreme breadth, from Cape Matapan in Greece, to North Cape, is 870 leagues; and the superficial area has been estimated at about 500,000 square leagues, or, more precisely, at 2,793,000 geographical square miles; maintaining a population of about 230,000,000; more than a fourth part of the human race. Yet, the whole of Europe forms a mere appendage to the Asiatic continent, its loftiest mountains not bearing a comparison with either the Himalaya or the Andes; and its whole extent being scarcely adequate to form a basin large enough for either the Amazons, the Mississippi, or the Plata. It may be divided, geographically, into the following regions.

I. NORTHERN EUROPE. 1. The Scandinavian peninsula, lying between the North Sea and the Baltic, comprising Norway and Western Sweden. 2. Lapland and the basin of the White Sea. 3. Finland and the basin of the Gulf of Finland, including Livonia, Esthonia, &c. 4. Danish Islands. 5. British Islands.

II. CENTRAL EUROPE. 1. Basin of the Upper Volga, N. of the parallel of 60°. 2. The plains of Southern Russia (or European Scythia), extending from the Ural Mountains to the Caucasus, and watered by the Lower Volga, the Kuma, the Manytch, the Don, and the Dnieper. 3. The Sarmatian plains; comprising Silesia; the country between the Oder and the Duna; Poland; Prussia; and Lithuania, as far as the division between the Vistula and the Niemen on one side, and the Dnieper and the Dneister on the other; the marshes of Polesia, and the plains of Volhynia, Podolia, and Kiow, to the cataracts of the Dnieper. 4. The Germanic plains; comprising the basin of the Rhine from Coblenz, Belgium, and Holland, the whole of Germany N. of the Hartz mountains, and the countries between the Elbe and the Oder. 5. Hercynian region; comprising the mountainous countries of Franconia, the Hartz, Bohemia, Moravia, Upper Hungary, and Transylvania. 6. The plains of the Danube; comprising Lower Austria, Southern Hungary, part of Bosnia and Servia, Bulgaria, Wallachia, Moldavia, and Bessarabia.

III. WESTERN EUROPE. 1. The plains of France; comprising the basins of the Seine, the Loire, and the Garonne. 2. The Sub-Alpine region of France and Savoy, including the basins of the Saone, the Rhone, the Durance, and the Isère. 3. The Sub-Alpine region of Western Germany and Switzerland, including the cantons of Berne, Zurich, Upper Suabia, Bavaria, and Styria. 4. The Alpine region of Upper Savoy, the Valais, Uri, the Grisons, and the Tyrol.

IV. SOUTHERN EUROPE. 1. The basin of the Po, including Piedmont, Lombardy, the Venetian territory, and the Cispadane states of Parma, Modena, Ferrara, Bologna, and Ravenna. 2. The Italian peninsula, including the Genoese territory, Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily. 3. The Spanish peninsula. 4. The Grecian peninsula and archipelago, and European Turkey S. of Mount Hæmus. Warsaw, in Poland, is the most central of the large European cities; but the basin of Bohemia is the geographical centre of Europe.

The number of seas and gulfs that bathe and indent the coasts of Europe, distinguishes it from the other parts of the earth, and gives it an important advantage, both by modifying the temperature, and

by increasing the resources of commerce and navigation. They form altogether a coast-line of 5500 leagues, while the extension of the same line in Asia, is not more than 880 leagues. Their superficial extent is thus estimated by M. Malte Brun.

Mediterranean.	Sq. leagues of 25 to a degree.	
Western part as far as Cape Buono and the Straits of Messina	42,680	
Adriatic	8,180	
Archipelago and Propontis	10,120	
Eastern part or Levant	71,000	
	<hr/>	131,980
Black Sea and Sea of Azov		23,750
Northern or German Sea (limited by Cape Stat, in Norway, the Shetlands, and Cape Lin- deness)		32,000
Baltic.		
Main Basin	17,680	
Katte-gat, Sound, the two Belts, and the Sleeve	2,680	
Gulf of Finland	2,300	
Gulf of Bothnia	5,100	
	<hr/>	27,760
White Sea		5,000
British Channel	3,700	
Irish Channel	3,400	
	<hr/>	7,100
		<hr/>
		227,590

The great number of fresh-water lakes in some of the countries of Europe, forms another characteristic of its physical geography. Those of Finland and Northern Russia, situated between the Volga, the Baltic, and the White Sea, occupy a surface of 2,251 square leagues, nearly equal to that of the Gulf of Finland. The Scandinavian lakes cover a surface of between 700 and 800 leagues. More than 400 small lakes are scattered over Mecklenburg, the Ukraine, and the interior of Pomerania and Eastern Prussia: some of these are found in low valleys formed by the sinking of argillaceous and sandy land, and have no outlet. There are five or six lakes in Upper Suabia; twelve in Bavaria; and those of Austria cover a surface of about 180 square leagues. On the northern side of the Alps are found the numerous lakes of Switzerland, the largest of which, that of the Four Cantons, occupies about 13 square leagues. That of Geneva, on the western side of the Alps, covers an area of 44 square leagues. Those of Lombardy, on the southern side, may be estimated at a total extent of 80 square leagues. In the Italian peninsula, there are four or five circular lakes without outlets, in the middle of the Apennines, which are supposed to be of volcanic origin. In France, the Spanish peninsula, and England, the number of lakes is inconsiderable; but in Ireland, they occupy more than a hundredth part of the surface, that of Lough Erne being not inferior in extent to the lake of Zurich.

The six principal rivers of Europe are, 1, the Volga, or Volga, which drains the southern declivity of Central Russia, and falls into the Caspian; 2, the Danube; 3, the Dnieper; 4, the Don; the latter three flowing into the Black Sea; 5, the Rhine, which carries the waters of Switzerland and Western Germany to the Northern Sea; and 6, the Dwina, which falls into the White Sea. Next to these six, in magnitude, rank, the Po, which pours into the Adriatic the waters of the southern declivities of the Alps; the Rhone, which flows through the Valais to Geneva, and then entering France, reaches the western part of the Mediterranean; the Ebro, which, traversing the northern part of Spain, falls into the same basin; the Guadalquivir, which traverses Southern Spain, to reach the Atlantic; the Tagus, which falls into the Atlantic at Lisbon; the Loire, the largest river of France; the Elbe, which falls into the German Sea; and the Vistula, which falls into the Baltic. These eight rivers are not, however, altogether equal in magnitude to the Volga. The Kama, a mere feeder of that river, is as large as the Rhine; and the Black Sea receives more than a fourth of the waters of Europe. The following table exhibits the comparative magnitude of the principal rivers.

		Superficial extent of basin. German square miles.		
The water discharged from the	Volga	0.144	.	30,154
	Danube	0.124	.	14,423
	Dnieper	0.061	.	
	Don	0.052	.	6,088
	Rhine	0.030	.	3,598
	Dwina	0.021	.	5,890
	Seine	0.009	.	1,236
	Thames	0.004	.	

The table-land of Valdai, from which the Volga descends to the Caspian, the Dwina to the Baltic, and the Dnieper to the Black Sea, is an elevated plain, crowned with hills rising from 1200 to 1300 feet above the level of the sea. It becomes much lower on the side of Poland, where the sources of the Beresina, the Niemen, and the Pripetz are situated on a plain not more than 200 feet above the sea, and of which the inclination is scarcely perceptible. If the ocean rose 1600 feet, Northern Europe would be submerged, and the Euxine and the Caspian would be united with the Baltic and the Northern Sea. Two distinct chains of mountains, those of Scandinavia and Caledonia, rise above the plains of Northern and Eastern Europe. The *Dojrines*, or Scandinavian Alps, extending from Cape Lindeness, the southern point of Norway, to the North Cape in the island of Mageroe, through 13 degrees of latitude, are completely separated from any other chain. The steep rocks, frightful precipices, glaciers, and cataracts with which they abound, recall the picturesque character of the loftier mountains of Europe; but the most elevated summits are not more than 7600 feet above the sea. The Caledonian mountains form a separate groupe of several small and parallel chains, not exceeding 5000 feet in elevation: their general direction is from S. W. to N. E., and they are probably connected, by a submarine continua-

tion, with the rocks in the Orkney, Shetland, and Faroe islands. The mountains of Central and Southern Europe consist of four great ranges, differing in their geological character, but all belonging to one system. The Alps form the central and principal range, extending along a line of 600 miles, from Mount Ventoux in Dauphiny to Mount Kahlenberg in Austria, and rising to the height of from 10,000 to 15,000 feet above the sea. The Apennines and the subordinate chains connected with them, form the southern branch of the Alpine series: their highest summits are from 4000 to 9000 feet above the sea. The peninsula of the Pyrenees is formed by a table-land of from 1500 to nearly 2000 feet in elevation, supporting several groupings and chains, of which the Pyrenees on the N., and the Sierra Nevada on the S., form the outer bulwarks: the elevation of the former is about 10,000 feet; that of the latter chain somewhat greater. An eastern branch of the Alps, passing between the feeders of the Danube and the Adriatic, unites that chain with Mount Hæmus, which, with its branches, occupies the eastern peninsula of Europe. The Carpathian mountains, which are separated from the Alps and Mount Hæmus by the Danube, may be regarded as the fore part of the Alps. Their breadth is very considerable, but their general elevation is not more than from 4000 to 5000 feet, and that of their highest summits about 9000. The Transylvanian Mountains, anciently called the Bastarnian Alps, form the principal part of this range: the other parts are, the Carpathian or Krapack Mountains, between Hungary and Poland, the *Sudetes*, between Silesia and Bohemia, the Ertzberg, between Bohemia and Saxony, and the small chains in Central Germany, formerly covered with the Hercynian forest. The most extensive plains of Europe are, those of Wallachia and Bulgaria on the Lower Danube; the Hungarian plain, which is supposed to have been at one time the basin of a salt-water lake; the richly fertile valley of the Po, which ranks the third as to extent; the elliptical plain of the Rhine between Basle and Mayence; and the circular basin of Bohemia. The elevation of the principal table-lands is as follows:—

Plains of Berne	1369 feet.
(Suabia, Bavaria, and New Silesia nearly the same)	
Upper Vienne	1847
Table-land of Auvergne	2362
The Castiles	1903
The Valdai hills	1200

Generally speaking, Northern Europe consists of a vast plain from London and Paris to Moscow and Astrakhan, lying open to the invasions of Asiatic nations, and subject to the alternate influence of Siberian and oceanic atmospheres, but, from its low elevation, warmer and more habitable than the table-land of Tatar, which is placed under the same latitude; and the temperature admits of the growth of plants and cultivated grain which perish in every other corresponding part of the globe under the same parallel. Southern Europe consists of a diversified continuation of elevated land from Lishon to Constantinople; and the nations are every where separated by natural barriers, formed by lofty mountains or gulfs and arms of the sea. The

vine, which flourishes in every exposure under the parallel of 45° N., is cultivated in Saxony and Bohemia above 50° . To the north of the region of the vine, hop-plantations cover a very large tract between the parallels of 50° and 60° . A line consisting of several curves, drawn from the south of England across French Flanders, Hesse, Bohemia, and the Carpathian range, to Odessa and the Crimea, nearly marks the limits between the countries in which wine or beer is the general beverage. To the S. of this line, bread is commonly made of wheat, while, to the N., rye is substituted. Another line, extending along the Pyrenees, the Cevennes, the Alps, and Hæmus, separates the countries in which oil or butter is generally used. On the northern side, the pasturage is better, cattle are more abundant, and more animal food is consumed. The country of the orange does not extend beyond $43^{\circ} 30'$ N. The palm, the cactus, the aloe, and some other plants indigenous to the two Indies, flourish in Andalusia and Sicily, S. of lat. 40° N., where the vegetation assumes an African character.

The nations of Europe comprise ten distinct races, of which the most ancient are the least numerous. Taking the aggregate population at 200,000,000, M. Malte Brun calculates, that the nations speaking the Greek, the Albanian, the Turkish, and the Finnic languages, in the eastern part, and the Basque, the Erse, and the Cymric, in the western, do not exceed 27,000,000; while the three great races, distinguished by the names of Slavonian, Tentonic (including the Scandinavian nations), and the Italian or Romano-Celtic, comprise a population of more than 173,000,000. Distributed according to their religious creeds, the same geographer estimates the numbers of the several communions as follows:—

Greek Church	50,000,000
Latin Church	98,000,000
Protestant	44,000,000
Jews	3,000,000
Moslem	5,000,000
Pagan	500,000
	<hr/>
	200,500,000

The actual population of Europe, however, is considerably above this estimate, and, as politically distributed, may be stated as follows:

Great Britain,

British Isles	24,400,000
Hanover	1,600,000
Ionian Isles	200,000
Malta, Gibraltar, &c.	135,000
	<hr/>
	26,335,000

France	33,000,000
Austria	33,000,000
Prussia	13,000,000
Russia (in Europe)	54,000,000
	<hr/>

Total of five great powers . 159,335,000

	Brought over	159,335,000
Sweden and Norway		4,000,000
Denmark		2,000,000
Holland	}	6,125,000
Belgium		
Bavaria		4,000,000
Other German States		8,200,000
Swiss Confederation		2,000,000
Sardinia		4,000,000
States of the Church		2,600,000
Naples and Sicily		7,450,000
Tuscany and other Italian States		2,300,000
Spain		14,000,000
Portugal		3,500,000
Ottoman Empire		10,000,000
Greece		550,000
	Grand total	230,000,000

Of these, there are under the dominion of

Roman Catholic States	76,500,000
Protestant States	56,000,000
France	33,000,000
	<hr/>
	89,000,000
Greek and Russian	54,500,000
Mohammedan	10,000,000
	<hr/>
	230,000,000

Thus, although the members of Protestant churches do not amount to half the number of those belonging to the Romish church, the European population under Protestant and Non-Catholic governments, now that France is alienated from the papacy, is nearly double that of the Roman Catholic states. Taking the total population subject to Protestant and Roman Catholic powers, inclusive of the colonies, the balance is still more strikingly in favour of the former. The Protestant empires throughout the world include nearly 200,000,000, exclusive of France and Russia, which contain 95,000,000; while the Roman Catholic empires do not comprise quite 140,000,000. Total under nominally Christian governments, 435,000,000.

On a view of the map, Russia will be seen to occupy more than half the surface of Europe, but with not quite a fourth part of the aggregate population, the inhabitants being not more than about 345 to the square marine league. In Norway and Sweden, they are 103; in France, 1900; in England, 2700. The agricultural class is supposed to comprehend about two-thirds of the population, and the military, in the service of the respective governments, is one hundredth part, or about 2,000,000. Great Britain, which ranks as the fourth power of Europe as to population, and the seventh or eighth as to extent of territory, exclusive of her colonies in other parts, ranks as the first in revenue. France is the second in revenue, the fourth in extent, and in popu-

lation about equal to Austria, which ranks as the third in extent, and the fourth in revenue. In point of extent of territory, Sweden and Norway united, rank next to Russia, though otherwise among the smaller powers; and Turkey ranks next to France. Spain is the sixth in extent, and, though in revenue inferior, has a population above that of Prussia. The time is probably not very distant, when she will resume her proper rank among the great powers of Europe. See ALPS, APENNINES, URAL, and the respective countries.

EUXINE, THE, or BLACK SEA. An inland sea lying between the Russian and Ottoman territories N. and S., and forming part of the boundary between Europe and Asia. It derives four-fifths of its waters, however, from Europe. On the N. W., it receives the Danube, bringing with it the waters of great part of Germany, Hungary, Bosnia, and Servia; the Dniester, the Bog, and the Dnieper, flowing from Galicia, Poland, and the western provinces of Russia. At the head of the Sea of Azof, which communicates with it, on the N. W. by the straits of Kaffa, the Don discharges the last waters of Europe. Just below the entrance of the strait, the Kuban falls into the Euxine. On the same side, it receives from Mingrelia the Phasis. On the S., the chief rivers which flow into it from Asia Minor, are, the Jorokh, or Akampsis; the Yeshil-ermak, or Iris; the Kizil-ermak, or Halys; and the Sakaria, or Sangarius. The only outlet for its waters is the narrow strait anciently called the Thracian Bosphorus, by which it communicates with the Sea of Marmora, and ultimately with the Mediterranean. It has been calculated, that the fresh water received from the rivers, is nine times more than it discharges through the Bosphorus, the surplus being carried off by evaporation. The Euxine is 690 miles in length, 360 in breadth, and, including the Sea of Azof, presents a surface of 170,000 square miles, being about the size of the Baltic. It was supposed by some of the ancients, and Dr. E. D. Clarke has revived the notion, that the depth of the sea has diminished, in consequence of the mud brought down by the rivers, and that it was even likely to be eventually filled up. Recent surveys have ascertained that there is no foundation for this hypothesis. Even in the Sea of Azof, the soundings vary from 40 feet in the centre to between 17 and 18 close in with the shore, except near the mouth of the Don, where the water is exceedingly shallow; and in the southern part of the Euxine, a depth of 48 fathoms is found immediately off the opening of the Bosphorus, and an equal or greater depth all round, with a bottom of sand and shells; except on the coast trending to the N. W., and at the mouths of the Danube, where the bottom is mud, but the soundings give from 45 to 55 fathoms; while, at the distance of 36 miles from the opening, the soundings in the charts are marked 160 fathoms and no bottom. A constant and vigorous current sets in from the Black Sea through the Bosphorus; but, in strong southerly winds, the surface water sets a little to the northward: a similar phenomenon is observed in other narrow straits. The coasts of the Euxine are for the most part elevated and rocky. Mount Hæmus stretches down to it, and forms its boundary on the S. W.; and the Anatolian coast is lined with high mountains, terminating in lofty promontories, indented with numerous little coves. In other parts, its shores are formed by

marshes or sandy downs. The principal trading port on the Black Sea, is Odessa, between the mouths of the Dniester and the Dnieper, in the government of Cherson. Burgas and Varna on the western coast, and Sinope and Trebizond on the southern, are the chief ports of the Ottoman shores. The navigation is considered perilous, from the sudden storms and violent currents to which the sea is liable; and in winter, it is impeded by ice, the Euxine itself being frozen in some seasons.

EXETER. An episcopal city of England, the county town of Devonshire, situated on the river Ex, whence its name, corrupted from Excester. It is the ancient *Isca Danmoniorum*. See DEVONSHIRE.

EYE. A river of Scotland, which falls into the sea at Eyemouth, on the coast of Berwickshire. It is also the name of a town in Suffolk, and of some other smaller places. The same word occurs in composition in a number of geographical names, and is probably corrupted from

EYOT. (From the Saxon.) A small islet in a river.

F

FALKLAND ISLES. A cluster of islands at the extremity of South America, lying between lat. 51° and 53° S., and long. $57^{\circ} 40'$ and $61^{\circ} 10' W.$ They were first visited by Sir R. Hawkins in 1594; were afterwards abandoned to the Spaniards; but have recently been claimed and taken possession of by Great Britain. The mountains are barren; the soil boggy; and the climate bleak, inhospitable, and liable to perpetual storms.

FANTEES. A nation of Western Africa, who formerly occupied the Gold Coast, from a river seven miles W. of *Cabo Corso*, (corrupted into Cape Coast,) nearly as far eastward as Accra. This territory is called by the natives Fetu, or Afeetu; and during the licensed existence of the slave trade, it formed the grand emporium of that infernal traffic on the Gold Coast. The power of the Fantees has been broken, and the nation almost annihilated, since 1811, by the Ashantees, to whom they appear to have been at one time subject. The Ashantee, Fantee, Assim, Akim, and Aquapim dialects are all closely related, if not identical.

FAREWELL, CAPE. The southern point of West Greenland, on the northern side of the entrance of Davis's Straits. The same name has been given to a cape on the S. W. coast of East Greenland.

FARO. The name of, 1. An island of Sweden, taking its name from its chief town, to the N. E. of Gothland, in the Baltic. 2. A small island near the southern coast of Zealand. 3. A maritime city of Algarve, near Cape Santa Maria. 4. A Cape on the north-eastern coast of Sicily, taking its name from a light-house, from which also the strait between Sicily and Calabria is called the Faro of Messina.

FAROE ISLANDS. (From *far*, a sheep, and *ø*, an island; or from *fiar*, distant.) A cluster of islands in the North Sea, lying between Iceland and Shetland, and belonging to Denmark. They have been supposed to take their name from the numerous sheep found in them. They are 25 in number, of which 17 are inhabited.

The total population is rather more than 5000, whose wealth consists in their flocks; but fish and sea-fowl are their chief means of subsistence, exclusive of supplies of grain and pulse from Denmark. They speak Icelandic.

FARS (or FARSISTAN). The south-western province of the Persian empire, the *Persis* of the Greeks, and which has given name to Persia. This province, which may be termed Persia Proper, is bounded, on the W. and S. W., by the Persian Gulf; on the S. by Laristan; E. by Kerman and the Desert; N. by Irak-Adjemi and the Buktiari Mountains; and N. W. by Khoozistan or Susiana, from which it is separated by the Zab or Oroatis. It is divided into the Dashtistan or *Garm-seer* (hot region), bordering on the Gulf, and the *Shood* or cold country, comprising the mountains. The principal places are, Busheer (or Abu-shehr), the chief port of Persia, on the shores of the Persian Gulf; Shiraz, the capital, and at one time the metropolis of the empire, about 180 miles inland from Busheer; Feroozabad; and Darabjerd. Within this province also are the ruins of Persepolis and Shapoor.

FAYOOM. A province of Egypt, on the western side of the Nile, where a break in the Libyan chain affords a passage for a branch of the *Bahr Yousuf* (a great canal drawn from the Nile), which runs as far as Medinet el Fayoom, the capital, and there divides into a number of smaller streams, communicating with the Lake Mœris, now called the *Birket el Keroon*. This lake extends about 33 miles from E. N. E. to W. S. W., its greatest breadth being about six. On the N. and E. it is bounded by steep rocky banks, which admit of no change in its limits; but on the E. and S., it has undergone a considerable contraction of its ancient extent. There is reason to suppose that a chain of lakes once extended from Fayoom to the Delta, and that, by means of the deep, narrow outlet by which Fayoom communicates with the plain of Djizeh and the valley of Natron or *Bahr bila-ma* (waterless sea), the waters of Lake Mœris anciently communicated with Lake Mareotis. The province of Fayoom, the ancient *nome* of Arsinoë, is still reckoned the most productive part of Egypt, although, owing to the neglect of the canals and the consequent encroachment of the desert, the arable soil is supposed to be reduced to a third of its original extent. The olive and the vine are not quite extirpated, and the roses of this province maintain their ancient celebrity. Wheat, barley, and dhourra are extensively cultivated; flax, the sugar-cane, and all kinds of vegetables flourish luxuriantly; and clustering fruit-trees are scattered over the plain. The canals and lakes swarm with fish, and in winter are covered with innumerable wild fowl and aquatic birds. But villages of mud huts have succeeded to splendid cities; the Christian church has shared the fate of the heathen fane; the royal labyrinth, the greatest wonder of Egypt, has disappeared; and the shores of the inland sea, which once resounded with the stir of life and the sounds of gayety, are now silent as the grave. The province contains 66 villages, with about 60,000 inhabitants.

FEEJEE ISLANDS. A groupe of islands in the South Pacific, lying between the parallels of 15° 33' and 19° 15' S. and the meridians of 176° W. and 177° E. They are inhabited by an active, ferocious race, greatly dreaded by their neighbours, and cannibals in the strictest sense. The sandal-wood tree abounds in these islands.

FELOOPS. A people of Western Africa, occupying between 60 and 70 villages in the woody region extending from the sources of the Casamanza to the western shore of the Gambia; a tract 25 leagues in length by 15 in breadth. They rear cattle and goats, which they defend with much courage against the lions and other wild animals common in their forests. They have the reputation of being brave and independent, but wild and unsociable, differing very strikingly in physiognomy, language, and manners from the surrounding tribes. Their pronunciation is rapid, indistinct, and guttural. In their traffic with Europeans, they generally employ a Mandingo factor or agent.

FELLATAHS. See FOULAH and HOUSSA.

FEMERN. An island of Denmark, opposite to the coast of Holstein, about 80 miles in circuit. See DENMARK.

FEN. A low tract inundated by the tide, or marshy land abounding with lakes and pools. The fen lands of Cambridgeshire, which occupy nearly a third of the county, were anciently fruitful meadow-land and woodland, watered by numerous streams. They appear to have been converted into fen, by the neglect of proper embankments and drains, and more especially owing to the not widening and deepening the channel, or raising the banks of the Ouse, which, in the course of ages, has, by its deposits, changed the character of the country. At Whittlesea, eight feet below the present surface of the moor, a perfect pasture soil has been discovered; and the channel of the Wisbeach river has been ascertained to have been raised eight feet.

FERGHANA. A province of Samarcand, now called Kokaun; consisting of a valley or plain, surrounded with hills on all sides except on the W., towards Khojend and Samarcand, and intersected by the river Sirr, Seihoon, or Jaxartes. On the E., it has Kashgar; on the S., the hill country bordering on Badakshân; and on the N., a desolate tract occupied by the Uzbeqs. This was the hereditary territory of the celebrated Sultan Baber, the founder of the Hindoo-Mogul dynasty.

FERMANAGH. A county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster; bounded W. by Leitrim, N. by Tyrone and Donegal, E. by Tyrone and Monaghan, and S. by Cavan and Leitrim. Its length is 43 miles, and its breadth 33. It abounds with hills, many of them lofty and boggy, but affording good, coarse pasture, and a considerable proportion of the country is occupied with dairy farms. Oats and flax are chiefly cultivated. The most remarkable geographical feature of the county is Lough Erne, consisting of two lakes; the upper one nine miles long, and from one and a half to five in width; the lower one ten miles long, and from two to eight in width. They are connected by a broad, winding channel of about six miles. The scenery of the lake is very picturesque. On its bosom are between 300 and 400 islands, some of them large, fertile, well-wooded, and inhabited. The river Erne enters it at the N. W. extremity, and after passing through it, precipitates itself over a grand cataract into the Bay of Donegal three miles below Ballyshannon. The county is chiefly in the diocese of Clogher; its principal town is Enniskillen.

FERMO. A city of the Roman states, situated about five miles from the Adriatic; the head town of a small legion, or province, now united to that of Ascoli. It is the ancient *Firmum Picenum* or

Colonia Augusta Firma. It is still a place of some trade, with about 1000 inhabitants.

FERNANDEZ, JUAN, ISLAND OF. An uninhabited island in the South Pacific Ocean, about 110 leagues from the coast of Chile, not quite 15 miles in length and five in breadth. This island is celebrated as having been for above four years the solitary residence of Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, whose adventures (given to the world in 1712) furnished Defoe with the ground-work of his exquisite romance of Robinson Crusoe. There is a previous instance of a Musquito Indian having been left by accident on the same island for about as long a time, who was found to have cheerfully exercised all the little ingenuity possessed by his tribe, in providing himself with such implements, clothing, and habitation as he had been accustomed to, and to have sustained his solitary lot with less failure of spirit and energy than the civilized European. The island was formerly a place of resort for the buccaneers, who were led to visit it from the multitude of goats which it nourished, and which were introduced by Juan Fernandez, who discovered it. This breed the Spaniards afterwards almost extirpated with their dogs. It afforded a propitious retreat to Commodore Anson's squadron in 1741, after being buffeted by tempests, and debilitated by scurvy. It abounds with excellent water, vegetables, and fish, as well as with sandal-wood and some other valuable productions. Captain Carteret, in 1767, found it fortified by the Spaniards. It may now be considered as belonging to Chile, though used only as a place of banishment. Long. $78^{\circ} 52' W.$, lat. $33^{\circ} 40' S.$

FERNANDO PO. An island of Africa, off the coast of Guinea, opposite the mouth of the Jamoor or Cameroons river. It is about 42 miles in length by 19 in width, rising in the interior into lofty mountains, richly wooded, to within 1000 feet of the loftiest peak, 11,000 feet above the sea. They belong to a lofty volcanic range, bordering on the basin of the Cameroons. The island is very fertile and beautiful, but the climate is very humid, and consequently insalubrious, the peaks being generally enveloped in clouds.

FERRARA. A city of Italy, the capital of a duchy, which, under the princes of the house of Este, vied in wealth and the splendour of its court with most of the states of Europe. On the demise of the last duke, in 1598, the sovereignty reverted to the Pope; since which period it has rapidly declined. The greater part of the territory, bounded northward by the Po, eastward by the Adriatic, and southward by Bologna, is badly cultivated and thinly peopled, the total population being estimated at about 250,000. The city of Ferrara, which is reckoned seven miles in circuit, once contained from 70,000 to 100,000 inhabitants. These are now reduced to about 24,000; and grass grows in the silent streets, on both sides of which are seen the fronts of deserted mansions and mouldering palaces. The ducal palace, which stands moated and flanked in the heart of the subjugated town, is the residence of a cardinal legate. The house of Ariosto and the cell of Tasso still attract and detain the traveller, who would otherwise hasten away from the gloomy city, or avoid altogether the marshes of the Po with which it is surrounded.

FERRO. The most westerly of the Canary Islands. Being formerly

supposed to be the most westerly point of the old world, it was employed by all geographers as their first meridian, the longitude being reckoned from it. It is $17^{\circ} 46'$ W. of London. See CANARY ISLES.

FERROL. A fortified maritime town of Spain, in the Bay of Corunna, having one of the best harbours of Europe, which is entered by a narrow channel, commanded by forts. Since 1752, it has been the chief naval station of Spain.

FETU (or AFFETU). A small territory of Africa, extending about 16 miles along the Gold Coast. See FANTEES.

FEZ (Fas). A city of Northern Africa, the capital of a Moorish kingdom to which it gave name, now united to Morocco; which see. The city of Fez, formerly one of the most celebrated and flourishing capitals of the Mohammedan world, is situated in a funnel-shaped valley, and on the declivities of the hills which surround it on every side except the N. and N. E. It consists, in fact, of two distinct towns, Old Fez and New Fez. A small river, flowing from the S., crosses the town, and falls into the Seboo six miles from the city. It furnishes water in such abundance, that there is scarcely a house without a fountain; and the stream turns several mills. The city is said to contain more than 200 mosques and as many caravanserais, with a great number of public baths; presenting altogether a singular mixture of splendour and ruin. Fez was once so famous as a seat of Arabian learning, that its schools of philosophy and physical science were resorted to, not only from all the Mohammedan states of Africa and Spain, but even from Christian countries; and when the road to Mecca was occasionally shut up, pilgrimages were made by the western Moslem to Fez. The remains of its institutions still attract round them a number of Mohammedan doctors, and the schools are generally frequented by as many as 2000 scholars; but the studies are confined to the Koran and its commentators, with a slight tincture of grammar and logic, metaphysics, alchemy, and astrology. They have Euclid in folio volumes, neither copied nor read; and in medicine, they study only a few empirical writers. As they have no printing-offices, ill executed and inaccurate manuscripts are the only medium of instruction; and the Arabic is very corrupt. Such is the state of knowledge in the Athens of Africa. The manufactures consist of woollen cloaks, sashes, silk handkerchiefs, coarse calicoes, Turkey carpets, red caps of felt, and Morocco slippers. The population has been estimated at the two extremes of 380,000 and 30,000. The most probable account makes it about 100,000, but the number was at one time much greater. Fez Proper is a province of the kingdom of Fez, comprising a fertile plain, surrounded by ranges of hills, and watered by the Seboo, which falls into the Atlantic.

FEZZAN. A kingdom of Moorish Africa, tributary to the sovereign of Tripoli, from which its nearest part is about 250 miles distant S. E. From its northern extremity, at the well of Bonjem in lat. $30^{\circ} 35'$, to its southern limit at Tegerry in lat. $24^{\circ} 4'$ N., it extends about 450 miles in length. Throughout this immense tract, there are only three springs, which are near Traghan; but water is found in many places at ten or twenty feet below the surface. The only towns of any consideration are, Mourzook, the capital, situated in lat. $25^{\circ} 51'$

N., long. 15° 52' E., and containing about 2500 inhabitants; Sockna, a walled town with about 2000 inhabitants, who speak the Berber tongue, nearly half way between Mourzook and Tripoli; Hoon, Wadan, and Sebha, towns not far from Sockna; Zuela, towards the eastern frontier, on the road to Egypt; Germa, near the site of the ancient *Garama*, the capital of *Phazania*, which gave its name to the nation of the *Garamantes*,—it is to the W. of Mourzook; and Gatrone and Tegerry on the road to Bornou. On the S. and S. E., Fezzan is bounded by the Tibboo country; on the W., the borderers are Arabs and Berber Tnarick. The total population of Fezzan has been conjecturally estimated at between 70,000 and 75,000 souls, including the slaves. The government of the kingdom was for nearly five centuries hereditary in a family of shereefs, from the neighbourhood of Fez; but the present sultan of Mourzook is a mere viceroy, absolute in his hired government, but dependent on the pasha of Tripoli. The revenues arise from a duty on the sale and transport of slaves, a tax on date-trees and the exportation of dates, a fifth of all sheep and goats, and other customs. Dates form the principal food of the inhabitants, especially of the poorer sort, who sometimes do not taste corn for months together; and they are very fond of an intoxicating beverage prepared from the fresh juice of the date. This invaluable tree supplies the carpenters with their only wood. The lower classes are, from necessity, industrious; some of them work neatly in leather, and others in gold, silver, and iron: they weave a few coarse barracans; and every man is capable of acting as a carpenter or mason. The houses are of mud. The physical characteristics of the Fezzaners seem those of a mixed race, between the Moors and the people of Sondan: they are of black complexion, with hair inclining to woolly, high cheek-bones, but the nose less depressed than in the negro, small eyes, and mouths of an immense width. They are a cheerful people, fond of music and dancing, obliging to each other, and neither revengeful nor passionate; but fraudulent, cowardly, and abject. All the boys are taught to read the Koran, but of every other book they are perfectly ignorant; and they are very indifferent Moslem. From the constant communication with Sondan and Bornou, the languages of both these countries are generally spoken at Mourzook, together with an impure Arabic. The songs of the *kadankas*, or singing-women, are generally in the Soudan language. The Berber is spoken in Sockna, in the north of Fezzan; it is there called the Ertana. Every town, in fact, has something distinct in its character. The inhabitants of Zuela are nearly all white, and shereefs, priding themselves much on their supposed descent from Mohammed. Those of Wadan are shereefs and pastoral Arabs. Gatrone is peopled with Maraboots, but the language of Bornou is more generally spoken there, than the Arabic; and the cultivation of the date-palm ceases to the S. of that town. See BERBER, BORNOO, and MOURZOOK.

FIFE. A county of Scotland, bordering eastward on the German Ocean, and southward on the Frith of Forth; on the N. and N. E. it is bounded by the Tay, which separates it from Forfar; and westward, it adjoins the counties of Perth, Kinross, and Clackmannan. It is about 26 miles in mean length, with an average breadth of 14; com-

prebending an area of 504 square miles, of which four-fifths are under cultivation. Towards the W., it is mountainous, the Lomond hills rising to a considerable height. Lead, copper, and iron ore, and sulphuretted zinc have been found, but coal is the most important and abundant of its mineral productions. The principal rivers are, the Eden, which falls into the Bay of St. Andrew's, and the Leven, flowing from the lake of that name into Largo Bay. Most of the lakes of Fife have been drained, and converted into arable land. The county is divided into four districts, St. Andrew's, Cupar, Dunfermline, and Kirkcaldy. Cupar is the chief town, although Dunfermline is the largest and most populous; and St. Andrew's, once an archiepiscopal see, is the seat of the oldest university in Scotland. Most of the royal boroughs, however, are now in decay, and Dunfermline is the only thriving place in a county which abounds with elegant seats, as well as vestiges of royal, monastic, and episcopal splendour. The staple manufacture is linen. About three-fourths of the population are engaged in trade and manufactures, and one-fourth in agriculture. The head of the Duffs of Braco, who claim descent from the ancient Thanes of Fife, takes the title of earl from this county, in the Irish peerage. Population, 128,839.

FINISTERRE. (That is, **LAND'S END.**) The name given to the north-western point of Brittany in France, and to a department comprehending the western part of the ancient province; also, to the north-western extremity of the coast of Galicia, and to a town near the Cape.

FINLAND. A country of Northern Europe, formerly subject to Sweden, but now comprised in the Russian empire. It borders southward on the Gulf of the Baltic to which it gives name; on the W., it is bounded by the Gulf of Bothnia; N. by Lapland; and E. by the Russian government of Olonetz. With a superficial extent equal to England, it contains a population of only 1,100,000 souls. The towns lie generally along the coast. The principal are, Abo, the capital; Helsingfors; Nistadt; Wasa; Uleaborg; and, on the southern frontier, Wyborg, formerly the chief town of Carelia or Russian Finland. Great part of the interior is covered with lakes. The climate in the southern and western districts is comparatively mild; but, in the northern and eastern, the cold in winter is intense and of long duration. There is abundance of good pasturage, but the cattle are small; game is plentiful; in the more favoured districts, rice, oats, and barley are cultivated, with a little wheat in particular situations; but the pine forests furnish the chief articles of export,—timber and planks, charcoal, tar, and pitch. The Fins are an original and peculiar race, of fair complexion, generally with red hair, of middle stature, very simple and rude in their habits, but honest, patient, and industrious. Sheepskins form the common dress, and bags of dried seal-skin serve them for shoes; but the costume of the Bothnian peasantry is shewy and even elegant. Every householder is, in general, his own carpenter, shoemaker, tailor, fisherman, miller, and baker. The prevailing religion is the Lutheran. The Esthonians, Livonians, Laplanders, Permians, and Ostians of the Ob, are of the same family as the Fins of Finland Proper. The language is quite different from either the Slavonic or Scandinavian, and is nearly related to the Hungarian.

FINMARK. A province of Sweden, lying to the N. of Norway, and usually considered as part of Lapland, which see.

FIRTH. See **FIRTH.**

FITTRE, LAKE. A large lake of Central Africa, said to be four days' journey in circumference during the dry season, and to be double that extent in the wet season. Its precise situation has not been ascertained, but it appears to lie to the E. N. E. of Bornou, and W. S. W. of Dongola. Dar Fittre is a Mohammedan kingdom, comprising the country on the northern part of the lake. Dar Couga or Kauga borders on it to the S. E., whence the lake is sometimes called the *Bahr Couga*. A mountainous district called Muddago, stretches along the south-western border; and a river called the *Bahr el Dago* appears to be either formed by the lake, or to be fed by its waters in the rainy season, which flows first to the south-eastward, but ultimately communicates with the White River of Sennaar.

FIUMICINO. (RIVULET.) The name under which a stream is now known, within the territory of Rimini, in Italy, which is supposed to be the ancient Rubicon, the boundary of Cisalpine Gaul and Italy Proper. Several streams, however, contend for this honour; and there is some reason to conclude that the true Rubicon is a small stream which rises not far from Cesena, and crosses the road two miles E. of Savignano, flowing from the last declivity of the Apennines into the Adriatic, at the extremity of the south-eastern angle of the vast plain of the Po: this stream is now called Lufo or Rufo.

FLANDERS. A country of Europe, originally comprising the territory between the Somme and the Scheldt, which, in the ninth century, was formed into an hereditary principality dependent on France. Its limits have often varied, and the territory has been variously divided under the distinguishing appellations of French, Dutch, and Austrian Flanders. French Flanders now forms a department of France, under the name of the Department of the North. The other two portions are distinguished as East and West Flanders, forming two provinces of the Netherlands, or Belgium: they are divided by a line running almost due S. from the town of Sluys. Western or Maritime Flanders extends along a considerable tract of coast, facing the N., in the central part of which is the port of Ostend, the only harbour of consequence. It is divided into the four circles of Bruges (the capital), Furnes, Ypres, and Courtray. East Flanders is divided also into four circles, those of Ghent (the capital), Dendermonde, Oudenarde, and Ecloo. No part of it adjoins the sea. The Scheldt, after traversing the province, divides it from Antwerp on the north-east; but the left bank of the West Scheldt, below where it bends towards the north, belongs to Holland. In both provinces, the prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic. The language is Flemish, but French is widely diffused. See **BELGIUM**, **BRUGES**, and **GHEENT**.

FLEMING. The name given to the inhabitants of Flanders, speaking the Flemish dialect.

FLINTSHIRE. A county of North Wales, taking its name from the chief town, situated on the Dee. The estuary of that river separates it, on the N. E., from Cheshire; on the N., it borders on the Irish Sea; on the S. E. and S. W., it is bounded by Denbighshire,

which intersects the county so as to insulate the hundred of Maylor. The greater part of the county may be considered as belonging to England, having been conquered by the Saxons, and annexed to the county palatine of Chester. It is included in the Chester circuit, and is divided between the dioceses of Chester and St. Asaph. The latter city, situated at the confluence of the Elwy and the Clwyd, is a very inconsiderable place, owing all its importance to its ecclesiastical rank and antiquity. Flint is the county town, but the assizes are alternately held at the market-town of Mold. Part of the Vale of Clwyd is within the precincts of this county; and a mountainous tract runs parallel with the Dee, which is rich in valuable minerals. Of the population (60,000), half are engaged in agriculture: the chief manufactures are copper and brass, cotton and pottery. Lead and coal are among the principal exports. The area of the county is 309 square miles.

FLORENCE (FIRENZE). The capital of the grand-duchy of Tuscany; situated on the banks of the Arno, near the head of the broad and fertile vale which extends to Pisa, and surrounded in every other direction with high hills, the first steps of the Apennines. It is about six miles in circumference, and contains a population of about 80,000 souls. The city is well-built, in a very peculiar style of architecture; and the *Via Larga*, which is lined with noble palaces, is reckoned one of the handsomest streets in Europe. The cleanliness of the city, the numerous promenades, the variety of its amusements, the attractions of its Museum and other splendid galleries of statuary and painting, and the beauty of the environs, render it altogether one of the most agreeable Cisalpine towns; and the concourse of foreign residents, especially English, is generally greater at Florence, than in any other city of Italy, except Rome. The cathedral of *Sa. Maria del Fiore* is celebrated for its cupola, the widest in Europe, and the prototype of that of St. Peter's at Rome: the height from the ground to the top of the cross, is 384 feet, nearly 50 feet higher than St. Paul's, London. The situation of Florence is deemed peculiarly salubrious; and it is among the few places in Italy where it is not unsafe to sleep with an open chimney in the bed-room. The climate is subject, however, to great extremes of heat and cold; and spring is the season for enjoying this country. See **TUSCANY**.

FLORIDA. A territory of the United States of North America, occupying the peninsula which separates the Gulf of Mexico on the N. E. from the Atlantic, and bounded by the State of Georgia on the N. According to its present limits, it forms an area of 54,000 square miles, with a population of nearly 35,000, including 15,500 slaves, being one individual to a square league and a half. The name of Florida was originally given by the Spaniards to the whole territory extending along the northern shores of the Mexican Sea, from the Mississippi to the Atlantic; and Louisiana was long known under the name of West Florida. Both Floridas remained in the hands of the Spaniards up to 1763, when they were ceded to Great Britain in exchange for Cuba, which had been taken from them. During the American war, Florida was regained by the Spaniards, and was guaranteed to the Crown of Spain by the treaty of 1783. In 1801, the American Government purchased Louisiana of the French, laying

claim, at the same time, to the whole of West Florida as included in the purchase. This claim was disputed by Spain; but in 1810, the Americans succeeded in gaining possession of the country; and in 1821, after a long and tedious negotiation, the whole of East Florida was annexed to the territory of the United States. A considerable portion of the peninsula consists of pine barrens, swamps, and uncleared country in the occupation of the Indians. The chief towns are, Tallahassee, the capital, founded in 1824; Pensacola, which gives name to a bay of the Mexican Sea; and St. Augustine, on the eastern coast, opposite Anastasia Island. The name of the Gulf of Florida is given to the channel between the peninsula and the Bahama Isles, north of Cuba; through which the Gulf-stream rushes to the N. E. See GULF-STREAM.

FLUSHING. A sea-port of the island of Walcheren, on the northern side of the Scheldt, near the mouth of that river, which is commanded by the batteries of the town: hence its importance in time of war.

FOOLA. (**POOLA, FELLATAH.**) A nation of Africa, spread over the whole region comprehended between the mountainous border of the Sierra Leone territory on the W., and Timbuctoo on the E., and occupying a large tract on the lower part of the Senegal. They are supposed to have been originally confined to that portion of Western Nigritia called Melli or Foola-doo, lying between Manding and Kasson, Bambook and Kaarta. About 60 or 70 years ago, they gained possession of that part of the country of Jallonk, between Sierra Leone and the Gambia, now called Foota (or Foola) Jallon, having Teembo for its capital. The countries called Foota Toro and Foota Bondoo, in Senegambia, derive also their name from the same people, by whom they have been conquered; Foota being a corruption of Foolata or Foola; written also, Pholey and Poula. Massina and Wassela on the Niger, are also capitals of petty Foola states; and the same people, under the name of Fellatahs, have spread themselves over Soudan as far eastward as Bornou. They are said to call themselves *Fellan*, which may possibly be the same word as the Arabic *fellah*, cultivator. The better sort are all taught to read and write Arabic, being professedly Mohammedans; but their own language is peculiar, abounding with liquids, and has been styled the Italian of Africa. They are a very handsome race, of a deep copper or mahogany colour, varying to yellow or tawny, and sometimes to a complexion as fair as an English gipsy: hence, in contrast with the negro nations, they call themselves whites, and rank themselves with white people. They are industrious, display great skill in the management of cattle, are careful husbandmen, and have attained to some skill in the useful arts. They appear to have embraced the Mohammedan faith within a comparatively recent period, and some of the pastoral Fellatah are said to be pagan. Considerable obscurity hangs at present over their origin and their affinity to other nations. Their language distinguishes them from the Moors and Arabs, to whom they approach in complexion and features, and from whom they have received their present creed and a portion of their civilization. See SOCCATOO.

FOOLADOO. (i. e. Foola-country.) A mountainous district of

Western Africa, situated near the sources of the Senegal, lying between Kaarta on the N., Manding on the E., Bambock on the W., and Jallonkadoo on the S. See FOOLA and FOOTA.

FOOTA BONDOL. A district of Senegambia, lying between the meridians of 10° and 12° W., and the parallels of 14° and 15° N., having Kajaaga (or Galam) on the N., the Falemme and Bambock on the E.; Tenda and Dentilla on the S., and Foota Toro, Woolli, and the Simbani woods on the W. The population is of a very mixed character, but the Foola customs and manners predominate, and that language is exclusively spoken, although the trade is chiefly in the hands of Mandingoes and Serawoollies. The residence of the *almamy* or Foola sovereign is at a small town called Boolibany.

FOOTA JALLON. A country of Senegambia, extending about 350 miles from E. to W., and 200 from N. to S.; bounded on the W. by the maritime districts inhabited by the Soosos, Biafras, and other tribes; S. by the Kooranko country; E. by Balie and Sangara (or Sangree), a district of Soudan; and N. by the mountains of Tangue. Foota-Jallon is properly a district of Jallonka-doo, the country of the Jallonkas (drunkards), having for its capital, Teembo, situated in lat. $10^{\circ} 25'$ N., about 160 miles N. E. of Sierra Leone, where the Foola *almamy* resides. The whole country is mountainous, and the table-land may be considered as the second terrace in ascending from the coast towards the S. E. The valleys, during the rainy season, are converted into lakes by the inundations. The high lands afford pasture to large herds and flocks.

FOOTA TORO. A district of Senegambia, extending along the south-western bank of the Senegal, above Fort Podor, as far as the frontier of Kajaaga or Galam. It adjoins Bondool on the S. E., the Mandingo kingdom of Woolli on the S., and the Yollof country on the N. W. The greater part of the district is subject to a Marabout, who takes the title of *Siratik*. The Foolas have also many settlements on the right bank of the Senegal. See FOOTA BONDOL and FOOLA.

FORELAND. A cape or promontory. The word specifically denotes those head-lands that stretch furthest into the sea, and form the extremities of certain lines of coast. Thus, on the coast of Kent, two remarkable capes are known under the name of the North and South Foreland.

FORFAR (or ANGUS). A county of Scotland, bordering eastward on the German Ocean, and southward on the Frith of Tay; on the W., it is bounded by Perth, and on the N. by Aberdeen and Kincardine. Part of the Grampian mountains run through the county, the surface of which is very diversified. The superficial extent is 977 square miles, and the population, 139,666. The chief rivers are, the North Esk, flowing from Loch-lee, and falling into the sea, three miles N. of Montrose; the South Esk, which falls into the basin of Montrose; and the Isla, which has its source in Glen-Isla, and falls into the Tay. This county contains five royal boroughs, viz. Forfar, Dundee, Montrose, Arbroath, and Brechin, which, with the small towns of Glammis and Kirriemuir, are all employed in the linen-manufacture. Forfar, the capital, and the residence of several Scottish monarchs, is situated in the valley of Strathmore.

FORMOSA. The name given to, 1. A bay on the eastern coast of Africa, immediately N. of Melinda, which receives a small river of the same name in lat. $2^{\circ} 45' S.$ 2. A cape on the coast of Guinea, separating the kingdom of Waree from Calabar. 3. A cape on the coast of Malacca, 90 miles S. E. of Malacca. 4. An island in the Chinese Sea, nearly 255 miles in length and 60 in breadth, separated from the province of Fo-kyen by a strait 60 miles across. See TAIWAN. 5. A river of Western Africa, flowing through Benin, and one of the principal estuaries which open into the Bight of Benin. See BENIN.

FORTH. The largest river of North Britain. Rising in the Lomond hills, it flows in a south-easterly course to Stirling, between which place and Alloa, it meanders so as to make the distance by water 24 miles, through only four miles in a direct line. Below Alloa, where it begins to be navigable for merchantmen, it expands to a great breadth between the counties of Lothian and Fife. At Queen's ferry, the channel is contracted by promontories from both coasts; below which, it gradually expands into the spacious estuary called the Frith of Forth, affording several safe harbours on each shore, and excellent roads throughout. The principal tributaries of the Forth are, the Goodie, the Teith, and the Allan, above Stirling bridge; and below it, the Devon, the Carron, the Avon, the Almond, the Leith, the Esk, the Leven, and the Tyne. A navigable canal commencing near Grangemouth, communicates with the Clyde.

FOULAH. See FOOLA.

FRANCE. A kingdom occupying the north-western portion of Europe, having for its natural limits the English Channel on the N., the Bay of Biscay on the W., the Pyrennees and the Mediterranean on the S. Its eastern boundary is of a more arbitrary and mixed character, and has undergone repeated changes. A conventional line of demarcation, agreed upon in the treaty of Paris in 1815, separates it, on the N. E., from the Netherlands; the river Lauter divides it from Germany, until it falls into the Rhine, and below its mouth, the *Thalweg* of the Rhine forms the boundary. The bridge between Strasbourg and Kehl, belongs half to France, and half to Baden. The *Versoirs* and a line of custom-houses W. of the Jura, separate the French territory from that of the Helvetic Confederacy, leaving to the latter the whole of the Pays de Gex. South of Geneva, the eastern boundary is formed by Savoy, Piedmont, and the county of Nice. These limits are nearly the same as they were in 1790. The whole area of France is estimated at 204,000 square miles, its extent from N. to S. being 560 miles, and from E. to W. nearly 660. The population is upwards of 32,000,000, which gives about 160 to the square mile. Prior to the Revolution, France was divided into 32 provinces, of unequal dimensions, many of them having originally been distinct states or feudal lordships. These old divisions have been entirely superseded by the modern arrangement, which is purely geographical, the whole country being distributed into 87 departments, named, for the most part, from the rivers which bound or water them. These departments are subdivided into *arrondissements*; each *arrondissement* into *cantons*; and each canton comprises a certain number of *communes* or parishes. Besides these civil divisions,

the kingdom is distributed into 22 military provinces or lieutenancies, each comprising one, two, or more departments, under the command of a general of rank, stationed at a central town, from which the province takes its name. As a knowledge of the old territorial divisions is indispensable in connexion with the history of France, the three-fold division is exhibited in the following table:—

Old Provinces.	Departments.	Military Gov.
1. French Flanders .	1. Le Nord	1. Lisle.
2. Artois	2. Pas de Calais	
3. Picardy	3. Somme	2. Rouen.
4. Normandy	4. Seine Inférieure	
	5. Eure	
	6. Orne	
	7. Calvados	3. Caen.
5. Isle of France ...	8. La Manche (the Chan- nel)	
	9. Aisne	4. Paris.
	10. Oise	
	11. Seine	
6. Orleannois	12. Seine et Marne	
	13. Seine et Oise	5. Tours.
7. Maine	14. Loiret	
	15. Eure et Loir	
8. Touraine	16. Loir et Cher	
	17. Sarthe	6. Rennes.
9. Anjou	18. Mayenne	
	19. Indre et Loire	
10. Brittany	20. Maine et Loire	
	21. Ille et Vilaine	7. Rochelle.
	22. Côtes du Nord	
	23. Morbihan	
11. Poitou	24. Finisterre	
	25. Loire Inférieure	8. Périgueux.
	26. La Vendée	
12. Pays d'Aunis and Saintonge	27. Deux Sèvres	
	28. Vienne	
13. Saintonge and An- goumois	29. Charente Inférieure ..	9. Bourdeaux.
	30. Charente	
14. Limosin	31. Corrèze	
	32. Lot	
15. Part of Guienne or Aquitaine (Péri- gord)	33. Lot et Garonne	10. Toulouse.
	34. Gironde	
16. Bearn	35. Dordogne	10. Toulouse.
	36. Basses Pyrénées	
15. Part of Guienne (Gascony)	37. Landes	
	38. Hautes Pyrénées	
17. Foix	39. Gers	10. Toulouse.
	40. Ariège	
18. Roussillon	41. Pyrénées Orientales .	

Old Provinces.	Departments.	Military Gov.
	42. Haute Garonne	10. Toulouse, continued.
	43. Tarn et Garonne	
	44. Aude	
19. Part of Languedoc	45. Hérault	11. Montpellier.
	46. Gard	
	47. Ardèche	
	48. Lozère	
15. Part of Guienne .	49. Aveyron	
19. Part of Languedoc	50. Tarn	12. Lyons.
	51. Haute Loire	
20. Auvergne	52. Cantal	
	53. Puy de Dôme	
21. Lyonnois	54. Rhône	
	55. Loire	13. Bourges.
22. Bourbonnois	56. Allier	
23. Nivernois	57. Nièvre	
24. Marche	58. Creuse	
	59. Haute Vienne	
25. Berri	60. Cher	14. Dijon.
	61. Indre	
26. Burgundy	62. Saône et Loire	
	63. Côte d'Or	
	64. Yonne	
27. Champagne	65. Aube	15. Chalons.
	66. Haute Marne	
	67. Ardennes	
	68. Marne	
	69. Meuse	
28. Lorraine	70. Moselle	16. Metz.
	71. Meurthe	17. Nancy.
	72. Vosges	
29. Alsace	73. Bas Rhin	18. Strasburg.
	74. Haut Rhin	
30. Franche Comté .	75. Haute Saône	19. Besançon.
	76. Doubs	
26. Burgundy	77. Jura	
	78. Ain	20. Grenoble.
31. Dauphiny	79. Isère	
	80. Drome	
	81. Hautes Alps	21. Marseilles.
32. Provence	82. Basses Alps	
	83. Var	
34. Avignon	84. Bouches du Rhône	22. Bastia.
	85. Vaucluse	
35. Corsica	86. Golo	
	87. Liamone	

The principal rivers of France, which form the basis of the above arrangement into departments, are, the Seine, the Loire, the Garonne, and the Rhone. 1. The Seine, which is the only one of the four that flows into the English Channel, rising in the mountains of Burgundy,

(in the department of Côte d'Or,) flows northward through Champagne, passing by Troyes, and meets the Aube near Nogent; below that confluence, it bends to the W., and is soon joined by the Yonne from the S.; and, before reaching Paris, by the Marne from the N. W. At Paris, it varies from 300 to 500 feet in width. It is afterwards joined by the Oise, and winding to the N. W., it passes Rouen, and falls into the sea at Havre de Grace. Its volume of water is inferior to that of either the Loire or the Garonne, and much smaller than that of the Rhone; but, its course being through a flat country, it is of easy navigation, admitting of vessels of considerable burden as far as Rouen, and of boats as high as Troyes, while it communicates by canals with several other rivers to the N. and S. Its course exceeds 400 miles in length. 2. The Loire has its source in the western side of the Cevennes, in the department of the Ardèche, and flows for nearly half its course towards the N.: it then bends to the W., and after a course of more than 450 miles, during which it receives nearly forty of the central rivers of the country, falls into the Bay of Biscay 40 miles below Nantes. It is navigable for nearly 90 miles, communicating with the Seine by the canal of Orleans, and with the Rhone by a canal which joins it with the Saone. Its chief tributaries are, the Mayenne, which, flowing from the N., is joined by the united streams of the Loir and the Sarthe at Angers, and falls into the Loire a little below that town; the Vienne, which, flowing from the S., is joined by the Creuse, before it falls into the Loire; the Cher, the Indre, and the Allier. 3. The Garonne has its sources in the Pyrenees, on the borders of Catalonia, and flows in a N. W. direction through part of Languedoc and Guienne. It becomes navigable at Muret, and receives the Dordogne at Bourg sur Mer, where it takes the name of the Gironde. Passing by Bourdeaux, it falls into the Bay of Biscay by two mouths, called the Pas des Anes and the Pas de Grave. Its course is above 400 miles, during which it receives the Arriège, the Tarn, the Baise, the Lot, and a number of smaller streams. 4. The Rhone, on issuing from the lake of Geneva, forms the boundary between France and Savoy, flowing southward, till, near Chambery, it bends W. and N. W., to meet the Saône at Lyons. From that confluence, the course of the Rhone is almost due S. to the Mediterranean. The streams which fall into it below Lyons are, on its left bank, the Isère, the Drome, and the Durance, and, on the right, the Ardèche. 5. The principal rivers not included in the above enumeration are, the Somme, which waters Picardy, and falls into the British Channel below Abbeville; the Meuse, or Maese, which rises in the department of Upper Marne, and entering the Netherlands, reaches the ocean below Rotterdam; the Moselle, which rises in the mountains of the Vosges, and receiving the Meurthe below Nancy, and the Seille at Metz, falls into the Rhine at Coblenz; the Adour, which falls into the Bay of Biscay at Bayonne; and the Vilaine, which discharges the waters of Brittany into the Atlantic below La Roche Bernard. The surface of France is in general flat, not rising into any elevations that can be called mountainous, except in the eastern and southern provinces. Of the two principal chains, one is connected with the Alps, and the other is a branch from the Pyrenees. The latter is a long range of mountains, called the Cevennes; which, tra-

versing Languedoc, divides the basin of the Garonne from the Mediterranean, and afterward stretches northward in a direction parallel with the Rhone and the Saône. In Auvergne, a branch of this chain spreads into a high table-land 2362 feet above the sea, and forming the base to the Mont d'Or, Puy de Dome, and Cantal, which attain an elevation of 6000 feet, and are capped with snow during great part of the year. This region exhibits very striking indications of volcanic phenomena. In these mountains, the Loire has its sources. Further to the N., the highlands of Burgundy, which are connected with the Cevennes, give rise to the head streams of the Seine. Along the eastern frontier, and nearly parallel to the course of the Rhine, run the Vosges mountains, which attain an elevation of between 4000 and 6000 feet, giving rise to the Doubs and the Saône, the Meuse, the Moselle, and the Ill; flowing in opposite directions, into the German Sea and the Mediterranean. These mountains join Mount Jura, a branch of the Alps, to the N. of the Lake of Geneva, and are in fact the westerly branch of the Jura chain. Savoy is divided from France by a mountain-barrier, called *La Montagne du Chat*, which also connects with the Jura, and being prolonged towards the S., divides the Valley of Aix from that of the Rhone, terminating near Grenoble. A branch of the Pyrenees extends for about 150 miles between the maritime districts and the valley of the Garonne as far as Bourdeaux; and there are some smaller chains of hills connected with the principal systems, but none of any great elevation. In respect to climate, France has been divided into three regions, the Northern; the Central, and the Southern. A diagonal line from lat. 47° on the W., to lat. 49° on the E., is the limit of the northern region, the waters of which have all a northerly course, and the temperature and produce bear a great resemblance to those of the South of England. In this part are found extensive and rich pasture-lands, and tracts of forest. The forest of Ardennes extended at one time from the Rhine to the Rhone. The central region is bounded southward by a diagonal line drawn from lat. 45° on the W. to lat. 47° on the E., comprising the country south of the Loire, and may be generally described as the basin of that river. This is esteemed the pleasantest part of France, the weather being generally clear and agreeable, the winters shorter and milder, and the vine flourishes, together with wheat and barley, oats and maize. The region S. of this line, extending to lat. $42^{\circ} 30'$, approaches to the climate of Italy: the vines supply the main article of export, wheat gives place to maize, and the olive, the mulberry, and the orange flourish. The principal vine district is the valley of the Garonne. Extensive tracts of heath occur in Guienne and Gascony, Anjou, Brittany, and Normandy; stony soils are found in Lorraine and Burgundy; chalky districts in Champagne, Touraine, and the valley of the Charente; a district of gravel extends through the Bourbonnais and Nivernois; the mountainous districts are computed to occupy nearly 29,000,000 acres; and an equal extent consists of a rich loam. The waste lands bear, however, a small proportion to the arable and pastures; and altogether, France is a highly fertile country. The most extensive and important manufactures of France are woollens; cotton manufactures are of more recent introduction; linens are manufactured in the

northern provinces, and silks in the valley of the Rhone. Iron and prepared skins are also among the chief articles of manufacture. France contains 26 universities, besides 36 lyceums, or royal colleges; the protestants have theological seminaries at Montauban and Strasbourg; and primary schools are established throughout the kingdom. The colonies of France are now inconsiderable, consisting of the islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe in the West Indies, French Guyana, the Isle of Bourbon in the Indian Ocean, the island of Goree, off Cape Verd, and the recent acquisition of Algiers. See GALLIA.

FRANCE, ISLE OF. The name of a province of France under the old division, surrounded by the Seine and its tributaries. Also, of the island of Mauritius, which see.

FRANCHE COMTÉ. A province of France under the old division; otherwise called Upper Burgundy; now forming the departments of Upper Saone, Doubs, and Jura.

FRANCISCO, RIO. A river of Brazil, which rises in Minas Geraes, and runs for a long course towards the N., till at length, bending eastward, it separates the provinces of Bahia and Pernambuco, and falls into the Atlantic in lat. 6° 55' S.

FRANCONIA. A circle of the old German empire, which adjoined Bavaria and Suabia on the S., Bohemia and the Upper Palatinate on the E., Hesse Cassel and Thuringia on the N., and the Lower Palatinate and circle of the Upper Rhine on the W. The greater part is now comprised in the kingdom of Bavaria, the remainder being divided between Wirtemberg, Baden, Hesse, and the house of Saxe. Its principal river is the Maine, and Nuremberg is the chief city.

FRANKFORT. A city of Germany, the permanent seat of the Germanic diet; situated on the Maine, about 20 miles above its influx into the Rhine. It is called Frankfort on the Maine, to distinguish it from the Prussian Frankfort, on the Oder. It was, under the empire, a free city, and now constitutes, with the adjacent territory of 110 square miles, a small republic with a population of about 52,000 souls. Two great fairs are held here in spring and autumn, and it is at all seasons a place of considerable commercial activity and concourse. The Roman Catholics have nine churches, the Lutherans seven, the Reformed two, and the Jews are said to amount to 7000 or 8000.

FRANK. The name given by the Turks and other Asiatics to all Europeans. Hence, the term *lingua franca*, applied to a barbarous dialect spoken on the coasts of the Levant, composed of a mixture of Italian, French, Greek, Spanish, and Moorish. See GALLIA.

FRIBURG. A canton of Switzerland, taking its name from its capital; it lies between the Pays de Vaud and the canton of Berne, and comprises an area of 2836 miles with 68,000 inhabitants, chiefly Roman Catholics. The principal river is the Sane, which flows northward through the centre of the canton. The town of Friburg is very romantically situated, partly in a small plain, partly on abrupt and rugged rocks, whose base is washed and undermined by the windings of the Sane. The name of Friburg, written also Fribourg, Freyberg, and Friedburg, is common to many towns of Germany.

FRIENDLY ISLANDS. A groupe of islands in the South Paci-

6c, more than a hundred in number, but the greater part are either bare rocks or desert; and in all of them good water is scarce. The principal and best known is Tongataboo, i. e. the Sacred Island; called by its discoverer, Tasman, in 1642, Amsterdam Island. It is of coral formation, and about 20 leagues in circumference, lying in lat. $21^{\circ} 9' S.$, long. $174^{\circ} 46' W.$ The others of most importance are, Annamooka, or Rotterdam; Eaoone, or Eooa; the Hapaee groupe; the Mayorga groupe, or Howe's Islands; Neootabootaboo and Kootahé, or Keppel's and Boscawen's Islands; Toofoa, or Amattafoa; Hamoa, and Vavaoo. The Feejee islands have also been sometimes included in the same archipelago. See POLYNESIA and TONGA ISLANDS.

FRIESLAND. (The country of the Frisons.) The name originally of all the country between the Scheldt and the Weser, including not only the seven united provinces, but part of Germany. The Zuyder Zee divided it into west and east Friesland. At present, the name is confined to two portions of this tract; viz. Dutch Friesland, bounded by the Zuyder Zee on the W. and the German Ocean on the N.; containing about 1200 square miles with a population of about 180,000, and having for its capital, Leeuwarden; and German Friesland, bordering eastward on Westphalia, southward on the principality of Munster, and separated from Dutch Friesland by Groningen: it now belongs to the kingdom of Hanover, and has Embden, at the mouth of the Ems, for its chief port. Friesland is also the name of a third tract, in the dutchy of Sleswick or South Jutland, bordering on the German Ocean.

FRITH. Sometimes written Firth. An estuary or narrow arm of the sea. Probably from the Latin *Fretum*. It is especially applied to the estuaries of the Forth, the Clyde, and the Tay, in North Britain, and to the Solway Frith, an arm or gulf of the Irish Sea.

FRIULI. A province of Austrian Italy; bounded, on the N., by the Tyrol and Carinthia; E., by Carniola; S., by the Adriatic, and W., by the Venetian territories of Treviso, Feltre, and Belluno. It is divided into two parts; the circle of Goritza, or Austrian Friuli, and the legation of Udina, or Venetian Friuli. The former is considered as belonging to Illyria, the latter to Lombardy. The name is a corruption of *Forum Julii*. The whole territory is an area of 2500 square miles, with a very mixed population of about 120,000 souls, Italian, Slavonian, and German.

FRONTIER. A border territory *fronting* another country. Frontiers were anciently called also marches.

FROZEN OCEAN, or ICY SEA. The sea which bounds Asia on the N., extending into the polar regions, and the boundaries of which, E. and W., are Nova Zembla and Tchuktchi Noss. It receives some of the largest rivers of Northern Asia; in particular, the Ob, the Yenissey, the Lena, and the Kolyma. Insurmountable barriers of ice obstruct all navigation far from its shores. The ice never breaks up till the end of July, and fogs are perpetually brooding over it. No tides are ever felt in it, but their place is supplied by very unequal and irregular currents. There are several islands in the sea, but they are inhabited only by white bears and arctic foxes.

G.

GABOON. A river of Western Africa, which waters the Pongo country, and falls into the Gulf of Biafra, between Cape Clara and Cape Lopez Gonzalvo, in long. $9^{\circ} 17'$ E., and within $30'$ of the Equator. It is navigable for large vessels, and contains several creeks, the lurking-places of the piratical slave-traders. About 25 miles up the river are two small islands, called Konig, or King's Island, and Parrot Island. Ivory, wax, and honey are articles of trade with the natives of the Gaboon or Pongo country.

GAD. In ancient geography, a district of the Transjordanic Palestine, situated between the kingdom of Bashan (afterwards Batanea) on the N., Galaaditis and the territory of the Amorites on the E., and the tribe of Reuben on the S. It was afterwards included in the district of Perea.

GADAMIS. A city of Africa, situated in an oasis of the great desert of Sahara, 15 days S. W. of Tripoli, and supposed to be in about lat. $30^{\circ} 30'$ N., long. 11° E. It is a place of some considerable importance as a rendezvous for the caravans proceeding through Twat, another oasis to the S. W., to Timbuctoo and the Niger. It is inhabited by different tribes of Arabs and Berbers, who are now tributary to the Pasha of Tripoli.

GADES. In ancient geography, a Roman municipal city, on the Spanish coast, the exact situation of which is extremely doubtful. Some have supposed it to have been situated on an island now covered by the sea, near Rota, on which ruins are to be discerned at low water, and to have been the same place as Tartessus or Tarshish. The modern city of Cadiz has inherited its name and commercial importance.

GÆTULIA. In ancient geography, a mountainous district of Northern Africa, comprising the declivities of the Numidian Atlas bordering on the Sahara. It forms the back country of Algiers.

GALAM. A kingdom of Senegambia, consisting of a string of towns on the left bank of the Senegal, commencing at the North Geocer creek, which divides it from Foota Toro, and extending to within a few miles of the cataract of Feloo, on the E., where it adjoins Kasson. On the S. it is bounded by Bondoo. The proper name of the country is Kajaaga, Galam being the name of a town where the French African Company had formerly a fortified factory. The river Fa-lemme divides it into upper and lower Kajaaga: the upper is governed by the *tonca* of Maghana, the latter by the *tonca* of Tuabo, those towns being their respective capitals. The natives are Serawoolli or Serracolet negroes, who have embraced an imperfect sort of Mohammedism, and are described as grave, sober, skilful and careful traders, and hospitable. Their country differs little in character from Bondoo, except as being nearer the river, and subject to partial inundation during the rains. It is consequently very fertile. The dress, manners, and customs are also much the same as in Bondoo.

GALAPAGOS. A groupe of thirteen or fourteen islands, 120

leagues from the coast of Quito. They are covered with cedars affording timber fit for ship-building; and a considerable number of sloops and schooners are built at St. George's Island, and employed in the trade between the West Indies and North America. The population is about 5000 whites and nearly as many blacks. The only cultivation is a small quantity of cotton, the inhabitants gaining a livelihood chiefly by the sea.

GALATIA. In ancient geography, a province of Asia Minor, forming the northern part of Phrygia Magna; bordering northward on Paphlagonia, eastward on Cappadocia, north-westward on Bithynia, and divided by the Sangarius from Phrygia Proper on the S. W. It derived its name from Gallic colonists, and was sometimes called Gallia Parva, and Gallo Græcia. When reduced to a Roman province, Augustus made Ancyra the capital. See **ANGORA**.

GALICIA. 1. A province of Spain, occupying the north-western angle of the peninsula, bordering northward and westward on the Atlantic, southward on Portugal, and eastward on Asturias and Leon. It retains the title of a separate kingdom, and its natives differ very strikingly from those of the adjacent Spanish provinces. Their dialect, the Gallego, is the parent of the Portuguese. They are proverbially hardy, patient, and industrious, and are the general reapers and labourers of Spain, many thousands leaving their homes, at certain seasons, to seek for work in the Castiles, Portugal, and other parts of the peninsula. The porters and water-carriers, even in Andalusia and at Lisbon, are chiefly Gallegoes, and their name has become almost synonymous with servant. At Madrid and other principal towns, a great proportion of the domestic servants are Galicians and Asturians, being preferred for their fidelity and obedience. In this respect, they may be compared to the Auvergne and Limousins of France, who in like manner repair to Paris, to earn money as labourers and porters, bringing home their savings. The capital of Galicia is the far famed city of Santiago de Compostella. The other principal towns are Lugo (*Lucus Augusti*), Orense (*Auria*, or *Aquæ Calidæ*), Tuy (*Castellum*), Mondonnedo, and the maritime towns of Corunna, Ferrol, and Vigo. The country is very mountainous, but well wooded, and intersected with beautiful valleys and small plains abounding with highly picturesque scenery. It was formerly celebrated for its mines of lead, copper, and tin. The total area is 16,060 square miles, and the population is about 1,500,000. The country is named from the ancient *Gallæci*.

2. An extensive viceroyalty of the Austrian empire, having Lemberg for its capital. It was formerly divided into Eastern and Western Galicia, but part of the latter has been incorporated with the kingdom of Poland. The province takes its name from the city of Galitzh or Halicz, the capital, during the middle ages, of an independent dntchy, which afterwards formed part of the kingdom of Hungary, and fell, by marriage, to the crown of Poland. Austrian Galicia is bounded northward by Poland Proper, E. by the Russian territory, W. by Austrian Silesia, and S. by Hungary, Transylvania, and Moldavia. It is divided into 18 circles, and comprises a surface of 32,520 square miles, with a population between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000. A very large proportion of the population belong to the

communion of the Greek church, although the established religion is Roman. There are also many Lutherans, and the Jews, in 1817, were near 500,000. See AUSTRIA and POLAND.

GALILEE. In ancient geography, a canton of the Holy Land, occupying the northern part, between Samaria on the S., the Jordan and the Galilean sea on the E., and Syro-Phœnicia on the W. Northward it extended to Lebanon; but the upper part appears to have been inhabited by a very mixed people, whence it was called Galilee of the Gentiles. The river Kishon or Kison, flowing north-westward into the Bay of Acre, is supposed to have formed part of the boundary towards Samaria; but the south-eastern boundary extended as low as near Bethsau or Bisan. Jenneen is, in that direction, the frontier town of Samaria; and the line of separation between the pashaliks of Acre and Damascus runs across the middle of the Vale of Esdraelon, which was probably the ancient boundary. See JORDAN and TIBERIAS.

GALLA. A nation of Abyssinia, of obscure origin, who appear to have been gradually spreading themselves northward in different divisions, and gaining possession of the southern provinces, till, at length, they seem to be threatening the extinction of the Amharic monarchy. They are of deep brown complexion with long black hair, of low stature, of barbarous habits, and appear to have been a nation of shepherds; the "Tatars of Africa."

GALLIA. In ancient geography, the name given to the whole of north-western Europe, N. of Italy, and W. of Germany. It was divided by the Alps, the original boundary of the Gallic or Celtic nations, into Gallia Transalpina, or Gaul Proper, and Gallia Cisalpina: the latter included the whole of Lombardy, being bounded southward by the maritime Alps, the Pyrenees, and the Rubicon, which falls into the Adriatic at the south-eastern angle of the great plain of the Po. Transalpine Gaul was divided into four parts, viz. Gallia Narbonensis, which comprehended Languedoc, Foix, Provence, Dauphiny, and Savoy; Gallia Aquitania, comprehending all the country between the Pyrenees, the Ocean, and the Loire; Gallia Lugdunensis, or Celtica, bounded by the Ocean, the Loire, the Seine, the Maine, and the Vosges mountains; and Gallia Belgica, which extended eastward to the Rhine, comprising that part of France which is to the north of the Seine and the Marne, with great part of Belgium and the territories of Luxembourg and Treves. See CELTS, FRANCE, and LOMBARDY.

GALLIPOLI, STRAITS OF. See HELLESPONT.

GALLOWAY. A district of Scotland, now divided between the counties of Kirkcudbright and Wigton, which see. The Mull of Galloway is a rocky promontory of the southern coast of Wigtonshire, at the eastern entrance of Glenluce Bay. It is the southernmost cape of Scotland on the Irish Sea.

GALWAY. A county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, next to that of Cork in extent, being about 82 miles in length and 42 in extent; but about one-third consists of mountains, bogs, and lakes. It is bounded, on the W., by the Atlantic, S., by Galway Bay and Clare; the Shannon separates it on the E. from King's County and Tipperary; and on the N., it adjoins Roscommon and Mayo. Gal-

way, the capital, is situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, which issues from Lake Corrib, and falls into a noble bay sheltered by the isles of Arran. It is about 96 miles nearly due W. of Dublin, and is the most westerly town of consequence in Europe. It formerly ranked next to Dnblin, but now contains only about 15,000 souls. Tuam and Longhrea are the only other towns.

GAMBIA. A river of Western Africa, which has its sources, not far from those of the Senegal and the Rio Grande, in a groupe of mountains to the N. W. of Teembo in Foota Jallon. In the upper part of its course, it is called the Ba Deema, or Diman. Flowing first to the N., and then to the W., it separates the Mandingo country and that of the Yolofo on the right bank, from the Feloops and other petty tribes, and falls into the Atlantic in lat. $13^{\circ} 20' N.$ Cape St. Mary forms the southern headland to its entrance. The Gambia is navigable by large vessels for nearly 80 leagues, and by small ones to the falls of Barraconda, more than 300 miles from its mouth, where it is crossed by a ledge of rocks. While the Senegal is navigable only in the rainy season, the Gambia cannot, however, be navigated except in the dry season (from December to June), owing to the violence of the current when swelled by the rains. Its whole course is little more than 600 miles. The trade of the Gambia is chiefly in the hands of the British, but the French and Portuguese have also factories on its banks. From Pisania, on the Gambia, there is a route through Woolli and Bondoo, to Sego and the Niger, which was followed by Mungo Park and Major Houghton. Immediately to the S. of the entrance to the Gambia, the coast assumes a new character, and, as far as the mouth of the Rio Grande in lat. 11° , is formed by a long chain of low, fertile, islands, separated from the continent by narrow but navigable channels, and extending rather more than 200 geographical miles in length.

GANGES. One of the largest rivers of Asia, and the most sacred among the Indian rivers in the estimation of the natives. It is formed by the union of three head streams, the Caligunga, the Bhagiruttee, and the Alaknunda, which have their sources in the recesses of the Himalaya, and unite at Deoprag. It enters the plains of Hindostan at Hurdwar or Hari-dwara (the gate of Hari or Vishnoo), in the province of Delhi, in lat. $29^{\circ} 57' N.$, long. $78^{\circ} 2' E.$ From this point, its course is nearly straight, in a south-westerly direction, and almost parallel with the course of the Jumna, to its confluence with that river at Allahabad in lat. $25^{\circ} 27' N.$, long. $81^{\circ} 50'$; and its bed is from a mile to a mile and a quarter in width. The tract between the two rivers is called the Doab (i.e. Mesopotamia). Below their junction, the Ganges becomes more winding, and flows in a deeper and broader channel; and at 500 miles from the sea, the depth is 30 feet, when the river is lowest. The utmost width, where no islands intervene, is about three miles. Between Hurdwar and its mouth, it receives, in a course of 1350 miles, eleven rivers, some of which are equal to the Rhine, and none smaller than the Thames, besides inferior streams. The first and principal is the Jumna, bringing with it the waters of the Chumbul or Sumbul from Malwah. The Soane, or Sona, which rises in Gundwarra, falls into the Ganges, on its right bank, a little above Patna. It next receives, on its left, the Ramgunga from

Kemaon. The Goomati (winding river), rising in the same hills, traverses Oude from N. W. to S. E., and falls into the Ganges below Benares. The Goggrah or Ghagharah, one of its longest tributaries, separates Kemaon from the Ghoorka territory, and having united with the Sareyu at Swarga-dwara, flows through Oude, under the name of the Deva, and joins the Ganges in Bahar. The Salgrami, or Gunduk, rises in Himalaya, and after a course of 450 miles, joins the Ganges opposite to Patna. The Cosa, or Cusi, rising near the capital of Nepaul, after a winding course of 400 miles, reaches the Ganges in the Purneah district of Bengal. The Tishta, or Teesta, also flowing from Nepaul, enters Bengal in the district of Rungpoor, and, after a course of about 400 miles, for about 150 of which it has a course nearly parallel with the Ganges, it falls into the latter by two distinct channels, while, by a third, it discharges part of its waters into the Brahmapootra. During the rainy season, indeed, it is said that the Ganges runs into the Teesta, whose only outlet becomes the Megna, (the name given to the Brahmapootra after it is joined by the waters of Sylhet,) which also receives the Pudda or eastern branch of the Ganges itself. About 200 miles from the sea (300 by the windings of the river) commences the Gangetic delta, which has nearly 200 miles of coast, and consists of a labyrinth of rivers and creeks, all of which are salt, except such as immediately communicate with the principal arm of the Ganges. This dreary and unhealthy tract of country, called the Sunderbunds, from the thick forest that covers the numberless islands formed by the different channels, is equal in extent to the principality of Wales. It is almost entirely abandoned to the wild beasts. The intricate navigation is effected chiefly by means of the tides. There are two distinct passages; the Southern or Sunderbund passage, which is the longest, but leads through the widest and deepest channels, opening into the Hooghley or Calcutta river; and the Balliaghaut passage, which opens into a lake on the eastern side of the city. The Hooghley, which forms the port of Calcutta, is formed by the re-union of the two westernmost branches of the Ganges, the Cossimbazar and the Jellinghy streams. The Cossimbazar river is almost dry from October to May, and the Jellinghy is, in some years, scarcely navigable during the driest months; so that the only subordinate branch that is at all times navigable for boats, is the Chanduah river, which separates at Moddapoor, and terminates in the Hooringotta river. The easternmost branch of the Ganges joins the Brahmapootra below Luckipoor. The mean rate of motion in the Ganges, during the dry months, is less than three miles an hour. In the wet season, and while the waters are draining off the inundated lands, the current runs from five to six miles an hour. The periodical rise of the river is 32 feet, nearly half of which it rises by the latter end of June. The rains begin to fall, in the mountains, early in April, and by the end of that month, the rain-water having reached Bengal, the rivers begin slowly to rise; for the first fortnight at an inch per day, which gradually augments to a mean increase of five inches. By the latter end of July, all the lower parts of Bengal contiguous to the Ganges and the Brahmapootra are overflowed, and throughout the inundated tract, more than 100 miles in breadth, nothing is seen but insulated villages and trees, with here and there

the top of an artificial mound, the site of some abandoned villages. By the end of July, the rate of increase has reached its maximum; in the second week of August, the inundation is nearly at a stand, the water brought down by the rivers not being more than sufficient to balance the waste by evaporation; and although great quantities of rain continue to fall through September, after the 15th of August the waters begin to run off at the rate of between three and four inches, which in November lessens to one inch, and from November to the end of April, the mean daily decrease is half an inch. The quantity of water discharged into the ocean by the Ganges, is computed to be greater than that of any other river in the world, the mean quantity throughout the year being nearly 180,000 cubic feet in a second. The quantity of sand and soil held in suspension by its waters is so great, that, in the year 1794, the Sadigunge mouth, full five miles in length, was, in the course of a week, filled up very nearly to a level with the contiguous country, although it must have contained about 900,000,000 solid cubic feet. In the neighbourhood of Colgong, where the depth of the river, in many places, is upwards of 70 feet, new islands have risen to more than 20 feet above the level of the stream. Owing to the looseness of the soil composing its banks, the Ganges has, in the lapse of ages, considerably shifted its course, and the size of the delta has probably undergone material changes from the action of the waters, destroying the land in some directions, and forming new ground by its deposits during the periodical floods. Of the extent of the trade carried on by this mighty stream and the natural canals which branch from it in the flat country, some idea may be formed from the fact, that not far short of 300,000 boatmen, the most laborious and hardy race in India, are in constant employment. The proper name of the Ganges is said to be *Pudda*, *Padma*, or *Padma-wati*, which is connected with the legend that makes it flow from the foot of Vishnoo; but this name is generally restricted to the great branch that runs eastward to join the *Brahmapootra*. It is only that part of the river which lies in a line from *Gangoutri* to *Saugor Island*, that is deemed particularly sacred; and this is called the *Gunga* or *Bhagirattee*. In the Hindoo mythology, *Gunga* is a goddess, the daughter of *Mount Himavut*. She is the object of worship with all castes; the waters are held to have an expiatory efficacy; and even in the British courts of justice, the natives are made to swear upon water from the Ganges. The practice of immolating infants to the Ganges, by throwing them into the jaws of alligators at *Saugor Island*, was only abolished so recently as 1802, by the *Marquis Wellesley*. But suicide is still practised in the same manner; and many a corpse, floating down its waters, bears sad evidence to the superstition which still attaches a sacred character and saving efficacy to this mighty but polluted stream.

GARAMA. In ancient geography, the capital of *Phazania* (*Fezzan*), which gave name to the nation of the *Garamantes*. Its ruins are found to the W. of *Mourzook*, near a town still called *Germa* or *Yerma*.

GARB, GHARB, GARVE. In Arabic, the West. Hence, *Algarve*, to the S. of *Portugal*; *El Gharb*, the western province of *Fez*; *Garbie*, the western province of the Egyptian delta, between the *Rosetta* and *Damietta* branches, &c.

GARD, or GARDON. A river of *Lower Languedoc*, which rises in

the Cevennes, and falls into the Rhone three miles above Beaucaire; giving name to a department of France bordering on the Mediterranean, which is considered as one of the most thriving in the country. The river is crossed, on the road to Nismes, by a celebrated Roman aqueduct, called the Pont du Gard, which joins two mountains: it consists of three tiers of arches, and is 157 feet in height, 530 feet in length at the bottom, and 872 at top. The canal is four feet wide and five deep.

GARDA. A lake of Lombardy, the ancient *Benacus*. See **GUARDA**.

GARONNE. (The ancient *Garonna*.) One of the four principal rivers of France. Rising in the Pyrenees, on the borders of Catalonia, it flows in a N. W. direction through part of Languedoc, Gascony, and Guienne, and receiving the Dordogne at Bourg-sur-mer, takes the name of the Gironde, flows by Bourdeaux, and falls into the Bay of Biscay by two mouths. Its course is about 400 miles; and its chief tributaries are, the Arriège, the Tarn, the Baise, and the Lot. It was the chief river of the ancient Aquitaine. See **FRANCE** and **GALLIA**.

GASCONY. A province of Old France, lying between the Pyrenees on the S., the Bay of Biscay W., Languedoc E., and Guienne on the N. It is watered by the Garonne and the Adour. It now forms the departments of the Upper Pyrenees, the Gers, the Landes, and part of those of the Lower Pyrenees, the Upper Garonne, and Lot and Garonne.

GATH. In ancient geography, one of the five Philistine satrapies, and the furthest inland. Its site has not been visited by modern travellers, but it is known to have stood on the road from Eleutheropolis to Gaza.

GAUL. The ancient name of France. See **GALLIA** and **CELT**.

GAUNT. See **GHEENT**.

GAURITZ. A river of the Cape Colony in Southern Africa, which rises in the Nieuweldt mountains, crosses the Great Karroo, and during the rainy seasons, brings down a great volume of water. It is then rapid and dangerous, but, in the summer months, the bar at its mouth is generally dry. See **CAPE COLONY**.

GEBA. A river of Western Africa, which issues from a lake, and reaches the Atlantic not far from the mouth of the Rio Grande, with which it appears to have been confounded. The Portuguese had a small settlement on this river, 60 leagues N. E. of Bissao. The surrounding country is called Kaboo; probably the same word.

GENEVA. A city of Switzerland, the capital of a small canton of 120 square miles, forming an independent republic in connexion with the Swiss confederation. The city is finely situated at the western extremity of the lake to which it gives name, on the confines of France and Savoy. The Rhone, which there issues from the lake, divides Geneva into the city, the suburb of St. Gervais, and the island. The population of the city, which is scarcely 23,000 souls, would not entitle it to rank higher than among European cities of the third or fourth order; but its important position, its free institutions, and its literary fame, have given it a celebrity and interest equal to that of the first capitals. In the sixteenth century, Geneva was the centre and asylum of the reformed religion, and has been styled the Protestant Rome. Its public school and university render it still a place of resort for the purpose of education, and many English and other foreign

residents are generally found there. The theology of the church of Geneva has, however, undergone a very marked deterioration since the days of Calvin; and the state of religious sentiment, some years ago, was such as to afford high satisfaction to Voltaire, the apostle of infidelity. Watch-making has been the staple manufacture, and employed at one time about 7000 persons. There are also manufactures of silk, woollen, muslin, porcelain, mathematical and surgical instruments, jewellery, and toys. The richer citizens derive their income from mercantile agency and the conducting of money operations in all the public funds of Europe. Geneva was a Roman colony, and it formed part of the territory of Charlemagne. Under its bishops, it obtained an extension of its privileges, but at length became subject to the tyranny of the counts of Savoy. After a violent struggle, it threw off that yoke in 1526, and the reformed religion and a republican government were simultaneously established.

GENEVA, LAKE OF. The ancient *Lacus Lemanus*. A lake lying between Switzerland and Savoy, in a valley which separates the Alps from the Jura ridge. Its shape is nearly that of a crescent, Switzerland forming the concave, which is about 50 miles in extent, and Savoy the convex, which is 42 miles in length. The extreme breadth is about 12 miles, and the greatest depth about 1000 feet. The Rhone enters it on the E. from the Valais, where extensive swamps surround the head of the lake, and flows out of it at the south-western extremity, passing through Geneva. Two roads leading to the great pass of the Simplon, skirt the borders of the lake. The one on the Swiss side, leads through the Pays de Vaud, by way of Copet, Nyon, Rolle, Lausanne, Vevay, and Bex,—passing chiefly through a fertile country sloping to the margin of the waters. The Savoy route leads from Geneva to Thonon, the capital of the Chablais, situated on the shores of the lake at its widest part; whence it runs to Evian, celebrated for its mineral waters, nearly opposite to Lausanne; and then, crossing the Drance, skirts the lake to the rocks of Meillerie, where the road is carried 30 feet above the waters, on a terrace excavated in front of the perpendicular rocks. The scenery along the shore is very beautiful; and across the lake, objects of interest rapidly succeed each other, from Lausanne to Vevay, Clarens, and the castle of Chillon. At St. Maurice, the natural frontier of the Valais, the two routes unite. The French call the lake sometimes by its ancient name, *Lac Lemán*; and it is also called the Lake of Lausanne.

GENEVRE, MONT. A celebrated mountain of the Cottian Alps, over which leads a route from Briançon in Dauphiny, to Susa in Piedmont. The height of the pass is 5850 feet above the Mediterranean. It was by this route, according to tradition, that the Gauls made their first descent into the fertile plains of Italy. Near the summit of the pass, the rivers Doria and Durance have their rise; the former tributary to the Po, the latter to the Rhone.

GENNESARETH, LAKE OF. See JORDAN and TIBERIAS.

GENOA (GENOVA). A maritime city of Italy, formerly the capital of a republican state of the same name, which extended along the shores of the Mediterranean, from the county of Nice on the S. W., to the Magra, which separates it from the territory of Massa on the S. E. The maritime district comprised between these limits was the

ancient *Liguria*, whence the name of the Ligurian Republic, given to Genoa under the transitory dominion of the French. At the zenith of its power, in the sixteenth century, the Genoese Republic extended its sovereignty over Sardinia, Majorca, Minorca, Malta, Crete, Lesbos, and Negropont, and had settlements in Scio, Smyrna, and several other cities of the Levant. A long contest of 130 years with the Republic of Venice for maritime ascendancy, was at last determined by the triumph of the latter state; and the factions of the Genoese compelled them to seek for domestic peace under the protection of a foreign lord, the Duke of Milan, the French, or the Spanish king. In the reign of Philip II., the nobles of Genoa were little better than *grandees* of Spain. Many circumstances contributed to the decline of the commerce of Genoa, which survived its political independence; but the French revolution gave the first shock to the power of the Genoese nobles. While in the hands of the French, the city sustained, in 1800, a siege of 59 days from the Austrians, during which, out of a population of 160,000 persons, 15,000 are said to have perished from famine; and after it had surrendered, a pestilence, which raged for several months, carried off many thousands more. After the battle of Marengo, Genoa was reduced to a province of the French empire. In 1814, the city surrendered to a British naval force; and the Congress of Vienna, in imitation of the most tyrannical deeds of Napoleon, arbitrarily consigned Genoa and its territory to the King of Sardinia, a sovereign peculiarly obnoxious to the inhabitants. The city is beautifully situated at the northern extremity of the gulf to which it gives name, rising in something of a theatric form, at the base of a mountain, the sloping sides of which are gay with suburban palaces and gardens adorned with colonnades of trellis-work. In beauty of situation and external appearance, it has been considered as ranking after Naples and Constantinople; nor is the charm dispelled on landing. In the massive and florid architecture of its edifices, Genoa bears some resemblance to La Valetta in Malta. The churches will not bear comparison with those of Rome, and Venice exhibits more remains of ancient splendour; but Genoa presents the appearance of greater actual wealth and comfort than the latter city; and neither Rome nor Venice offers any thing comparable with the profusion of marble columns, marble statues, marble walls, and marble stairs of whole rows of palaces in this city. The hospitals of Genoa vie in magnificence with the palaces; and throughout the city are seen traces of the former wealth and grandeur which procured for it the title of *Genova la Superba*,—mingled now with faded finery, dirt, and meanness. The streets are, for the most part, mere lanes, too steep as well as too narrow for carriages, but clean, cool, and quiet, and well paved. The population of the city is estimated at 85,000; that of the province of Genoa, including the six districts of Albenga, Bobbio, Chiavari, Levanto, Novi, and Savona, at about 540,000. Genoa has still its silk, velvet, and gold-lace manufactures; besides which its exports are, fruit, oil, perfumes, jewellery, and artificial flowers. A fine road, commenced in 1824, and recently completed, leads from Genoa along the eastern shore of the gulf (called *La Riviera del Levante*) to Massa and Pisa, amid the most magnificent scenery.

GENTILE. From the Latin *gentes*, nations; answering to the

Hebrew *goyim*, and the Greek *τα ἔθνα*. It was originally applied to all the pagan nations, and may be considered as synonymous with heathen and barbarian. Hence the word following.

GENTOO. The name given by the Portuguese to the Hindoos of Western India, from *gentio*, a gentile or heathen. At Madras, it is specifically applied to a Telinga.

GEOGRAPHY. From *γη*, the earth, and *γραφω*, to describe. The science which describes the earth. It is divided into, 1. Mathematical Geography, or that branch which describes the figure, magnitude, and motions of the earth, the circles described on its surface, and the principles and construction of maps and charts. 2. Physical Geography, which embraces the description of the earth's surface, its varied elevation, natural divisions, waters, climates, and atmosphere, animal tribes, and vegetable and mineral productions: geology, mineralogy, and botany may be considered as subdivisions of Physical Geography. 3. Political Geography, which includes an account of the origin of nations and languages, political divisions of the globe, government, religion, population, and characteristic manners and customs of the several countries, and all that belongs to statistics. 4. Topography, or the particular description of places,—cities and towns, or districts of country.

GEOLOGY. From *γη*, the earth, and *λογος*, a discourse. The science which treats of the structure of the earth, and the formation and classification of rocks and earths. The modern word, geognosy, is sometimes used to signify the technical science, or systematical geology.

GEORGE'S (ST.) CHANNEL. That part of the Atlantic which runs up northward from the Scilly Islands and the S. E. point of Ireland, between the coasts of Ireland and Wales, till it expands into the Irish Sea.

GEORGIA. A mountainous territory of Western Asia, originally occupying nearly the whole southern declivity of the Caucasus, and extending from the Euxine to the Caspian, having Armenia on the S. and Circassia on the N. It comprises the ancient Iberia and Colchis. It is called *Gurjistan* by the Persians; by the Turks, *Gur-tshi*; deriving these names from the Goor, Koor, or Cyrus, the principal river by which it is watered. Prior to the time of Alexander the Great, it was subject to Persia. It afterwards became for a time independent, but was almost constantly liable to the alternate inroads of the Turks and Persians, or was the seat of their mutual contests, till, in 1576, it was divided between them, though a nominal sovereign was still left to the nation. Of its nine provinces, five were included in what was distinguished as the kingdom of Georgia, and which, towards the close of the last century, maintained for a while, under its native prince Heraclius, a precarious independence. The other four formed the principality of Imeritia, or Turkish Georgia. The former, after being at first protected by Russia, has, after various changes, been crushed by it, and is now a province of the Russian empire. The name of Georgia is now exclusively applied to the three provinces of Kartli (the proper native name of all Georgia, generally written Cartelinia), Kakheti (or Kachetia), and Somkhети, or Armenian Georgia. The Caucasus bounds this territory on the

N.; on the N. W., a desert divides it from Imeritia; on the W. and S., it is divided by mountains from the Turkish and Persian provinces of Akhiska and Erivan; and on the E., it is bounded by Daghestan and Shirwan. Tiflis, seated on the Kour or Gour, is the capital; and the total population is estimated at about 371,000, of whom a fourth part are Armenians. The climate, soil, and varied surface of the country render it one of the most beautiful and highly favoured regions in the world, combining the productions of both the temperate and the tropical regions. The valleys are extremely fertile, and the vine grows wild on the hills. The Georgians have been considered as the most numerous and powerful of the Caucasian nations. Yet, it is doubtful whether they now amount to so many as 600,000 souls. In their manners and customs, they bear some resemblance to the Persians. Their nobility are numerous, and retain feudal power over their vassals. While Georgia was an independent state, the prevalent religion was Christian. In the seventeenth century, the Persian monarch, having overrun the country, compelled the inhabitants to profess Islamism; but since the Georgians have been subject to Russia, they have, for the most part, avowed themselves Christians, following the rites either of the Armenian or of the Greek church. The Georgian language is peculiar, and has little affinity, so far as yet ascertained, to any other dialect. The Georgian women have long been celebrated for the beauty of their complexion; and the market at Constantinople has been supplied with female slaves from Georgia as well as from Circassia. Their excessive use of dyes and cosmetics, their voluptuous and indolent air, and the want of grace in their shape and figure, render their beauty much more attractive to the Ottoman and Asiatic taste, than to that of the European, except at a very early age. The Georgians bear generally an indifferent moral character.

GEORGIA, STATE OF. One of the United States of the American Union, and the last settled of the thirteen original states which united in the Declaration of Independence in 1776. The country lying within its present boundaries was, previously to 1733, a wilderness, and though comprehended within the charter of Carolina, had been claimed by Spain as part of Florida. A very large portion was, till very recently, occupied by the Indians, who have been gradually dispossessed of their territories. In 1820, the total white population was under 200,000 persons. In 1828, it contained a population of 413,144, of whom 189,600 were slaves. The state is now bounded on the N. by that of South Carolina, from which it is separated by the river Savannah; E. by the Atlantic; S. by Florida; and W. by Alabama; having an area of 58,200 square miles. It was formerly much more extensive, reaching westward to the Mississippi, but the river Chatahoochie now forms the boundary between Georgia and the new state of Alabama.

GERMAN OCEAN. An extensive branch of the Atlantic, washing the N. W. coast of Europe, between the Straits of Calais on the S., and the Orkney and Shetland Islands on the N. It is otherwise called the North Sea. It is divided into two unequal parts by the Dogger Bank, which traverses almost its whole width, and is traditionally reported to have been formerly a tract of dry land joined to Jutland. Its extent from N. to S. is upwards of 354 miles.

Another great central bank, known to mariners as the Long Forties, tends N. E. in the direction of the ebb tide, from the entrance of the Frith of Forth, not less than 110 miles; while the Denmark and Jutland banks may be traced from the entrance of the Baltic upwards of 105 miles in a N. W. direction. There are also a vast number of shoals and sand-banks in other directions; and altogether, the surface of these extensive banks has been estimated at 27,443 square miles, out of an area of 153,700 square miles, which is occupied by the sea, being about $5\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole. The greatest depth in this basin is upon the Norwegian side, where the soundings give 190 fathoms; but the mean depth is only about 31. The waters are more salt than those of the Baltic, but less so than the main ocean.

GERMANY. A country of Europe, formerly comprised under one empire, extending from the Rhine on the W., to Poland on the E.; bounded northward by Denmark and the Baltic, and on the S. by Italy and Hungary. Its extent from N. to S. is about 650 miles, and 600 from E. to W.; its superficial area, 220,000 square miles; containing a population (in 1818) of 30,000,000. Of these, nearly a third belonged to the Austrian dominions; 8,000,000 to Prussia, and 13,500,000 to the smaller German states. See **DIST.** Germany is naturally divided into two great portions, northern and southern, by the Sudetic chain of mountains, which, beginning with the Westerwald in Westphalia, traverses Hesse Cassel, the south of Saxony, and Silesia, and terminates in the Carpathian mountains on the frontier of Poland and Hungary. Almost all the country N. of this range is flat, and the rivers have a northerly course to the German Ocean or the Baltic. The principal are, the Oder, the Elbe, the Weser, and the Rhine. Southward of this chain, the surface of Germany is much more diversified, and the rivers flow in different directions, but all ultimately fall into the Danube, except the Neckar and the Maine, which flow westward into the Rhine. The principal mountains consist of the ranges of Alps which stretch across the south of Germany from Switzerland to Hungary; but branches of the Carpathian and Hungarian ranges, which may be considered as the fore part of the Alps, traverse Germany in different directions, in some parts bordering on the course of the Danube, and in others enclosing high valleys, like those of Bohemia and Transylvania. The southern division is now known under the name of Upper, the northern under that of Lower Germany. The Romans also divided Germany into two regions, distinguished as *Germania Superior* and *Germania Inferior*; but these were divided by the Rhine; the latter including the territory between the Rhine and the Seine; the former the country between the Rhine, the Vistula, and the Danube. The ancient Germans consisted of a great number of tribes and nations of various race, Teutonic, Scandinavian, Celtic, Slavonic, and Finnic; and a number of dialects are spoken in modern Germany; but that which now bears the name of German or *Deutsch*, and which prevails among all the Teutonic families, consists of two principal dialects; the Saxon or High German, which forms, in a corrected state, the language of literature and polished society, and the Low German of the North, which is very harsh to a foreign ear. The name of German has been supposed to be derived from *geier* or *guer*, a sword, or pointed weapon, and *man*;

signifying a swordsman, or warrior. The Saxons in like manner took their name from *sax*, *seax*, or *sachs*, a short sword. The *Allemanni*, whence the modern name *Allemand*, under which the Germans are known to the French, were so called from *Eall* or *Æl*, all, and the same adjunct, signifying men of every race. Another band called themselves Franks, that is, the brave. The Germans call their country *Deutsch-land*, that is, the country of the *Teutones*; and the word *Teutonic* is commonly used as a general appellation for all the nations and dialects of the Germanic family. See AUSTRIA, BAVARIA, BOHEMIA, PRUSSIA, SAXONY, &c.

GERs. A river of France, which rises in the Upper Pyrenees; it traverses the department to which it gives name (formerly *Armagnac* and *Gascony*), and falls into the *Garonne* three miles S. E. of *Agen*.

GETÆ. In ancient geography, a Thracian nation inhabiting both banks of the *Ister* or *Danube*, on the confines of *Scythia*. They have been confounded with the *Goths*.

GEYSER. The name of some remarkable volcanic fountains of hot water in *Iceland*. The one called the *Great Geyser*, when in action, propels its waters to the height of from 50 to 90 feet, and has even been known to rise to upwards of 150; the column being at least 10 feet in diameter. The temperature of the water in the basin is from 183° to 200° of Fahrenheit. The eruptions are accompanied with a noise like thunder, and when the water is spent, columns of steam continue to rush up with a deafening roar.

GHAUT. A gate or pass; applied in *India* to a pass through mountains, a ford, and a watering-place; and hence, to a chain of hills, rising one above the other in parallel ranges, as steps. The mountainous ranges in the *Indian peninsula* known under the name of the *Ghauts*, extend from *Cape Comorin* northward, as far as the latitude of *Surat*, through 13° of latitude. The principal ridge, called the *Western Ghauts*, rises gradually from the coast to an elevation of between 3000 and 4000 feet, leaving an intermediate tract of level or undulating country of from 40 to 70 miles in width, and supporting a table-land from which rise several lofty ridges. The western ridge contains much lime-stone and basaltic rock, and its declivities are clothed with stately forests. The *Eastern Ghauts*, which approach the *Coromandel coast*, are chiefly of primitive formation, and the granitic summits present a frightful barrenness. This range commences about lat. 11° 20' N., to the S. of the *Cavery*, and extends with little interruption or deviation to the banks of the *Krishna* in lat. 16° N. The central eminence of the mountain is called the *Bala-ghaut*, and the lower belt the *Payeen-ghaut*, i. e. above and below the passes of the mountains. See INDIA and MYSORE.

GHEBERS, or GUEBERS. The name given in *Persia* to the followers of *Zoroaster*. See PARSEE.

GHENT (GAUNT, GAND). A city of the *Netherlands*, the capital of *East Flanders*, situated at the confluence of the rivers *Scheldt* and *Lys*, which, with two smaller streams, the *Lievre* and the *More*, divide the town into 26 islands, which communicate by upwards of 300 small wooden bridges. Its ancient name, *Wanda*, is probably derived from *wand*, water, or from a *Wendish* colony. Of this, its present name is obviously a corruption. Its commercial importance,

like that of its ancient rival, Bruges, dates from the thirteenth century. It was from Ghent that the woollen manufactory was first introduced into England in the reign of Edward III., whose son, John of Gaunt, was born here. Three centuries ago, it surpassed Paris in extent and population, and was for some time the capital of the Belgic provinces. The old castle is still to be seen, where Charles V. was born in 1500; but this circumstance did not protect its citizens from the despotic severities of their ruthless sovereign. Ghent suffered severely from the political troubles of the sixteenth century, and afterwards, from the successful rivalry of the Dutch. The citadel is large, but not strong, and the city has been repeatedly taken and retaken. From 1794 to 1814, it was in the possession of the French. Louis XVIII. resided here, during his temporary exclusion from France in 1815; and it has been the scene of various diplomatic negotiations; in particular, of the last treaty between Great Britain and the United States. Ghent is the seat of one of the three universities of the Netherlands. The vernacular language is Flemish, but French is spoken by the educated classes. It still possesses flourishing manufactures of cotton, linen, silk, lace, and paper, and carries on an extensive trade in corn. The population is about 65,000. Ghent communicates with Bruges by a canal; it is 26 miles N. W. of Brussels, 30 S. W. of Antwerp, and 35 N. of Lisle.

GHILAN. A province of Persia, bordering on the south-western extremity of the Caspian Sea; bounded on the E. by Mazanderan, S. by Irak Adjemi, W. by Adjerbijan, and N. by the Russian territory. The chief town is Reshd. The name of the province is derived from that of its ancient inhabitants, the *Gelaë*.

GHIZNI. A town of Afghanistan or Eastern Persia, which, at the beginning of the eleventh century, became the cradle, and at length the capital of a mighty empire, extending, under the famous Sultan Mahmoud, from Georgia and Bagdad to Bengal, and from Bokhara and Kashgar to the Indian Ocean. The rise of this dynasty was not more rapid than its downfall, which dates from the death of the great sovereign (in 1030) to whom it owes all its lustre in history. During the reign of his grandson, the house of Ghizni lost all their possessions in Persia; and their subsequent history, till their complete extinction about the middle of the twelfth century, exhibits only a disgusting detail of petty wars, rebellions, and massacres. In the reign of Behram Shah, the eleventh sovereign from Mahmoud, the city was taken by the Afghan prince of Ghour, and for seven days given up to pillage and rapine. Neither age nor sex was spared in the vindictive massacre, and all the public buildings were destroyed, except the tombs. The royal family fled to Lahore, which ultimately fell into the hands of the same ruthless barbarians, and the last of the race was taken prisoner and put to death. Ghizni is now an inconsiderable place, situated in a very elevated table-land, interspersed with small hills, on one of which the town is built. The climate is proverbially cold, and the town is liable to be covered with snow. The chief resident inhabitants are Hindoo traders.

GHOORKA. See **NEPAUL**.

GHOOR (or GHORE). A city and district of Afghanistan or Eastern Persia, the princes of which, at one time tributary to the

sultan of Ghizni, rose upon the ruin of that dynasty; but they perished, in their turn, before the all-conquering armies of Chenghiz Khan. Their Indian possessions, however, which escaped invasion, became, under the Afghan viceroy, the foundations of the first Mohammedan kingdom of Delhi. See GHIZNI.

GIANT'S CAUSEWAY. See ANTRIM.

GIBRALTAR. (*Jebel al Tath*, the mountain of the entrance or key, or *Jebel al Tarik*, the mountain of Tarik, the Moorish leader.) A rocky promontory of the southern coast of Spain, the *Calpe* of the ancients; giving its modern name to the narrow strait between the coasts of Europe and Africa, which unites the waters of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. This strait, the *Fretum Gaditanum* of ancient geography, is about eight leagues in length, or, reckoning from Gibraltar and Ceuta to Cape Trafalgar and Cape Spartel, above 100 miles: its breadth, in the narrowest part, about eight miles W. of Gibraltar, is nearly five leagues. A strong surface current always sets from the ocean into the Mediterranean, but an under current at the same time flows in an opposite direction. The promontory of Gibraltar consists of a vast mass of limestone rock, extremely cavernous, resting on a base of granite, and rising from 1200 to 1400 feet above the sea. It is about three miles in length from N. to S., varying in width from half a mile to six furlongs. It is joined, on the N. to the Spanish main, by a low, sandy isthmus, about four miles and a half in length; so narrow that, from some aspects, the rock appears to be insulated. Its northern front is almost perpendicular; the eastern is full of frightful precipices; and the southern, being narrow and abrupt, presents hardly any possibility of approach even to an enemy in command of the sea. On the western front, the rock declines somewhat more gradually to a beautiful bay, about ten miles in length from S. S. E. to N. N. W., and eight in breadth, which, being protected from the more dangerous winds, is an important naval station. It is formed by the promontory and isthmus on the E., and on the W. by the bases of the mountains behind Algesiras, which terminate in the sea near Tariffa. A flat, swampy coast, backed by small heights, forms the head of the bay; and the only approach in this direction from the land, is a very narrow causey, commanded by cannon. The town of Gibraltar stands at the foot of the promontory on the north-western side. It is strongly fortified, but its chief protection is derived from the tiers of batteries on the heights, which sweep both the isthmus and the approach by water. Advantage has been taken of the cavernous nature of the rock, to excavate galleries, pierced with loop-holes for the reception of cannon of large calibre, and communicating with caverns capable of holding 6000 men. The whole rock is lined with batteries to the water's edge, from the land-gate to Europa Point. Gibraltar was taken by the English during the succession war, in 1704, since which time it has repeatedly been besieged, but always without success. The most remarkable siege was that which it sustained from the united French and Spanish fleets and floating batteries in 1782. The garrison generally consists of from 5000 to 7000 men. The other inhabitants comprise British merchants, Spaniards, Italians, Moors, and Jews; altogether about 17,000, including the garrison. The Jews are the most numerous, and have four synagogues. The

other public buildings are, an English church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a Wesleyan chapel, a small theatre, a garrison library, a marine hospital, the victualling office, barracks, and the governor's house, formerly a convent. The place is esteemed healthy, but the plague, when introduced into the crowded and filthy streets of the town, sweeps off thousands. Gibraltar derives its chief importance from its bay, which, in time of war, is a valuable place of rendezvous. In other respects, though a convenient *entrepôt*, it may be deemed scarcely important enough, as a possession, to pay for the vast expense of the establishment, which has annually amounted to little short of 400,000*l*.

GILEAD (or **GALAADITIS**.) In sacred geography, a mountainous canton of the Holy Land, east of the Sea of Galilee. It is now included in the pashalik of Damascus, and forms the districts of El Koura, Djebel Adjeloun, El Moerad, and El Zoueit, being bounded on the S. by Wady Zerka. The *Djebel Adjeloun* answers to the mountains of Gilead, and the word is probably the same.

GIROUDE. A river of France, formed by the union of the Garonne with the Dordogne, three miles N. of Bourdeaux. See **GARONNE**. The Gironde gives its name to a maritime department, containing part of the *ci-devant* province of Guienne.

GLACIERS. The name given to some extensive fields of ice occupying the high and deep valleys in the bosom of the Alps, and covering the declivities of the mountains.

GLAMORGANSHIRE. The southernmost county of Wales, bordering southward and south-westward on the Bristol Channel: on the N. W., it adjoins Caermarthenshire; on the N., Brecknockshire; and on the E., it is bounded by Monmouthshire. It extends 48 miles from E. to W. and 27 from S. to N., being one of the largest and most populous of the principality, and by far the most distinguished for commerce and manufactures. The maritime district extending about 8 or 10 miles inland, called the Vale of Glamorgan, is one of the most fertile tracts in Wales; and the climate is peculiarly mild, the myrtle and other tender plants flourishing in the open air. The northern and middle parts of the county are occupied with a portion of the great mineral tract which begins at Pontypool in Monmouthshire, and terminates at St. Bride's Bay in Pembrokeshire. In the centre of this tract, where the veins both of iron and of coal are richest and deepest, the town of Merthyr Tydvil has grown up in a few years from an obscure village to be the most populous place in Wales. Iron forms one of the chief articles of export, besides supplying the materials for extensive tin-plate manufactories, the tin for which is obtained from Cornwall. Copper ore also is sent from Cornwall, North Wales, and Ireland, to be smelted in the extensive works of Aberavon, Neath, and Swansea. There are also extensive manufactories of earthenware, salt, soap, and woollens. Most of the rivers of Glamorganshire take their rise in the hills of Brecknockshire, and, after a short course, fall into the fine bay of Glamorgan. The principal are, the Taafe, the Neath, the Tawy, the Rhymney, the Ogmere, and the Avon. The chief places are, Llandaff, the seat of an episcopal see, but now a miserable village; Cardiff, the county town; Neath, Swansea, Penrice, Cowbridge, and Merthyr Tydvil. Glamorganshire was,

at the time of the Roman invasion, inhabited by the Silures. In the twelfth century, it was overrun by Norman adventurers. The district of Gower, which occupies the peninsula at the southern extremity of the county, beyond Swansea, is inhabited by the descendants of English or Flemish settlers, who are distinguished from the other natives by their dress and manners, as well as by speaking English; never intermarrying with the Welsh, whose language they do not even understand. The county abounds with British, Roman, and Norman remains. Population, 126,600.

GLARIS (or GLARUS). A Protestant canton of Switzerland, comprising a territory of about 400 square miles in superficial extent, between those of St. Gall, the Grisons, Uri, and Schweitz. It comprises the great valley of the Linth, with three lateral valleys opening into it, inclosed by mountains on all sides except the N. E. Glarus, seated on the Linth, is the capital of the canton. A large proportion of the territory is occupied with the snowy summits of the Alps, rocks, inaccessible forests, and barren heaths; but the Alpine pastures afford nourishment to numerous herds and flocks, and large quantities of cheese and wool are exported, while corn is imported. The total population is about 20,000.

GLASGOW. A city of Scotland, in the county of Lanark, situated on the northern bank of the Clyde, with extensive suburbs on the opposite bank. It now ranks, in wealth, population, and importance, the second city in North Britain. In 1780, the population amounted to less than 43,000 souls; in 1811, it had risen to 110,460; and in 1820, to 147,800. This rapid increase has arisen, in great measure, from the introduction and improvement of the cotton manufacture, as well as the manufacture of Bandana handkerchiefs, printed goods, muslins, &c. There are also large establishments for the manufacture of steam-engines and machinery. The Clyde was the first river in Europe that was navigated by a steam-boat. Since 1718, the commerce of Glasgow has also been gradually increasing. About 1775, it first succeeded in establishing a connexion with the West Indies; and in 1816, the first ship which ever sailed direct from Scotland for the East Indies, was despatched to Calcutta by a Glasgow house. Of late years, however, the prosperity of the city has suffered a very serious decline, owing to the unbounded spirit of speculation; and large fortunes have melted away. Greenock also has obtained a portion of its commerce. Glasgow is one of the most ancient cities of Scotland. Its episcopal see is said to date from the middle of the sixth century. In 1484, it was created an archiepiscopal see. Its university, founded by Bishop Turnbull in 1450, is amply endowed, and is attended by from 1200 to 1400 students. It possesses a valuable library and museum, and enjoys a high reputation. The art of printing was first introduced into Glasgow in 1630; and about 1740, the art of type-founding was introduced by Professor Alexander Wilson, who lived to see his foundry the largest and most celebrated in Europe. The university printing-office is the largest establishment of the kind in Scotland, except that of the king's printer in Edinburgh. Glasgow is also honourably distinguished by the number of its charitable, as well as literary institutions. See GREENOCK.

GLEN. (GLYN. Irish, GLEANN.) A hollow between two moun-

taïns, or dale. The word occurs in composition in the names of several vales, rivers, and other places of Scotland and Wales.

GLOMME. The largest river of Norway. It has its source in a lake, in the province of Aggerhuns, and falls into the Cattegat at Frederickstadt.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE. A county of England, taking its name from its chief town, and including the lower part of the great valley of the Severn. On the S. W., it borders on the head of the Bristol Channel: on the S. and S. E., it is bounded by Somersetshire, Wiltshire, and Berkshire; E., by Oxfordshire; N., by Warwickshire and Worcestershire; and W., by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire. Its extreme length from N. E. to S. W., is 70 miles; its breadth, from 20 to 35 miles, and its superficial contents, nearly 1,100,000 acres. It is naturally divided into three districts, the Vale of Berkeley, the Cotswold Hills, and the Forest of Dean, which formerly covered the western part of the county, and afforded excellent ship timber. In the hilly district, the soil is stony, and the earth shallow; but the breed of sheep supported by the pastures, are celebrated for the fineness of their wool. The climate is remarkably cold in comparison with that of the Vale, and the winters are long and severe. In the Vale, eight months are summer, and the vine was formerly cultivated with success. The soil is, in general, extremely deep and rich, and the meadows on both sides of the Severn are famed for the fine pasturage. Here, all the cheese known under the name of the double Gloucester, is produced. Great quantities of cider and perry are annually manufactured from the orchards, which extend also into the Forest district. The Severn, which intersects the county, is navigable for vessels of 150 tons as high as Gloucester; and the tide flows as far as Tewksbury, nearly 70 miles from the sea. The Berkeley Canal, begun in 1794, which shortens the navigation from Berkeley to Gloucester 20 miles, by avoiding the windings of the river, brings up vessels of 300 tons. The Thames rises in this county, near the village of Cotes, about two miles S. W. of Cirencester; and the navigation of the two rivers is connected by means of the Stroud canal and the Sapperton tunnel, which, for two miles and a half, passes under the park of Lord Bathurst. The Hereford and Gloucester canal, connecting those cities, passes through a similar tunnel, a mile and a quarter in length, between the Severn and Ledbury. The other rivers of the county are, the Avon, the Wye, the Ledden, the Stroud, and the Frome. The city of Gloucester, which is also the assize town, is situated on the left bank of the Severn, about 30 miles from the Bristol Channel: it is a handsome city, and has recently risen into a place of considerable trade, owing to the ship canal which has converted it into a port. The other principal places in the county are, Tewkesbury, Cirencester, Stroud, situated in the centre of the cloth-manufacture district, Cheltenham, famous for its mineral waters, Dursley, Tetbury, Wotton-under-edge, and North Leach. The population of the county is nearly 387,000, of whom about one half are engaged in agriculture, and half in trade and manufactures.

GOA. A city of India, in the province of Bejapoor, the capital of the Portuguese possessions in the Deccan. Old Goa, which is now deserted, except by the priests, is situated about eight miles up the

river Mandova. In the time of its prosperity, nothing in India could be compared with it in grandeur. It is a city of churches; and the wealth of provinces seems to have been lavished on their architecture; but, deserted and unhealthy, it is rapidly falling to decay. New Goa, where the governor resides, is a small and dirty sea-port, but the harbour is a noble and capacious basin, land-locked and commanded by a fort. The trade is now inconsiderable. The extent of the Portuguese territory on the continent of India, is about 73 miles along the coast, and 23 miles inland. The population is estimated at about 270,000, of which the small island of Goa comprehends 17,000, chiefly country-born, who speak a corrupt Portuguese.

GOBI. See **COMI**.

GODAVERY. A river of India, which rises on the eastern side of the Western Ghauts, about 70 miles N. E. of Bombay. After traversing the province of Aurungabad, in the Nizam territory, and the Telingana country, from W. to E., it bends to the S. E. and receives the Bhaigonga, about 90 miles from the sea. At Rajamndry, in the Northern Circars, it separates into two great branches, enclosing the fertile island of Nagur, 500 square miles in extent. These again subdivide, falling by many mouths into the Bay of Bengal, forming several tide-harbours for vessels of moderate burthen. Including the windings, the course of the river is about 850 miles, traversing nearly the whole breadth of the peninsula. It is held very sacred by the Hindoos of the Deccan, by whom it is called Gunga Gadavari, or simply Gunga, the river; and its source, like that of the Bhagiruttee or Bengal Ganges, is fabled to be a cow's mouth.

GOGGRAH (GHANGHARA). A river of India, which rises in Tibet, and flowing southward, separates Kemaon from the Ghoorka territory. At Swarga-dwara, it is joined by the Sareyu or Sarjeu, and their united streams, flowing through Oude, fall into the Ganges under the name of the Deva.

GOLCONDA. A city of India, formerly the capital of one of the Mohammedan kingdoms of the Deccan. See **HYDERABAD**.

GONDAR. The capital of the Amharic provinces of Abyssinia; built on a lofty, insulated hill, between two rivers, which unite below the town. It is now, together with the whole district of Dembea, in which it is situated, in the possession of the Gallas.

GONDWARA. See **GUNDWANA**.

GOOMTI (GOMATI, winding). A river of India, which rises in the mountains of Kemaon, crosses the kingdom of Oude from N. W. to S. E., passing Lucknow, the capital, and falls into the Ganges below Benares.

GORÉE. A small island off the western coast of Africa, about a mile to the S. of Cape Verd; now belonging to the French, and forming the chief *entrepôt* of their African trade. Its importance is derived solely from its position and military strength, as the island is barren, consisting of a naked mass of black basalt, rising on all sides almost perpendicularly to the height of 300 feet. On the summit is little more than room for the fort. The town of Goree is situated on a sandy plain at the foot of the rock. The first European power by whom it was occupied, was the Dutch, who named it after the island of Gorce, off the mouth of the Maese.

GOTH. A warlike nation of ancient Europe, which became divided into two great branches, the Tentonic or German, and the Scandinavian. They are supposed to be referred to by an early Greek writer under the name of *Guttones*, who inhabited the estuary of the Vistula, and traded with the *Teutones*, their neighbours. The specimen of their language which has been preserved, proves that, conformably to their own traditions, they were nearly allied to the northern tribes of the German family. They have been confounded, however, by ancient and modern writers, with the Thracian *Getae*, and with the Celts. In the time of the Romans, they had become divided into two great nations, the Visigoths or Western Goths, and the Ostrogoths or Eastern Goths. The latter, under Theodoric, towards the close of the fifth century, overran the greater part of Italy, and maintained their dominion till A. D. 553, when they were finally subdued by the general of Justinian. The Visigoths settled in Spain, in the time of Honorius, where they founded a kingdom which lasted till it was overthrown by the Saracens. Their name is supposed to be derived from *gode*, tall, or *goten*, good. Recent researches have established the close affinity of the Gothic dialects to the Sanscrit; and the feudal institutions, customs, and superstitions of the Rajpoot tribes of Western Hindostan, present many points of close resemblance to those of the Scandinavian family. Odin or Woden, their deified leader, is supposed to be the same as Boodh.

GOTHA. A city of Saxony, situated on the Leine; the capital of the independent principality of Saxe Gotha, which comprises part of the southern region of Thuringia, and a portion of the former principality of Altenburg. The whole possessions of the Duke extend over 731 square geographical miles, with a population of 143,000. They are bounded by the territory of Saxe Weimar, Prussia, and Schwartzburg. The rivers are, the Leine and the Neisse. The university of Jena is common to this dntchy and that of Saxe Weimar. The established religion is the Lutheran.

GOTHARD, MOUNT ST. The name given to that part of the great Alpine range which was anciently called the Lepontine Alps. The modern name is derived from a chapel dedicated to St. Gothard, bishop of Hildesheim in the twelfth century, erected by the abbots of Dissentis in this elevated region. The pass of the St. Gothard was at one time one of the most frequented routes from Switzerland into Italy; and during the wars of the French Revolution, it was the scene of many desperate contests. The opening of the grand routes of the Simplon and the Cenis on the one hand, and of the new roads over the Bernardin and the Splugen on the other, have greatly lessened both its military and its commercial importance. Yet, about 300 laden mules or horses pass the *hospice* on its summit, weekly, and about 15,000 persons in the course of the year. The sterile and dreary summit of the pass, which scarcely deserves the name of a plain, is 6500 feet above the sea. A rudely paved road winds over broken and rocky ground between several lakes, the sources of streams flowing down the mountain in opposite directions; the Tessin or Tesino, through the Val Levantine, towards the Lake of Locarno, and the Reuss, through the Val Ursern, to the Lake of Uri. The road descends with the latter stream for some way, and afterwards crosses

it by a bridge of a single arch, 100 feet above the torrent, and of 70 feet span, called the Devil's Bridge, and memorable for two desperate contests which took place at this spot between the French and the Imperialists, during the campaign of 1799. Mount St. Gothard appears to have been anciently included under the general name of *Mons Adula*; but that name is supposed strictly to belong to the Vogel-berg, a summit 20 miles S. E. of the St. Gothard.

GOTHLAND. 1. The southern and most fertile division of Sweden, bordering on the Cattegat, the Sound, and the Baltic. 2. An island of the Baltic, about 70 miles in length, 18 leagues from the south-eastern coast of Sweden, to which it now belongs.

GOTTENBURG. A city of Sweden, the second in commercial importance. It is situated in Gothland, near the mouth of the Gotha-elf, and has a commodious harbour, the best situated for foreign trade of any in Sweden. It is the seat of the Swedish East India Company, and of the Greenland Whale-fishery Company, and its merchants have extensive transactions with Scotland, Ireland, and America. A number of the merchants are Scotch, and English is very generally spoken. About 1000 vessels of all nations enter the port annually.

GOTTINGEN. A city of Hanover, the capital of a province of the same name; situated on a canal branching from the Leine, at the foot of the Haimberg Mountains. It was formerly one of the Hanse towns, but is now remarkable chiefly for its university, founded by George II. in 1734, which enjoys the highest reputation of any in Germany. The number of professors is about 40; and among the distinguished men who have filled its chairs, it may boast of Mosheim, Michaelis, Meyer, Heyne, Eichhorn, Blumenbach, Gauss, Heeren, and Sartorius. The library, containing nearly 200,000 volumes, is, in point of utility, the most complete and valuable in Germany, though not rich in MSS. or typographical rarities. The students are generally between 1000 and 1200.

GOYAZ. A province of Brazil, deriving its name from the Goya Indians. It lies between lat 6° and 18° S., being about 700 miles in length and nearly 500 in width; bounded on the N. by Para and Maranham; E. by Pernambuco and Minas Geraes; S. by Santo Paulo; and W. by Matto Grosso. With the exception of the province of Solimoes, it is the most thinly peopled part of Brazil, of which it occupies the centre, and was the last explored and settled. In 1804, the number of inhabitants, according to a census, amounted to little more than 40,000 souls. The only considerable town is Villa Boa (good town), the capital, containing 6000 inhabitants. The greater part of the province is, in fact, occupied by Indian tribes, and a large portion consists of vast sandy, sterile plains. The most populous part, which has been distinguished as Goyaz Proper, extends for 400 miles between the rivers Araguaya and Tocantines, to the angle of their confluence.

GOZZO. An island of the Mediterranean, lying a little to the N. W. of Malta, to which it belongs. The channel between the two islands is narrow, but has sufficient depth of water for the largest men of war. The island of Gozzo contains a surface of only 37 square miles, but is fertile and very populous, containing, besides the

town of San Borgo, six villages with a population of about 13,000 souls. See MALTA.

GRÆCIA, MAGNA. In ancient geography, the name given to the maritime country of Southern Italy (now Calabria and Basilicata), originally occupied by Greek colonies, and so called in contradistinction from Hellas, or *Græcia Propria*. See GREECE.

GRAIAN ALP. See ALPS.

GRAMPIAN HILLS. A chain of mountains in Scotland, stretching along the southern front of the highlands, from Argyleshire, on the Atlantic coast, to Aberdeenshire on the German Ocean; while another ridge extends in a north-westerly direction to the county of Moray and the borders of Inverness. Their height varies from 1400 to 3500 feet above the sea, and several summits are still higher. The northern declivity is steep and rugged, but towards the S., they decline, in many parts, by a gradual slope, into a fertile champaign country.

GRANADA. A province of the S. of Spain, forming one of the four Moorish kingdoms of Andalusia, and the last that was annexed to the crown of Castile. It takes its name from the capital, the ancient *Iliberia*, supposed to have been founded by the Phenicians, and a municipal city under the Romans. The modern name signifies pomegranate, like the Hebrew Rimmon; referring either to some fanciful resemblance of the site to the fruit, or more probably to the deliciousness of the situation; and a split pomegranate, the arms of the city, appears upon every gate. The Moors have left behind them in this city, more monuments of their magnificence than in any other part of Spain. The royal fortress and palace of the Alhambra, in particular, is the noblest monument of the Arabian dynasty. The city stands on two hills, at the foot of the *Sierra Nevada* (snowy mountains), near the junction of two little streams, the Dauro and the Xenil, which, after watering the whole plain, flow westward to Seville. The *regia* or plain, which is between 3000 and 4000 feet above the sea, is 30 leagues in length by about 16 in breadth, bounded by gentle undulations of country, except on the N. and N. W., where the Sierra rises into the region of snow. Under the Moors, it was cultivated as a garden; and Granada was styled the Damascus of the West. It still forms one of the most delightful and populous parts of Spain; but the city, which, at the time of its surrender to the arms of Spain, is said to have contained 70,000 houses and 400,000 inhabitants, has now a population of only about 60,000; and the trade and manufactures have sunk into decay. Ecclesiastics and lawyers are now the only wealthy classes, Granada being the seat of one of the two high courts of chancery in Spain, the see of an archbishop, and being filled with colleges and convents. So late as about the year 1780, two Jews and a Turk were burned there as heretics. The province of Granada contains three other cities; Malaga and Almeria, both sea-ports, and Guadix, at the foot of the *Sierra Nevada*. The other chief towns are, Antequera, Ronda, and Loxa. It occupies the south-eastern portion of Andalusia, extending 58 leagues along the Mediterranean, to the Straits of Gibraltar, where it joins the province of Seville. Cordova bounds it on the N. W., Jaen on the N., and Murcia on the N. E. The total population is estimated at between 600,000 and 700,000 souls.

GRANADA (sometimes written **GRENADA**). The most southern of the Caribbee Islands. It extends about 24 miles N. and S., with an extreme breadth of 10 miles, and contains a population of about 800 whites, 24,500 slaves, and 3,700 free blacks. It was first possessed by the French, but now belongs to Great Britain. Between this island and St. Vincent are the Granadilloes or Grenadines, a cluster of small islands, 23 in number, fertile, but without fresh water; dependent partly on Granada, and partly on St. Vincent's.

GRANADA, NEW. Formerly, one of the viceroyalties of Spanish America, and now an independent state, comprising the western provinces of Colombia, which occupy the plateaus and valleys of the Andes from Guayaquil to Merida, together with the plains of San Juan de los Llanos. The Indian name of the territory was Cundinamarca, which is preserved as that of one of the modern departments. See **COLOMBIA**.

GRANDE, RIO, GRANDE RIVIERE (Great River). These names occur as the appellation of various rivers in both hemispheres. There are several Grand rivers (so named by the French) in Canada, the north-western territory of the United States, and Louisiana. The principal rivers which have received that of *Rio Grande* from the Portuguese, are: 1. The Rio Grande of Western Africa, which falls into the Atlantic about 200 miles to the S. of the mouth of the Gambia, opposite the island of Bulama. It is navigable by boats to Bnlola, 30 miles from its mouth: its upper parts are little known. In fact, according to Captain Owen, it is merely an arm of the sea, into which fall a few insignificant rivers. The natives know it only under the name of the Bulola river; and the appellation of Rio Grande is more applicable to the Geba; which see. 2. The Rio Grande of Zanguebar, which falls into the Indian Ocean in about lat. 2° S. 3. Five rivers of Brazil. One, which gives name to the maritime province of Rio Grande del Norte, is called by the Indians, *Potengi*: it falls into the Atlantic below Natal, forming a harbour for small vessels a little to the S. of Cape Roque. Another river of the same name waters the province of Bahia, and joins the Rio Francisco. A third rises in the mountains of Minas Geraes, and, after a long course to the N. E., falls into the Atlantic a few miles to the N. of Porto Seguro, in lat. 15° 26' S. A fourth, which gives name to the province of Rio Grande do Sul, is merely the channel by which the lake *dos Patos* discharges its waters into the Atlantic, about the parallel of 32° S. Lastly, the same name is given to one of the head streams of the Parana, flowing westward from the mountains of Minas Geraes. See **BRAZIL**.

GRANICUS. In ancient geography, a small river of Mysia, rising in Mount Ida, and discharging itself into the Sea of Marmora. It is celebrated for the first victory gained by Alexander the Great over Darius, near its banks, the passage being disputed by the Persians.

GREECE, ANCIENT. (*Græcia*.) A country of Europe, which, in its widest acceptation, comprised the Peloponnesus, and, on the continent, the states of Attica, Bœotia, Eubœa, Phocis, Locris Opuntii and Locris Ozolæ, Doris, Ætolia, Acarnania, Thessaly, Epirus, and Macedonia. The last, however, is improperly included in Greece, nor does Epirus strictly belong to it. The words *Græcia* and *Græci*

(Greeks) are of unknown etymology; and the ancient derivation from a king Græcus, the son of Thessalus, is only a proof that the true meaning was then lost. The proper name of the country was Hellas, and that of the Greeks Hellenes. The Greeks are supposed to have been originally Thessalians; and the name which the inhabitants of that country received from their Epirote and Macedonian neighbours, was extended by the Romans to the Hellenic race. Some learned etymologists have been desirous of identifying King Græcus, or Graikos, with Ragou, the son of Peleg or Phalek; but, if the names have any affinity, the probable import of the word is shepherd or herdsman, the meaning of the Hebrew root; and it is a little remarkable, that the Celtic form of the word Greece, *Greig*, is nearly the same as the Gaelic *greigh*, a herd, answering to *graidh* in Irish, (which approaches more nearly to Graian,) and to the Latin *grex*. See GREECE, MODERN; and MACEDONIA.

GREECE, MODERN. Under the name of Modern Greece, although its precise limits are still indeterminate, may be included the Morea, Eastern Hellas, Western Hellas, and Negropont; to which, for the purpose of geographical description, may be added Thessaly and Epirus. The long chain of mountains which, stretching across European Turkey from W. to E., separates Servia and Bulgaria from Albania and Romania, sends out two secondary ranges; one of which, the ancient Rhodope, runs in a south-easterly direction to the Sea of Marmora; the other, improperly termed the chain of Pindus, separating the ancient Illyricum (now Albania) from Macedonia, extends southward through the whole of Continental Greece, terminating in the Corinthian Gulf, while various collateral ranges traverse Albania, stretching to the shores of the Gulf of Arta. This mountain barrier, dividing the country longitudinally into two unequal portions, separates Eastern from Western Hellas; while, in the parallel of 39°, its lateral branches extend quite across the continent, from the celebrated pass of Thermopylæ on the Maliac Gulf, to the coast of Acarnania. This calcareous ridge, known under the name of Mount Œta, separates the plains of Thessaly from those of Bœotia. A double barrier of mountains divides the Isthmus from Continental Greece; while an apparent prolongation of the great longitudinal chain traverses the whole peninsula, terminating in the rocky coast of Maina. The Bœotian plains terminate, to the N. W., in the valley of Phocis and Doris, watered by the Cephissus and its branches, which have their sources in Mount Œta. This valley separates the mountains that rise from the Gulf of Corinth, to which belong the summits that anciently bore the names of Helicon, Corax, and Parnassus, from the mountains of Locris, the ancient Callidromus and Cnemis, which are a prolongation of Mount Œta, and the northern face of which looks down on the valley of the Spercheius and the Maliac Gulf. These two ranges are united in the region of the ancient Doris. In Western Greece, a series of plains and valleys intervene between the central chain of Pindus and the irregular range which borders the entire extent of the western and southern coast. At some distance from the head of the Gulf of Arta (the ancient Ambracia), which divides Epirus from Acarnania, rises a steep, wooded mountain, now called Makrinoro (the Long Mountain), which constitutes a pass of

great strength and importance, corresponding to that of Thermopylæ at the eastern end of the Cætan range. To the N. of this ridge rises the vast and apparently insulated mass called Tzumerka (the ancient Tomarus); and still loftier mountains, now known under the name of Agrafa, rising to the N. E. and N. of this, divide the deep valley of the Aractus, or river of Arta, from that of the Achelous, now called Aspropotamo; while the narrow and lofty ridge called Metzoukel, separates the Aractus from the plain of Joannina, about 200 feet above the sea. These rivers have their sources in the lofty groupe which now bear the name of the Greater Metzovo, and which are apparently the nucleus of Mount Pindus. The town of Metzovo is situated near one of the sources of the river of Arta, in the bosom of these Alpine regions; while another head stream has its source in the canton of Zagora, forming its junction with the Metzovo stream in the deep hollow between Metzoukel and Pindus. From this part of the central chain, four considerable rivers take their rise, their waters flowing to the sea in different directions. These are, the Aractus, which flows in a south-westerly direction into the Gulf of Arta; the Achelous or Aspropotamo; which rises at no great distance, and takes a southerly course through a mountainous district, entering the Ionian Sea near Missolonghi; the Peneus or Salypria, which, rising on the eastern side of the Metzovo Mountains, descends into the plains of Thessaly, and obtains its outlet into the Egean Sea through the defile of Tempe; and the Aops or Vioussa, which rises to the N. of Metzovo, and flowing in a N. E. direction to Tepeleni, enters the Adriatic near the site of Apollonia. Beyond Metzovo is the ridge called Mavronoros (Black Mountain); and still further northward are the mountains of Tzebel and Samarina, which are believed to be among the most elevated in Albania. The chain ultimately unites with the mountains that enclose, on the south, the basin of the Danube. The most fertile districts of Continental Greece are, Thessaly and the eastern parts of Phocis and Bœotia. Marathon is now only regarded, as it was before the days of its historic glory, for being the granary of the barren Attica, the produce of which, owing to the lightness of the soil, is confined to barley, olives, and honey. On the other hand, Attica, in the peculiar dryness and purity of the air, and the salubrity of the climate, has greatly the advantage over the unwholesome marshes of Bœotia. Thessaly yields wool from its flocks, cotton, and silk, the mulberry-tree being carefully cultivated. During the winter, when the rivers of Lower Thessaly overflow their banks, the shepherds drive their flocks from the mountains of Ceta and Pindus into the plains of Bœotia and Attica. The mountainous region of Epirus is the most barren. Pindus and Ceta, and their various branches, defy the skill of the Albanian husbandman; though, in the little winding valleys that intersect them, the traveller is sure to find a village surrounded with its fields of maize or cotton. In the plain of Arta, maize, wheat, rice, and tobacco are cultivated, and the vineyards and orchards are numerous. The oak, the plane, and the chestnut-tree are the ornaments of the valleys, and the vast precipices of Pindus are clothed with forests of pine. Forests of oak and pine occupy some extensive districts of the Morea, especially in Elis and on the western coast. The Morea is susceptible, in different parts, of

every species of cultivation, but the barbarous policy of the Egyptian invader has converted the garden into a desert. The wheat of the Morea has been always esteemed. The light wine of Mistra and of Agios Giorgios, is admired by the Greeks. Malmsey takes its name from Napoli di Malvasia; but the Laconian wines no longer answer to their ancient reputation. Olives abound in every district, especially in Maina and Argolis; and the figs of Maina are famed for their sweetness. Other fruits are produced in abundance; and the Zante currant or Corinthian raisin, has of late taken the place of tobacco-plantations on the shores of the gulfs of Lepanto and Salamis. The immense flocks of Argolis, Messenia, and the valleys of Arcadia, furnish wool for exportation to the Ionian Isles, which, with the sheep themselves, and a little wine, constitutes the only remnant of the once extensive trade of Pyrgos. So diversified is the surface of Greece, that it comprises within its narrow limits the productions of various regions, and has been styled the epitome of all climates. The superficial extent of Continental Greece, including Epirus and Thessaly, is estimated by Malte Brun at 14,915 square miles; that of the Morea at 7,227; that of Eubœa and the other isles, at 3,806; total, 25,948. This territory is now politically divided between the new Grecian monarchy and the Ottoman emperor. Greece Proper, now under the sceptre of a Bavarian prince, King Otho, is divided into thirteen departments; seven in the Morea and the dependent islands, and five N. of the isthmus. The population of the continental departments, in 1830, was estimated at 350,000 inhabitants; that of the peninsular and insular departments at 200,000: total 550,000. The population of Thessaly has been estimated at 300,000; that of Epirus at 400,000; which, added to that of Greece Proper, would form an aggregate of 1,250,000. Of the population of Greece and Macedonia, taking one province with another, the Greeks were formerly supposed to form about a third, two-thirds being Albanians and Turks. In some parts of the Morea, especially Messenia and Elis, the Moslem, prior to the revolution, outnumbered the Christians; in Thessaly and Epirus, they slightly preponderated; in Attica and Boœtia, the Christians were supposed to be 10 in 11; and in Crete, out of 280,000, 130,000 were Greeks. In the smaller islands, the Turks were few. The revolution has occasioned great changes in the relative distribution of the population, concentrating the Greek portion in some parts, and scattering it in others. Greeks are also numerous beyond the confines of their country; in Cyprus, Natolia, and Syria, the Ionian Isles, Roumelia, Moldavia, and Wallachia, and within the Russian and Austrian empires; so that the aggregate of the Greek nation may be supposed to exceed 1,000,000. The purest Greek, or that which approached nearest to the classic language, was spoken at Ioannina, the Athens of Modern Greece; where the Greeks, in the time of Ali Pasha, formed the most numerous, most respectable, and oldest inhabitants of the city. The most impure dialect was that spoken by the motley population of Athens itself. Under the Turks, nearly the whole of Greece was divided between three great pashaliks, deriving their names from the seats of government. That of Tripolitza extended over the whole peninsula; that of Egripo (or Negropont) comprised Eubœa, Boœtia, and the eastern part of Phocis; while part of Thes-

saly and Livadia were included, with Epirus, in that of Ioannina. Athens and Livadia, however, had each its independent *waivode*; and the eastern part of Thessaly was governed by the *moutsellim* of Larissa, the western being comprised in the *sanjiak* of Triccala. The following table will exhibit the corresponding ancient and modern divisions.

Continental Greece.

Eastern Hellas or Livadia	{	Attica	}	Pashalik of Egripo.
		Boeotia		
		Eubœa		
		Locris Opuntii .		
		Phocis		
		Doris		
Western Hellas	{	Locris Ozolæ .	}	Pashalik of Ioannina.
		Ætolia		
		Acarnania . . .		
Epirus	{	Thesprotia . . .	}	Moutsellimlik of Larissa.
		Molossia		
		Upper Thessaly .		
		Lower Thessaly .	{	

Peninsular Greece, or the Morea.

Achaia	{	}	Pashalik of Tripolitza.
Argolis			
Arcadia			
Elis			
Messenia			
Lacouia (now Maina) .			

Tripolitza, the capital of the Morea under the Ottomans, stands at the southern foot of Mount Mœnalus (now Roino), which, extending far to the N. E., bounds the western side of the elevated plains of Mantinea and Orchomenos,—the Yorkshire of the peninsula. The surrounding country is a bare and dreary level tract, stigmatized by the ancients as cold and wintry, but affording excellent pasture. The town is now in ruins, having been repeatedly sacked during the revolutionary contest; and the recommendations of the site are so few, that, notwithstanding its central position, it is not likely to regain its importance. Napoli di Romania, the present capital of the Greek republic, was, prior to 1821, the principal depôt of all the produce of Greece. The interior of the town has nothing to recommend it, but its strongly fortified harbour renders it a most eligible and important position, and it has been styled the Gibraltar of the Archipelago. Its vicinity to the fertile plain of Argos on one side, and to the commercial islands of the Archipelago on the other, its unassailable strength, and the security of its port, mark it out distinctly for the capital of a maritime state, such as Greece must be, to maintain its political independence. See ARGOS, EUBŒA, MOREA, and TURKEY.

GREEK ISLANDS. The islands of the Egean Sea, composing the circular groupe called by the ancients, the *Cyclades*, in contradistinction to the eastern groupe, off the coast of Asia Minor, called the

Sporades. Prior to the late revolution, they contained 115,400 inhabitants, as computed by the Porte; viz.

Naxos	15,000	Santorino (<i>Thera</i>)	13,000
Paros	7,000	Namfio (<i>Anaphe</i>)	1,500
Antiparos	200	Astampalia	2,000
Tino	20,000	Nio (<i>Ios</i>)	3,000
Micone	7,000	Andros	15,000
Syra	4,000	Serfino (<i>Seriphus</i>)	3,000
Zia	5,000	Sifano (<i>Siphnos</i>)	7,000
Thermia	4,000		
Argentiera	700		115,400
Milo	3,000		
Amorgo	3,000		
Policandro (<i>Pholegan-</i> <i>dros</i>)	2,000	Sdili (<i>Delos</i>), the centre of the groupe, and Sicino are unin- habited.	

GREENLAND. The most northern country of the western hemisphere; bounded, on the W., by Baffin's Bay; on the S. and S. E. by the Atlantic; E. by the Icy Sea and the strait which separates it from Iceland; while on the N. it stretches into unexplored polar regions. The eastern coast has been totally inaccessible in modern times from floating ice, although it is said to have been visited by Dutch whalers, formerly, between the parallels of 70° and 76° . The only known parts of the coast are, Cape Farewell, the most southern point, in lat. 59° , and a portion of West Greenland extending to the parallel of 76° . Various navigators, however, have proceeded in a north-easterly direction towards the Spitzbergen groupe, as high as lat. 80° , and towards the N. W., as far as lat. 78° . No vessel having hitherto gained its northern extremity, it remains undetermined whether Greenland is an island, or not. A ridge of lofty mountains, stretching from N. to S. across the country, and covered with perpetual snow, forms an impassable barrier obstructing all land communication between the eastern and western coasts. The western coast has a rugged aspect, rising from the sea in lofty, inaccessible cliffs; and three peaks, called Deer's Horns, are visible at sea at the distance of 40 leagues. The soil of the valleys is clay mingled with sand. To the N., the only vegetation consists of mosses; but towards the S. are found small juniper, willows, and birches two or three yards high, together with various berry-bearing bushes, wild angelica, sorrel, rosemary, some antiscorbutic plants, and some grasses. Wheat will not come into ear; after forming a stalk of some height, it dries up and dies; but the Moravian missionaries have succeeded in raising cabbages, turnips, and radishes. As no timber grows in Greenland, the inhabitants would be at a dreadful loss for fuel, as well as for building materials for their huts and boats, were it not for the drift wood brought to the shores in large quantities by the currents. Among this wood are great trees of various sorts, evidently torn up by the roots from the banks of rivers in flood-time. The coasts are indented with gulfs filled with islands, and well stocked with fish, particularly cod, halibut, and herrings; and the rocks are the resorts of several species of seals and of innumerable aquatic birds, among which is the eider duck. The rivers, which are for the most part

small, afford salmon and cray-fish. Many of them dry up in summer, while even the springs freeze in winter. Notwithstanding the extreme barrenness of the soil, some species of animals find nourishment from its stunted produce. The quadrupeds are white bears, white and gray foxes, white hares, rein-deer, and dogs of a particular breed, which are used by the natives to draw their sledges, eight or ten being often harnessed to a single sledge, and sometimes they are killed for food. The rein-deer are not domesticated by the Greenlanders. The natives derive their chief support, however, from the sea, which is their most valuable patrimony, and the fishery is their chief harvest. No living creature contributes so largely to the Greenlanders support and comfort as the seal or sea-calf. The hide of this amphibious animal, which is firm and tough, supplies his clothing, as well as a covering for his summer tent and his *kayak* (boat); its flesh supplies his most substantial and favourite food, eating much like that of a wild boar; its fat supplies the oil which, besides lighting and warming their houses, is the principal article of barter with Europeans; the fibres of its sinews serve for sewing-thread or silk; of the skins of the entrails, are made windows, curtains, and under garments; and when iron cannot be procured, all sorts of working and hunting implements are pointed with the bones. The Greenland summer lasts from the beginning of May till the end of September, during which the natives encamp in tents. The ground is not thoroughly thawed, indeed, till June; and in August, it begins again to snow, but it seldom lies on the ground till October. This season would be agreeable, were it not for the fogs that prevail on the coast, almost continually from April to August. In the bays and valleys, where the fogs and winds are excluded, the days of summer are often so hot, that the natives are compelled to throw off their garments; but towards evening, the chilling air from the ice islands makes them glad to creep into their furs again. At the approach of winter, storms are often violent; but during the greatest degree of cold, which is in February and March, the air is usually calm. In summer, the sun never sets; but at night, it loses its splendour, shining like a very bright moon, yet, giving light enough to enable a person to read the smallest character; so that the poor Greenlanders, during their short summer, can hunt or fish all the night through. During part of the winter, the sun is never seen above the horizon, and the day is but a moderate twilight. The long nights in Greenland are, however, never so dark as in other countries, the light of the moon and stars being so strongly reflected in the clear, cold air, from the snow and ice, that a person may read by it, and the absence of the moon being often supplied by the brilliant streams of the aurora borealis. The Greenlanders are evidently the same race as the Esquimaux of the neighbouring continent. They are in person short of stature, rarely exceeding five feet, but well-proportioned; the face uncommonly broad and flat, with high cheek-bones and plump cheeks; eyes small, black, and dull; hair black, straight, and strong, but their scanty beard is carefully rooted out; their complexion brown, and the colour of the body becomes dark gray, owing, it is supposed, to their filthy habits of living. The men and women dress nearly the same, the principal distinction being the long hair of the women, while the men crop it all round. They live in low, rude huts in winter, and in tents in

summer, often changing their residence, like most hunters; and they may be considered as a migratory, as well as almost amphibious race. Their numbers have been greatly reduced by the small-pox, introduced from Copenhagen in 1772; and they appear to have been overrated at 20,000 souls. Greenland is politically divided into two inspectorships, northern and southern, which are separated by the Strait of Romelpoot in lat. 68° . In the southern inspectorship, the Danish missionaries have seven establishments, and the Moravians three; and the whole fixed population of South Greenland, the limits of which are fixed to the Strom Frith in lat. 68° , amounted, 20 years ago, to about 3600 souls. The population of North Greenland, in which the missionary establishments are eleven, did not exceed 3000 souls. At Tessiursak, an island in $74^{\circ} 15'$, a solitary family formed the last advanced post of human society. Crantz estimated, in his time, the wandering tribes at 7000: their present number can only be conjectured.

Greenland, according to the Chronicles, was first discovered about the year 982, by Eric Rauda, who, with a few Icelanders, discovered the coast, and gave it the alluring name it bears, and which for a few weeks in summer the brilliant verdure might justify, with a view to allure adventurers to join him in establishing a colony there. The first settlers were soon followed by many adventurers from Iceland and Norway; and until 1418, they had a regular series of bishops from Denmark. The colony was divided into two cantons, east and west; the former containing twelve churches, and the latter four. This division has given rise to a great geographical error, it having been supposed that the eastern canton, which occupied, in fact, the most southerly part of the western coast, occupied the coast opposite to Iceland. The sites of the two Scandinavian colonies have been discovered by the missionaries, who have found the ruins of the seven churches on the south-west coast; and after passing a space without any such vestiges, they are again met with a little to the north of Cape Desolation. The dreadful pestilence called the *black death*, which, in the middle of the fourteenth century, ravaged all Europe, and spread depopulation especially in the northern countries, extended to Greenland, and carried off great numbers. The colony was, owing to this and other unpropitious circumstances, much enfeebled, when, in 1418, a hostile fleet arrived, of what nation is not known, and destroyed every thing by fire and sword. From this time till 1576, Greenland seems to have vanished from observation. In the latter year, its southern extremity was visited by Frobisher; but it was not till 1721, that Hans Egede, a Norwegian clergyman, resolved to visit this remote and neglected portion of the human race, and, having obtained the sanction of his Danish Majesty, founded the present colony and missionary establishment. In 1765, the Moravian Brethren began to form settlements on the same coast; and the history of their singular success in converting and humanizing the heathen natives, forms one of the most interesting and instructive narratives in the annals of Missionary enterprise.

GREENOCK. A sea-port of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, situated on the southern bank of the Frith of Clyde, which, during the last century, rose from an obscure fishing village, to the rank of the principal commercial port of Scotland. For a number of years, the mer-

chants of Glasgow were owners of almost all the shipping of this port; but now the merchants of Greenock are the principal ship-owners. Ship-building is extensively carried on here; and the first steam-boat in Scotland was established between this port and Glasgow. The first which navigated the channel between Holyhead and Dublin, were also fitted out here. The herring-fishery forms the chief branch of local industry, but it now possesses numerous manufactories. The harbour is very spacious and commodious, and is now capable of containing 500 sail. The population of Greenock, in 1757, was under 4000. In 1811, exclusive of those at sea, it was 19,000; in 1821, it had risen to 22,500; and is now upwards of 25,000. It is distant from Glasgow about 23 miles.

GRENADA. See **GRANADA.**

GRISONS, THE. The largest of the Swiss cantons, comprising the upper part of the ancient Rætia, and lying between Upper Austria on the E., the cantons of St. Gall, Glarns, and Uri on the N. and N. W., and Austrian Lombardy on the S. and S. W. It comprehends altogether about sixty principal and lateral valleys, with a superficial extent of 2500 square miles. The grand natural divisions consist of five great valleys; that of the High Rhine, that of the Hither or Low Rhine, that of the Inn, that of the Albula, and the Prettigau. The Val Teline, through which the Adda descends to the Lake of Como, and the canton of Bormio, were at one time attached to the bishopric of Coire, and continued to be bailliages of the Grisons till 1797, when they were incorporated with the Cisalpine Republic, and the Congress of Vienna assigned them in perpetuity to the Lombard-Venetian kingdom. The old political division of the country into three confederations, of which the republic was originally constituted, still remains; namely, the Grison or Grey League, and the League of God's House in the south, and that of the Ten Jurisdictions towards the north. Each of these is subdivided into communes. From the era of their independence in the fifteenth century to 1798, they formed a separate State, in alliance with Switzerland; but in that year they became incorporated with it as one of the cantons. The government is purely democratic. The inhabitants are said to have been named Grisons from the grey coats they wore in former times. The whole country is mountainous, being traversed by some of the loftiest summits of the Alps. A very small part is adapted for tillage, the chief support of the inhabitants being derived from their herds and flocks. The mountains are rich in minerals. A few cotton-works at Coire, the capital, are, however, the only manufactures of importance, and cattle and wood are the chief exports. From Coire, in the valley of the Rhine, a new road leads over the Bernardine, 7000 feet above the sea, to Bellinzona in the valley of the Ticino, which affords the shortest route from the Grisons to Milan and Venice, and presents some very wild and striking scenery. The total population of the Grisons has been estimated at 73,000, of whom about 28,000 are Catholics, and the rest Protestants. Classed according to their dialects, it is calculated that 26,000 speak German, about 10,000 Italian, and about 37,000 the *Romana rustica* or *Romanesque*, which is supposed to be the remains of the ancient Rætian language.

GRONINGEN. A province of the Netherlands, taking its name from its chief town, situated on the rivers Hunse and Fivel. The

province is bounded by the German ocean on the N., by Hanover on the E., and adjoins the Dutch provinces of Drenthe and Friesland on the S. and W. Its superficial area is about 770 square miles, and the population about 150,000. The whole is low and marshy, with extensive swamps, and is protected by dikes from inundations of the sea. Its chief wealth is derived from its rich pastures and its fisheries; but little corn is raised, and wood abounds only in the southern parts. Groningen is the only considerable town. There are two other European towns of the same name; one in Westphalia, on the Bode, and another in Wirtemberg, a few miles from Stutgard, both inconsiderable.

GUADALAVIAR. A river of Spain, which rises on the confines of New Castile and Aragon, and, flowing towards the S. E., waters the plain of Valencia, and falls into the Mediterranean a little below the city of that name.

GUADALAXARA. A city and province of Spain, in the kingdom of New Castile. Also, a city and province of Mexico.

GUADALOUPE. One of the Caribbee or Leeward West India Islands, lying about midway between Antigua and Martinico. It is divided into two parts by a narrow channel, six miles in length and from 14 to 15 fathoms broad, communicating with the sea by a large bay at each end. The figure of the island is very irregular, but it is about 240 miles in circumference. It has been repeatedly taken by the British, who, on their last conquest of it in 1810, ceded it to Sweden. But in 1814, it was restored to France. The population, in 1812, comprised 12,747 whites, 94,328 slaves, and 7764 free blacks: total, 114,839. It now consists of 22,424 free; 97,339 slaves; together, 119,763. The produce consists of sugar, cotton, coffee, and cocoa.

GUADALQUIVER. (*Wady al Kebir*, the great river.) One of the largest rivers of Spain, the ancient *Bætis*, from which Andalusia derived its name of *Hispania Bætica*. It rises in the mountains of Granada, and takes at first a north-westerly course as far as Andujar, but afterwards bends to S. W., flowing by Cordova and Seville, and falls into the Bay of Cadiz, 20 miles N. W. of that city.

GUADIANA. (*Wady Ana*.) The ancient *Anas*. A large river of Spain, which rises in New Castile, and, penetrating some high mountains, descends to the lakes called *Ojos de Guadiana*, whence it flows to Calatrava and Badajos in Spanish Estremadura: then, entering Portugal, it crosses Alentejo, and after separating Algarve from Andalusia, falls into the Bay of Cadiz between Castro Marino and Agramonte. It formed, in like manner, in ancient times, the northern and western boundary of Hispania Bætica, separating it from Lusitania, in the lower part of its course; but Merida, the ancient capital of Lusitania, is seated on the Guadiana, which is there crossed by a bridge of 64 arches of Roman foundation. The river is continually wearing away its banks, and forming new islands. Its ancient name, *Anas* (duck), is supposed to refer to the notion that part of its course is subterraneous.

GUANAXUATO. A city and intendancy of Mexico, occupying the heart of the richest groupe of silver mines, on the porphyritic range of the Sierra de Santa Rosa, nearly 7000 feet above the level.

of the sea. In the 38 years between 1766 and 1803, the mines of Guanaxuato produced annually, on the average, 364,911 pounds troy of silver, and from 1500 to 1600 marcs of gold.

GUARDA, LAGO DI. A lake of Austrian Italy, the *Benacus* of the ancients, formed by the *Mincius*, still called the Mincio. It lies between the territories of the Bresciano and the Veronese, and is reckoned about 35 miles in length by about 12 in breadth. In some parts, however, it is much broader; and ancient authorities make its dimensions far more considerable,—as much as 62 miles by 18. Owing to the sudden storms which come down from the mountains, its navigation is very dangerous. It is almost surrounded with the Alps, except at its southern extremity, where the Mincio flows out of it, deep and clear, to traverse the fertile plain that extends to Mantua. This is the last river of Lombardy that falls into the Po, and it forms the boundary of the two governments of Milan and Venice. See **MANTUA**.

GUATIMALA. One of the nine governments of Spanish America, comprising the provinces of the isthmus which connects the peninsulas of Northern and Southern America. The river Chilillo was its boundary towards the Mexican province of Oaxaca on the N. W., and it extended south-eastward to the district of Chiriqui, where the jurisdiction of New Granada terminated. The territory comprised within these limits is about 900 miles in length; its breadth, from ocean to ocean, varies from 180 to 500 miles; and its surface has been estimated at 26,000 square leagues, with a population, in 1800, of about 1,200,000 souls. In 1821, the inhabitants of Guatemala shook off the Spanish yoke; and for a short time, some of the provinces were united to the Mexican empire. On the 17th of December, the Congress declared Guatemala a federal republic, comprising the five states of Guatemala (Proper), Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, under the denomination of the United Provinces of Central America. The population, according to the most recent accounts, now amounts to 1,650,000 souls. The greater part of the old intendency of Chiapa, which formerly belonged to Guatemala, adhered to the Mexican Republic; and the tract of coast extending from Cape Gracias a Dios to the river Chagres, a distance of 180 leagues, commonly called the Mosquito coast, including the province of Tologalpa, was claimed by Colombia, in virtue of an arrangement made in 1803, by which it was separated from the captain-generalship of Guatemala, and annexed to the viceroyalty of New Granada. Eventually, it may be anticipated that the remainder of Nicaragua, with Costa Rica, and probably Salvador, will unite with the South American States; while the provinces to the northward and west of Cape Camaron, now included in the States of Guatemala and Honduras, will more naturally connect themselves with the Mexican States. The intestine disorders and desperate party contention which have for years agitated the new republic, will tend to hasten this event. Guatemala has no resources sufficient to constitute it under any circumstances a powerful or independent State. It presents little that is interesting in either its history, its monuments, or its social condition; but the geological structure and natural phenomena of the country are peculiarly worthy of investigation. The range of lofty mountains which overlook the

shores of the Pacific between the parallels of 14° and 15° N., form an immense vault over the subterranean depositories of combustible materials which supply the range of volcanic furnaces. Besides the three-peaked Volcan de Fuego, situated in the valley of Guatemala, which has, at various periods, overthrown or injured the old capital, and which still emits smoke, and sometimes flame, seven others continue in a state of activity. Nor is fire a much more tremendous or destructive agent in this region, than water. The original capital of the Spanish conqueror was overwhelmed in one night, by an immense flood poured down from the mouth of the Water Volcano, upon the skirt of which the city was built. This gigantic mountain rises to the height of 14,500 feet; its base is computed to be 18 leagues in circumference, and the crater measures 140 yards by 120. A large proportion of the surface of the country is occupied by lakes, some of which are on a very elevated level. The most remarkable is that of Atitan, in the district of Solola, stated to extend eight leagues from E. to W., and more than four leagues in breadth. Its sides are precipitous, and the bottom has not been found with a line of 300 fathoms. Although it receives several rivers, it has no visible outlet; yet, the water is fresh; and it has probably a subterranean communication with one whose surface is on a lower level. The lake of Metapa is believed in like manner to discharge its superfluous waters by a subterranean channel communicating with the lake of Guija. But the most remarkable phenomena are the intermittent rivers. A spring in the province of Chiapa is said alternately to flow for three years, and then to be dry for a similar interval. Other accounts of similar wonders render it probable, that there exists in the heart of the mountains, a series of caverns and natural galleries traversed by subterranean rivers, the periodical appearance of which may possibly admit of some such explanation as the intermittent fountain at Aix in Savoy, which is produced by a natural syphon in the seams of the strata of the mountain. The water volcano, the fathomless lake of Atitan, the triennial rivers, the dripping rocks, and the numerous hot springs, may all be connected parts of the same stupendous hydraulic machinery. The word Guatemala is said to be itself derived from *Ukatezmalha*, which, in the native dialect, signifies, "a mountain that throws out water." At the time of the Spanish conquest (A. D. 1524), the country is stated to have been well peopled by more than thirty distinct tribes, each governed by its own chief, and having its peculiar dialect. These tribes were continually at war with each other, and the ancient distinctions of custom and idiom are not now entirely obliterated. The provincial divisions under the Spaniards were originally thirty-two in number, corresponding probably to the number of native tribes or territories: but for civil purposes, the administration of the maritime provinces was subsequently vested in five intendancies or governments, viz. on the coast of the Pacific, the intendancy of Ciudad Real or Chiapa, and that of San Salvador, and, on the Atlantic coast, the intendancy of Comayagua or Honduras, that of Nicaragua or Leon, and the government of Costa Rica. The interior provinces appear to have been under the immediate government of the *corregidores* or *alcaldes* nominated by the *audiencia* or chancery of Guatemala. Old Guatemala, as the original metropolis is now called,

stands in a fertile valley shut in by mountains and hills, in the province of Sacatepec, which together with those of Chimaltenango and Solola, formed the ancient kingdom of Kachiquel. This valley (commonly called the valley of Guatemala, but the native name of which is *Tuerto* or *Panchoi*) occupies nearly the centre of a chain of nine basins or valleys of varying elevation, comprised within one vast circuit, between the mountains of Quezaltenango on the W., and the maritime district of Chiquimula on the Atlantic coast. This chain apparently bears an analogy to the series of immense plains which encircle the capital of Mexico. The highest of these valleys, that of Chimaltenango, produces wheat and European fruits, and is so complete a level, that the waters of one half of the town of Sant' Ana, it is said, descend towards the Atlantic, and those of the other half into the Pacific. The valley of Guatemala is to the S. of this; and next to it on the E., is the valley of Mixco, in which New Guatemala is built. To the N. W. is that of Xilotepec, in which the sugar-cane is cultivated. The repeated misfortunes which had befallen the old city from volcanic eruptions and earthquakes, led to the erection of the new capital, to which the seat of government was formally transferred in January, 1776. The old site has not been entirely abandoned, but retains the honour of a town. The population of the capital, a few years ago, was between 25,000 and 30,000 souls. In the recent intestine contests, the Guatemalians have inclined to a central government and a moderate policy, the church and the old aristocracy having considerable influence in the city; while the inhabitants of San Salvador are in favour of an ultra-liberal government and the expulsion of the clergy and the old families.

GUAYAQUIL. A river, city, and province of Quito. The river Guayaquil, the largest of the streams that flow from the western declivity of the Colombian Andes, is formed by the union of various streams and the torrents which flow in all directions from the mountains in the rainy season, when the river inundates the country to a great extent. After pursuing a winding course, it flows into the Pacific in the Bay of Puna, in lat. $2^{\circ} 27' S.$ The river is navigable for vessels 110 miles, but the shifting sand-banks render the navigation by large vessels perilous. Yet in December, 1819, Lord Cochrane, then admiral of the Chilian navy, proceeded up the river in his flag-ship the *O'Higgins*, 48 guns, without a pilot, and by night; and suddenly appeared before Guayaquil, to the utter consternation of the inhabitants. He there captured two large armed merchantmen laden with timber for Lima; but the frigate of which he was in quest, having thrown her guns and stores overboard, was able to ascend the river beyond reach of the *O'Higgins*; and Lord Cochrane, finding further pursuit impracticable, returned to Chile. Guayaquil is seated at the head of the gulf or estuary to which it gives name, where the river is upwards of three miles in width. It is one of the handsomest towns in South America, but the houses are very slightly built, chiefly of wood and *tapia*. The women are proverbially handsome, and differ remarkably from the belles of Lima, in having complexions as fair and clear as any Europeans, with blue eyes and light hair. Guayaquil was made a royal dock-yard in 1767, and the abundance of excellent timber in its neighbourhood renders it a very fit

station for this purpose; but ship-building is neglected, the river and coasting trade being carried on, as from time immemorial it has been, in large rafts called *balzas*, from the tree of which they are made. They are composed of five, seven, or nine trunks or beams, of an exceedingly light wood, and are from 50 to 80 feet in length. These rafts are peculiar to the coast of the provinces of Cundinamarca. The province of Guayaquil, extending from Cape Passado in lat. $0^{\circ} 21'$ S., to the mouth of the Tumbes in $3^{\circ} 30'$ S., is the largest and most important district of Quito. The whole territory is a low plain, extremely hot and moist, and abounding therefore with noxious animals and reptiles, while the rivers swarm with alligators. But its fertility renders it valuable. It grows cocoa, tobacco, cotton, sugar, maize, and plantains, abounds with timber, and supports large herds of cattle. It formed, with the adjacent province of Manali, a department of the Colombian Republic under the same name, Guayaquil. The possession of the port of Guayaquil, which had long been an object of desire on the part of the Peruvian Government, was one cause of the rupture and war between the two Republics in 1829.

GUELDERLAND. A province of the Dutch Netherlands, comprising the greater part of the ancient dutchy of Gueldres, bounded by Overijssel on the N., Westphalia on the E., Utrecht and North Brabant on the W., and the Prussian government of Cleves on the S. Its extent is about 2020 square miles, and the population about 245,000. The country is watered by the Rhine, the Waal, the Yssel, the Leck, and the Maese. The inhabitants are in general Protestants, and engaged chiefly in agriculture, but there are some manufactures of linen, leather, and paper, and a profitable transit trade between the coast and the interior of Germany. The province is divided into the four districts of Arnheim, Nimeguen, Zutphen, and Thiel. Upper Gueldres, including the small town which originally gave name to the whole dutchy, is now included in the Prussian province of the Rhine, of which Cleves is the capital.

GUERNSEY. The largest of a groupe of islands off the coast of France in the English Channel, once a dependency of the dutchy of Normandy, and the only French territory remaining to the English Crown. These islands are situated in the Gulf of St. Malo, from three to six leagues from the French coast. Guernsey (the *Sarnia* of Antoninus) is 13 miles long by 8 of medium breadth. It approaches a triangular figure, but is indented almost throughout its whole circumference with small bays and harbours. St. Pierre is the chief town. The total population, including about 2000 sailors and strangers, is estimated at nearly 29,000. The old Norman French, somewhat corrupted, is generally spoken; the Norman feudal laws are still in use; and most of the natives resemble in their dress and manners the French, more than the English, but the inhabitants are chiefly Protestants, including some Methodists and Quakers. The chief produce is corn and apples, besides which a few cows are transported to England, and quantities of blue granite, which is the prevailing rock.

GUIANA (GUAYANA). This name was formerly applied to the whole of that extensive region of South America, bordering on the Atlantic, between the mouth of the Orinoco and the estuary of the Amazons, and extending westward to the territory of New Granada.

This was divided into Spanish, French, Portuguese, and Dutch Guiana. Spanish Guiana, the whole of which was nominally under the administration of a captain-general resident at Angostura, comprised an area of upwards of 225,000 square miles, exceeding that of Maryland, Virginia, the two Carolinas, and Georgia put together. More than nine-tenths of this vast territory were uncultivated and almost uninhabited. Besides the capital, there were only ten *villas* or towns; and of these, several were mere military posts, or consisted of a few Indian huts surrounding a church. Nearly two-thirds of the population were concentrated between Angostura, situated on the Orinoco 85 leagues from the sea, and the Rio Imataca, on a space not exceeding 55 leagues by 30. Of these 24,000 were settled in the Missions, which were withdrawn from the direct influence of the secular power, and inaccessible to whites; viz. 17,000 in the territory of the Catalanian Capuchins, and 7000 in that of the Franciscans. The Capuchin territory extended from the eastern bank of the Carony and the Paragua, to the banks of the Imataca, the Curumi, and the Cuyuni rivers; bordering south-eastward on the British colony of Essequibo, and southward, on the Brazilian settlements on the Rio Branco. The whole of this country is open, full of fine savannahs, and contained, in 1804, at least 60,000 head of cattle. There are also small elevated spots affording a healthy and temperate climate; and the soil richly repays cultivation. The most populous villages of the Missions contained, in 1797, between 600 and 900 inhabitants; but in 1818, epidemic fevers swept away more than a third, in some instances nearly half the population. The three Indian races who formed the elements of the population were, the Guayanoes, who, in the sixteenth century, gave their name to this vast country, the Caribbees, and the Guaycas. The whole of the southern part is traversed by independent hordes of Caribbees, the feeble remains of that warlike people once so formidable to the missionaries. The total number of the Independent Indians inhabiting the Delta of the Orinoco and the forests, is supposed to be nearly 10,000; and the whole of the population of Guiana is estimated by Humboldt at only 45,000, or one to every five square miles. The original capital, San Thome, was situated opposite to the island of Faxardo, at the confluence of the Carony and the Orinoco: it was destroyed by the Dutch in 1679. The second town of the name was founded in 1591, nearly 12 leagues E. of the mouth of the Carony, and made a courageous resistance against Sir Walter Raleigh in 1617. It is now called *Vieja Guyana* (Old Guiana). The present capital was founded in 1764, nearly 50 leagues W. of the mouth of the Carony, the site being chosen as completely out of reach of hostile incursions; but it is, on the other hand, ill adapted for commerce, as the difficulty of ascending the river so high, is a serious impediment to its prosperity. In 1800, it contained 6000 inhabitants, but was far from being equal at that time to Staebreck, the capital of Demerara, the nearest English town, which contained nearly 10,000 inhabitants; and the situation appears not to be recommended by salubrity, being subject to destructive epidemic fevers. The province of Guyana is now included with those of Cumana, Barcelona, and Margarita, in the department of Orinoco. See ORINOCO.

: Dutch Guiana, comprising the settlements of Essequibo, Demerara, Berbice, and Surinam, extended along the Atlantic coast from Cape Nassau on the N. W. to the river Maroni on the S. E.; being bounded westward by Spanish Guiana. The whole has been ceded to Great Britain, with the exception of Surinam. British Guiana, comprising the two governments of Demerara (including Essequibo) and Berbice, contains a population of 3600 whites, 91,000 slaves, and 7000 free blacks: total 101,600. Dutch Guiana, or Surinam, contained in 1815, 2029 whites, 3075 free coloured, and 51,937 slaves: total, 57,041.

French Guiana occupies 160 leagues of coast, from the Maroni on the N., to the river Wiapoc, Oyapock, or Vincent Pinzon, between the parallels of 4° and 5° N. and in long. 322° E. of Ferro; according to the terms of the treaty of Utrecht, confirmed by the treaty of 1817. The colony has never been of any considerable advantage to France. The whole coast is lined with marshy islands and mud banks, which bar the mouths of the rivers; and strong and irregular currents prevail along the shore. The rains which fall from January to July, render the climate extremely unhealthy. Cayenne Island, the chief settlement, contained, in 1772, only 90 white families, 125 Caribs, and 1500 slaves; and the total population of the colony, in 1798, comprised only about 2200 whites, and 15,000 or 16,000 slaves, with 400 or 500 free coloured persons.

Portuguese Guiana comprises the whole of the Brazilian territory N. of the Amazons; bounded on the N. E. by the Wiapoc, which separates it from French Guiana. and, where the latter terminates towards the W., by the territory of Colombia. The equinoctial line was the original boundary of Spanish and Portuguese Guiana, but the settlements on the Rio Negro have been pushed by the Brazilians as high as the parallel of 4° N., 483 leagues from the city of Para. The Brazilian province of Guiana, therefore, may be considered as extending from 4° N. to 4° S. lat., and 900 miles from E. to W. It is divided into two captaincies or *ouvidorias*. The western part, forming the *ouvidoria* of Rio Negro, may properly be considered as a distinct province. The Yapura or Grande Caqueta divides it from the Colombian or Spanish territory; and the Jamunda separates it on the E., from the government of Para. The only fixed or civilized population of this vast territory consists of a few missions or military posts on the banks of the rivers. See BRAZIL.

GUIENNE. A province of Old France, separated from Gascony on the N. by the Garonne, and comprising the modern departments of Gironde, Dordognes, Lot and Garonne, Lot, and Aveiron. In the fourteenth century, this part of France was long the scene of war between the French and the English under the Black Prince. See AQUITAINE.

GUJERAT. A province of Hindostan, including part of the ancient Gajara-rashtra, lying between Malwah and Kandeish on the E., Rajpootana on the N., the Gulf of Cutch on the W. and N. W., and the Indian ocean on the S. It comprises three grand divisions, northern, peninsular, and eastern or continental. Northern Gujerat, consisting of the districts of Puttunwar, Kakreze, Jutwar, Chotwal, and Ederwar, is divided between the Guikwar chief and several petty rajahs, Jut and Rajpoot. Peninsular Gujerat consists of the

British district of Goelwar, Kattywar (a name applied at one time to the whole peninsula), belonging to the Katty chieftains, and the districts of Babreeawar, Soreth, Burudda or Jaitwar, Okamundel, Jhalawar, and Halawar, which are in the possession of various native chieftains. Eastern or Continental Gujerat comprises the districts of Kairah, Baroach, Surat, and Attaveesee, belonging to the British; Baroda and Rajpepla, belonging to the Gnikwar; and Champaneer, which belongs to the possessions of Sindia. The Guikwar (or, as the name is variously written, Guicowar, Gaekwar, Gaikewad) is the family name of the hereditary Mahratta sovereign of Baroda, to whom great part of the territory now annexed to the Bombay Presidency at one time belonged. His territory is still considerable in Kattywar and Cutch, as well as in the eastern districts, though strangely intersected by those of the British, Sindia, and several independent rajahs. His income amounts to nearly 800,000*l.* annually, and he is supposed to possess more real power, as well as wealth, than any native sovereign in India, except Runjeet Singh, Sindia, and the Rajah of Mysore. A great part of the country, indeed, is a wild jungle, but the fertile and cultivated parts are remarkably productive and populous. The capital of Gujerat under the Mohammedans was Ahmedabad, on the Sabermutty, one of the largest capitals of the East, having Cambay for its port. Kairah, near the confluence of the War-tuck and the Serry, may be considered as the capital of British Gujerat, being the head-quarters of a distinct jurisdiction under the Bombay Presidency, comprising an extensive tract on both sides of the Gulf of Cambay. Surat, however, is by far the most considerable place in the Bombay Presidency. See SURAT. About two-thirds of the population of Gujerat consist of Coolies (Kholees), a mixed race supposed to have sprung from the union of Rajpoots with the aboriginal Bheels. Their chief employment is agriculture, and, under the British Government, they are often industrious farmers and labourers. They are a hardy, stout race, naturally daring and turbulent; and the predatory Coolies take great pride in their martial weapons. In the western part of the Peninsula, as on the opposite side of the Gulf of Cutch, the population consists of a number of tribes of different extraction and mixed origin, cultivators or predatory. See BHERL and CUTCH.

GUINEA. The name given by the Portuguese to the countries on the southern coast of Western Africa, from the mouth of the Gambia to Cape Lopez, and afterwards extended to the Angola coast. In fact, under the title of Lord of Guinea, assumed by the Portuguese Monarch in the fifteenth century, that sovereign claimed a right of prohibiting the other European powers to land or to traffic on any part of the African continent; and this exorbitant pretension, being sanctioned by the Court of Rome, was for a time recognised. The most probable derivation of the name is from Ginnee or Jenné, on the Niger, the fame of which, as a great commercial emporium, seems to have reached the Portuguese navigators on their first discovery of the Gold Coast, and probably led them to name the country from its supposed capital. At the time that this title was assumed by John II., the fort of Mina on the Gold Coast had been established as the centre of the Portuguese power in Africa, and as the point from which

further advances were to be made. It was from this settlement that Diego Cam proceeded to the mouth of the Zaire or Congo, to plant the ensigns of dominion on that hitherto undiscovered line of coast; and the Portuguese had acquired a footing in Congo, before the intermediate coast of the Bight of Benin had been explored by Fernando del Po, whose name is preserved in that of the island at the mouth of the Camaroons. Although the name of Guinea has no propriety in its application to this vast region, it has been adopted from the Portuguese, and is retained by geographers for convenience. The name of Guinea is, however, generally restricted to what may be distinguished as Guinea Proper or Upper Guinea, between Cape Verga in lat. 10° N. and Cape Lopez in lat. $0^{\circ} 36'$ S., which forms the southern boundary of the Gulf of Guinea or of Biafra. This line of coast comprises the following districts. 1. The Sierra Leone territory, which may be considered as including the coast between Cape Verga and Cape Mount. 2. The Grain Coast, between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas, including the kingdom of Cape Mount or Coosea, the new American settlement of Liberia, the Bassa country, and the Kroo country. 3. The Ivory Coast, commencing about 10 miles E. of Cape Palmas, and terminating at the mouth of the Assinee; or, according to some authorities, extending to Cape Apollonia: that part which lies between the mouth of the Lagos and the Assinee, is also distinguished as the coast of Adoo or Quaqua. 4. The Gold Coast, between the Assinee and the Volta rivers. 5. The Slave Coast, comprising the states of Coto, Popo, Whidah, and Ardra, which are subject to the King of Dahomey, and terminating at the mouth of the Lagos. 6. The coast of Benin and Waree, bounded, S. E., by Cape Formosa. 7. The Calabar country, between that promontory and the Camaroons. 8. Biafra, which is traversed by the Camaroons river. 9. The Calbongo country, watered by the San Benito. 10. The Pongo country, watered by the Gaboon. The last three districts have no common general appellation, but may perhaps be considered as subdivisions of the Biafra coast. A ridge of very high, volcanic mountains separates the basin of the Camaroons river, from that of the Calabar; of which Fernando Po, and the adjacent islands, are supposed to be a continuation. The interior country behind this line of coast, is very imperfectly known, but the following are the principal territorial divisions according to our best authorities. 1. Kooranko, the hill country to the E. of Sierra Leone, and S. of Fouta-jallon. 2. Kong. 3. Sarem, the name given to the region of table-land S. E. of the Mandingo country, and bounded eastward by the Tando or Assinee river, comprising the once powerful kingdom of Ghaman, which had for its capital, Buntakoo, and some petty states. 4. Dagomba, bounded on the W. by Sarem, S. by Ashantee, and on the N. E. by a desert which separates it from Zogho or Killinga. 5. Ashantee. 6. Dahomey, which, with Ashantee, is included under the general name of Ghunja, given to the wooded country between the Assinee and the Lagos. 7. Eyeo or Yarriba. See ASHANTEE, BENIN, &c. The coast of Western Africa to the S. of Cape Lopez, and N. of Cape Negro, is, in commerce, known under the general name of the Angola Coast. It is the Lower Guinea or Southern Guinea of geographers, but might be without impropriety included under the general name of Congo;

a kingdom to which the greater part has been for some time subject, and the language of which appears to be the parent of all the idioms that are spoken. The subdivisions are, 1. Loango. 2. Congo. 3. Angola, or Dongo. 4. Benguela. 5. Matumba. See CONGO.

GULF. A deep indentation of the coast-line of a country, larger than a creek, but smaller than a sea. It is sometimes used as synonymous with bay, agreeably to its derivation from *καλπος*; but is more generally distinguished from it as being more elongated than bay-shaped or semi-circular. Thus we speak of the Gulf of Venice and the Gulf of California, the Bay of Bengal and the Bay of Biscay. Sometimes the words gulf and sea are used convertibly: thus, the Adriatic Sea is improperly called the Gulf of Venice; the Gulf of Mexico is now described as the Mexican Sea, and the Arabian Gulf is the denomination generally given by geographers to the Red Sea. The figurative use of the word gulf, however, seems to denote that its primary acceptation was that of a deep and narrow strait between two promontories, where the navigation is rendered perilous by currents and eddies that threaten to swallow up the mariner. Hence, the word is used as synonymous with depths, and Shakspeare has this comparison:

“ England his approaches makes as fierce
As waters to the sucking of a gulf.”

The entrance to a gulf is generally a strait, or narrower than within it, whereas a bay is widest at its entrance.

GULF STREAM. A very remarkable current, which flows up the eastern coast of North America, through the Gulf of Florida, to the N. E. An arm of this stream, between the parallels of 45° and 50° N., runs from the S. W. towards the coast of Europe, and sometimes deposits on the western coasts of Ireland and Norway, the fruit of trees belonging to the tropical region of America. This current has also carried to the shores of the Hebrides, part of the cargoes of vessels wrecked in the Indian seas; and the wreck of the *Tilbury*, burned near Jamaica, was found on the coast of Scotland. When the western winds are of long duration, a current is formed in the high latitudes, which runs directly towards the E. S. E. from the coasts of Greenland and Labrador as far as the N. of Scotland; and in 1682, and 1684, some Esquimaux, driven out to sea in their leathern canoes, were carried by the currents to the Orcades. The Gulf Stream, or Florida Stream, is attributable to two coincident causes; the current formed by the flood-tide setting in between Cuba and Yucatan, and the fresh water brought down by the Mississippi and other large rivers which fall into the Mexican Sea, and which, not being able to flow out in the direction of the tide current, is turned round the eastern shores of Florida, and sets northward along the Atlantic coast of America. The waters in the Gulf Stream, in the greater part of its course to the N. of the Bahama Isles, are found, by the thermometer, to be warmer than those of the seas bordering upon it; a proof that they come from a warmer climate; and they are also found to be less salt than the ocean, indicating that they must consist chiefly of fresh water.

GUNDWANNA (GONDWARRA, GOANDWANAH). An extensive

province of the Deccan or Southern Hindostan, lying between the parallels of 19° and 25° N. It is bounded on the N. by Allahabad and Bahar; E. by Bahar, Bengal, and Orissa; S. by the Godavery; and W. by Malwah and Berar. It is divided into the four districts of Gurrah-Mundela, Choteesgur, Nagpoor, and Chandah. The eastern part now belongs to the Bengal Presidency, the western to the Nagpoor Rajah. The country takes its name from the Goonds, its aboriginal inhabitants; an uncivilized race, who have imperfectly embraced the Hindoo religion, and are probably of the same race as the Bheels of Gujerat. The greater part of the province is mountainous and poor, but there are some diamond-mines. It forms part of the ancient Maharashtra or Mahratta country. See NAGPOOR.

GURWAL (GARHAWAL, GHURWAUL). A province of Northern India, extending westward from the Dauli, Alaknunda, and Ramganga rivers to the Jumna, and penetrating, on the N. and E., the snowy mountains, meeting the Chinese territories in an undefined line. It is about 140 miles in length, and its superficial extent is estimated at 9000 square miles; but a very small portion is either cultivated or inhabited, large tracts being abandoned to the undisturbed possession of the wild animals. It contains two geographical divisions; Gurwal Proper, occupying the whole of the lower ranges of hills, and the snowy mountains from which descend the head waters of the Ganges. Serinagur, the capital, seated on the Alaknunda, (in lat. $30^{\circ} 11' N.$, long. $78^{\circ} 44' E.$) is the only town of consequence; besides which two may claim mention: Barabaut, the present residence of the Gurwal Raja, and Dehra, the chief town in the fertile *doon* or strath to which it gives name, and which has been retained by the British Government. This province abounds with celebrated places of Hindoo worship, which seem to have been held sacred for many years, although there is reason to suppose that the conversion of the mountaineers to the Brahminical faith took place at no very remote period. Four of the five *prayags* or sacred confluences, as well as the supposed source of the Ganges itself at Gungautri, are within the limits of this miserable principality.

GUYANA. See GULANA.

H

HACHA, RIO DE LA. A river of New Granada, giving its name to a province included in the department of Magdalena; occupying the peninsula which runs out into the Caribbean Sea, to the W. of the Gulf of Venezuela, and forming the northernmost promontory of South America. The river, which runs from S. to N., was once famous for its pearl-fisheries. It enters the Atlantic in lat. $11^{\circ} 31' 30'' N.$; and at the mouth, stands the town of the same name. See MAGDALENA.

HADDINGTONSHIRE, or EAST LOTHIAN. A county of Scotland, bordering eastward on the German Ocean, and northward on the Frith of Forth; on the W. and S. W., it is bounded by the coast of Edinburgh, and S. and S. E. by Berwickshire. It is about 24 miles in length by 18 in breadth, and is one of the most fertile counties in Scotland. More than half the surface is arable ground; and it was from Haddington that the spirit of agricultural improvement was

diffused through Scotland. The western part abounds with coal. The southern part comprises the northern declivity of the Lammermuir hills, which afford pasture to large flocks of sheep. The Tyne is the only considerable stream. The chief towns are, Haddington, a very ancient burgh, on the Tyne, which gives name to the county; Dunbar, and North Berwick. Population, 36,145.

HADRAMAUT. A maritime district of the Arabian peninsula, bordering on the Arabian Sea, between Yemen on the S. W., and Omaun on the N. E. It includes the districts of Seger or Sheh'r, famous for its frankincense, the hilly district of Mahrah, and part of Jafa. Little is known of the country, which is divided among several independent shiekhs.

HÆMUS, MOUNT. In ancient geography, the mountains which divided Thrace from Mœsia and the countries bordering on the Ister or Danube. It is now known under the name of the Balkan: which see.

HAERLEM. A large city of the Netherlands, in North Holland, seated on the Spaaren, about three miles from its mouth, and communicating by canals with Leyden and Amsterdam. It is famous for the severe siege which it sustained for eight months against the son of the infamous Duke of Alva in 1572-3, but which was terminated by its surrender. It is a place of considerable manufacturing industry, and its linen is noted for its whiteness. It contains an academy of sciences with a valuable museum, a botanic garden, and some other public institutions; and its principal church has one of the finest organs in Europe. The population is about 22,000.

HAGUE, THE. (*Der Haag.*) The state town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, situated in the province of South Holland, about three miles from the sea. It is considered as one of the handsomest towns in Europe, and is very agreeably situated. It is a place of no trade, deriving its importance from being the seat of the court and the legislature.

HAINAN. A large island of the Chinese Sea, separated by a narrow strait from the promontory which forms the southern extremity of the Chinese province of Quantong, dividing the Chinese Sea from the Gulf of Tongking. The larger part is very fertile, and the mountainous districts are said to contain mines of gold and lapis-lazuli, and to be clothed with forests of odoriferous and other valuable woods. It is now in the possession chiefly of Ladrone pirates, but belongs to China.

HAINAULT. An inland province of the Netherlands, lying between the French frontier and the provinces of Flanders, South Brabant, and Namur. It has a superficial extent of 1700 square miles, consisting of fertile undulating plains, watered by the Scheldt, the Sambre, and the Haine. The principal towns, Tournay, Mons, and Charleroi, give name to the three districts into which the province is divided. The ancient county of Hainault comprised also a considerable portion of the French department of the North and of the Ardennes; a territory still distinguished as French Hainault. Its situation as a border country has rendered it the theatre of many of the great military contests of the powers of Europe; and Enghien, Fleurus, Fontenoy, Malplaquet, and other memorable spots are in this province. The population is about 500,000.

HALBERSTADT. A principality of Prussia, formerly an inde-

pendent bishopric, but now forming part of the government of Magdeburg. The Hartz Mountains cross the southern part of the territory, an area of 580 square miles, with a population of 120,000. It has a capital of the same name, situated on the great road from Brunswick to Leipsig, 28 miles S. W. of Magdeburg.

HALICARNASSUS. In ancient geography, a city of Caria, in Asia Minor; situated at the head of the *Sinus Ceramicus*, or Gulf of Kos, opposite to the Island of Kos or Arconnesus. The site now bears the name of Boodroom (ruins); and the fort is supposed to occupy the site of the castle and palace of Mausolus.

HALIFAX. The capital of Nova Scotia in British America, situated on the western side of Chebucto Bay, where 1000 sail of the largest ships may ride with safety. At the northern extremity is a royal navy-yard. The town consisted, in 1790, of only 700 houses with 4000 inhabitants: it now contains 1580 houses with a population of between 14,000 and 15,000. The English town of Halifax, after which it is named, is situated in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and is famous for its clothing trade.

HALLE. A large town of Prussian Saxony, seated on both sides of the Saale, and famous for its university. There are several other German towns of the same name: a fortified town of Wirtemberg, seated on the Kocher; a town of the Tyrol; a town of Prussian Westphalia; and a town of South Brabant: there is also a Halle in Styria; another in Sweden; and a town of the name of Hallein in the Austrian duchy of Salzburg, on the Salza. Every one of these places is, we believe, famous for its salt-works, to which the name seems to refer.

HALYS. In ancient geography, one of the most considerable rivers of Asia Minor. It was the eastern boundary of the kingdom of Croesus, the crossing of which proved fatal to him, according to the ambiguous response of the oracle, If Croesus pass the Halys, he shall destroy a great empire. It takes its name from its saline waters. Rising in the Cappadocian declivity of Taurus (the *Argish-dag*), near Kaisarieh, it winds through Cataonia and Cappadocia, and, after separating the latter from Paphlagonia, falls into the Euxine. It is now called *Kizil-ermak* (Red river), a name derived from the colour of its muddy waters.

HAMADAN. A city of Persia, seated at the foot of Mount Alwend, or Elwund, on the great route from Bagdad to the Caspian, and in the way from Isfahan to Tabriz and Ardebeel. It stands in the midst of a confused and melancholy heap of ruins, those of the ancient Ecbatana, the Median capital; being itself a mean clay-built town of about 9000 houses, with a population of about 40,000 souls, including 600 Jewish families, and nearly the same number of Armenians. It has been famous in modern days only for its manufacture of leather; but no city of Persia presents more objects of antiquarian research.

HAMAH. A town of Syria, on the Orontes. It is the Hamath of the Old Testament, and the Epiphania of the Greeks.

HAMBURG. One of the greatest commercial cities of Germany, and a free city. It is situated in that part of Holstein formerly called the Stormar, on the right bank of the Elbe, where it receives the little rivers Alster and Bille, about 70 miles from the sea. The city is

intersected in all directions by canals, so as to resemble in that respect, as well as in the manners of the citizens, a Dutch city. It has several harbours formed by the Alster and the Elbe: the latter river here forms a noble expanse of water from three to six miles in breadth. A populous suburb on the western side of the city, is separated only by a wall from Altona. The city has various manufactures, but has, in modern times, been distinguished and supported chiefly by its commerce. About 2000 vessels now enter the port annually. In 1817, out of 1640 vessels which arrived, 589 were from Great Britain, and 239 from the Baltic. The territory of Hamburg consists of a small district lying round the city, of the town and bailiwick of Cuxhaven, at the mouth of the Elbe, and of some villages in Holstein, forming an area of about 114 square miles with a population of 148,000 souls; about 112,000 being included in that of the capital. In conjunction with Frankfort, Lubeck, and Bremen, it has a vote in the Germanic Diet. See DIET and HANSE-TOWNS.

HAMMAM. In Arabic, warm baths, whence our English *hammams*. It occurs as the name of several places in Barbary and Turkey.

HAMPSHIRE. A county of England, bordering on the English Channel, bounded northward by Berkshire, eastward by Surrey and Sussex, and westward by Dorsetshire and Wiltshire. It extends from 40 to 50 miles N. and S., and has 40 miles of coast, with an area of about 1500 square miles or 94,000 acres. The Sound separates it from the Isle of Wight, which is comprised within the same jurisdiction, and, together with Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, and Alderney, is included in the diocese of Winchester. The town of Southampton is a county of itself, and is the county town, though the quarter sessions are held in the city of Winchester. The county takes its Saxon name of *Hantunscyre*, corrupted into Hampshire, from *Gwent*, a term descriptive of its open downs. About one half of the surface is devoted to pasturage; about one fourth is arable; and the remainder is occupied with extensive forests of oak and beech, and large tracts of waste and open heath, especially on the border of Dorset. The principal forests are, the New Forest, and the forest of Bere. Hampshire is celebrated for its breed of sheep and for its hogs, the bacon being the best in England. The chief rivers are, the Avon, which flows from Wiltshire, and unites with the Stour, in the harbour of Christchurch; the Itchin, which flows by the city of Winchester, and falls into the Southampton water; and the Teste, which, flowing by Romsey, enters the Southampton inlet at Redbridge. The principal places, besides the ecclesiastical metropolis and the county town, are, Portsmouth, Andover, Lymington, Christchurch, and Stockbridge. Population, 314,313.

HAMPSHIRE, NEW. One of the United States of North America, originally included in the territory of Massachusetts, but constituted a separate province by royal decree in 1679. It is bounded on the N. E. by Maine; N. by Canada; W. by Vermont, from which it is separated by the Connecticut River; S. by Massachusetts; and S. E. by the Atlantic. It is 170 miles in length; its breadth varies from 19 to 90 miles; and its superficial area is 8,700 square miles, with a population of about 270,000. See NEW ENGLAND.

HANOVER. A kingdom of Europe, united to the Crown of Great Britain, consisting of the original possessions of the Dukes of Bruns-

wick Luneburg, and various territorial acquisitions, which now form an area of 14,000 square miles, with a population of 1,550,000. The Elbe forms the boundary on the N. E.; the German Ocean on the N. W.; Dutch Friesland and Prussian Westphalia on the S. W.; and the kingdom of Saxony on the S. E. It extends about 150 miles from S. E. to N. W., and 100 from N. E. to S. W. The greater part of the territory consists of an immense plain with gentle undulations, bearing marks of an alluvial origin, bounded towards the S. by the Hartz Mountains. The banks of the rivers, in the maritime part, are marshy; and in the dutchy of Luneburg occur extensive heaths and barren moors, so that the country is upon the whole far from fertile, and agriculture is in a backward state. In the southern part, however, the valleys are fertile, and the mountains are covered with forests, and rich in minerals. The silver mines, discovered A. D. 968, are supposed to have been the first opened in Europe. Iron, copper, lead, zinc, vitriol, and sulphur are also wrought to a great extent. There are some rich pasture districts; and the heaths of Luneburg are made productive of large quantities of honey and wax. The manufactures are inconsiderable. The river Weser flows through the heart of the country, besides which it is watered by the Ems; the Leine, which falls into the Weser; the Aller, which falls into the Weser below Verden; the Ocker, which joins the Aller; and some other small streams. The kingdom is divided into 11 provinces, comprising the following territories:

Chief Towns.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Dutchy of Bremen, between the Weser and the Elbe; dutchy of Verden; and Land Hadeln (formerly belonging to Sweden) . . . | } Verden, on the Aller. |
| 2. Dutchy of Luneburg | |
| 3. Counties of Hoya and Diepholtz | Hoya, on the Aller. |
| 4. Principality of Kalenburg and county of Spiegelberg | } Hanover, on the Leine. |
| 5. Principality of Hildesheim (formerly an independent bishopric) . . . | |
| 6. Principalities of Gottingen and Grubenhagen | } Gottingen, on the Leine. |
| 7. Bishopric of Osnaburg | |
| 8. County of Lingen | Lingen, on the Elbe. |
| 9. Circle of Meppen and Emshuhren | Meppen. |
| 10. County of Bentheim | Bentheim, on the Vecht. |
| 11. Principality of East Friesland | Emden, on the Ems. |

East Friesland, Lingen, and Meppen, which are in Westphalia, and part of Hildesheim, were acquired in 1815, at which period Hanover ceded to Prussia a small district N. of the Elbe, and to the grand-dutchy of Oldenburg, a small tract on the western frontier. The Duke of Brunswick Luneburg was raised to the electoral dignity in 1692. In 1714, the reigning Elector succeeded to the throne of Great Britain, as the next Protestant heir to the house of Stuart, his mother being the daughter of Elizabeth, the consort of the Elector Palatine, daughter of James I. Between 1801 and 1813, Hanover was repeatedly

overrun by the French, and annexed, successively, to Prussia, Westphalia, and France. On the expulsion of the French in 1813, the whole electorate was re-established under the name of a kingdom. In the diet, the King of Hanover occupies the fifth rank, and has four votes at the general assembly. The crown is hereditary in the male line. The prevailing religion is the Lutheran, and the ministers of the Lutheran church are partly supported by Government, but all denominations are tolerated. The vernacular language is Low German. Hanover, the capital, consists of an old and a new town, which are separated by the Leine, and contain together about 25,000 inhabitants. The recent improvements have rendered it a handsome city. The kingdom contains ten garrison towns, of which the most considerable are, Harburg on the Elbe, opposite to Hamburg, and Hameln, at the confluence of the Hamel and the Weser. Embden is the chief port; and Gottingen is the seat of learning and the focus of social intelligence. See GOTTINGEN and HARTZ.

HANSE TOWNS. The name given to the free maritime cities of Germany, which are associated in a league for the mutual protection of their commerce. Bremen and Amsterdam were the first two who entered into this compact. In the thirteenth century, no fewer than 72 cities were included in the Hanseatic league, which became at length so formidable as to give umbrage to the neighbouring powers; and all the cities of France, Italy, and England withdrew from it. The German towns then put themselves under the protection of the Empire. These were, Lubec, Bremen, Hamburg, and Dantzic. In 1810, these towns were all taken possession of by Napoleon, with a view to effect his continental system. On the fall of his empire, they were restored to independence, with the exception of Dantzic, which belongs to Prussia; and they are associated with the free city of Frankfort, the permanent seat of the Germanic diet, in having one joint vote in the general assembly.

HARTZ, THE. A mountainous tract of country, covered with forests, extending from Goslar, in the principality of Hildesheim, across the southern part of Hanover, to Harzgerode in Anhalt. It is about 70 miles in length by 20 in breadth, and forms part of the vast region anciently called the Hercynian Forest (*Sylva Hercynia*). The whole rests upon a bed of granite, which shoots up into the highest summits. Of these, the Brocken or Blocksberg, consisting entirely of granite, rises to the height of 3500 feet above the sea. The mines of the Hartz are very valuable. Those of iron, which are the most productive, yield a revenue of 115,000*l.* to the Government of Hanover, being a tenth of the produce; in compensation for which, the inhabitants of the Hartz, who are chiefly employed as miners, are exempt from taxes and military service. The population is about 50,000. The district abounds with natural curiosities, and the inhabitants are characterized by their primitive manners, their love of music, and other strongly marked peculiarities.

HAVANNAH. The capital of the Island of Cuba: which see.

HAVRE DE GRACE. A commercial sea-port of France, seated on the right bank of the Seine, at its influx into the English Channel. It has an excellent harbour, much frequented by French coasters, and has constant intercourse by passage-boats with Southampton. Its

fortifications are very strong, having been much improved, as well as the docks and harbour, by Napoleon. Havre may be considered as the port of Paris.

HAWAII, or OWHYHEE. See **SANDWICH ISLANDS.**

HAYTI. The largest of the Antilles or Caribbee Islands, except Cuba, to which its N. W. point approaches, while on the S. W., it sends forth a long peninsula towards Jamaica. The nearest island to the eastward is Porto Rico, which, with Hayti and Jamaica, divide the Caribbean Sea, on the N., from the Atlantic. It extends 370 miles in length, and from 60 to 150 in breadth. It was formerly divided between the French and the Spaniards, the line of demarcation being drawn from the river Pedernates on the S., to the river Massacre at the head of the bay of Mancenille on the N. The French territory, which was to the W. of this line, was called St. Domingo, and contained a population of 500,000 black and coloured persons, and 40,000 whites. The Spanish territory bore the name of Hispaniola, and contained, in 1787, 152,640 inhabitants. In 1802, the population had become reduced, by the sanguinary struggle of the revolution and other calamities, to 375,000 in the French part, and 95,000 in the Spanish. The French were not finally expelled till 1804. But in 1824, the population had risen to 933,335, having more than doubled itself in 20 years of independence. The exports of coffee have risen to two-thirds of the average under the French domination, notwithstanding all the disadvantages the inhabitants have had to contend with. Cocoa is cultivated to a greater extent than at any former period. Cotton-plantations are extending. Public free-schools have been introduced; and from the public documents and other sources of information, it is evident that the Haytians have, under their republican government, made a progress in civilization and intelligence almost unparalleled, and amply sufficient to disprove the absurd allegations respecting the incapacity of the negro race.

HEADLAND. A promontory or cape. See **FORELAND.**

HEBRIDES, THE, or WESTERN ISLANDS. (*The Ebræe or Hæbudes of the ancients.*) A double cluster of islands lying to the N. W. of Scotland, between the parallels of 55° and 59° N. They extend in a semicircle from S. W. to N. E., and are separated by narrow straits filled with rocks; presenting the appearance of having originally formed one land. Towards the W. they are all flat, the surface rising towards the E. and terminating in a precipitous ridge. This conformation exposes them to the whole force of the western winds and waves of the Atlantic, and the encroachment of the sea on that side is very observable. The rocks are primary, and their structure is different from that of the main land, the rocks of which dip towards the E. The islands are altogether about 300 in number, but only 86 are inhabited, and not above 30 are of any importance in point of size. The inhabitants are of the same race as the Gaelic highlanders of Scotland, and speak the same dialect of the Celtic. They are supposed to number from 50,000 to 70,000. The principal islands of the southern groupe are: Ailsa; Ghia; Cara; Ilay, one of the most fertile, and containing 7000 inhabitants; Jura; Colonsay; Scarba; Long Island; Balnanaigh; Easdale, an entire rock of slate, from which five millions of slates are annually exported to England, Norway, and Canada;

Kerrera; Mull, separated from a peninsula of Argyle by a strait a mile and a half in breadth, and containing 6000 inhabitants; Icolmkill or Iona, one of the most fertile and romantic of the Scottish Isles; (see IONA;) Staffa, famous for its basaltic colonnades and natural cavern; Coll; Tirey; Lismore Island; Rum; Egg; Muck; Cannay; Sky, the largest of the islands near the main, abounding with harbours, and containing 18,000 inhabitants; Rasay; and Rona. The chief of the northern cluster, sometimes called Bishop's Islands, are: Watersay; Barray; South Uist; Benbicula; North Uist; Bernceiary; Harris and Lewis; Taransay; Scalpay; Scarp; and St. Kilda. These islands are almost entirely bare of trees, except in a very few favoured spots. Flax, hemp, potatoes, and barley are successfully cultivated in many of them; and the pastures support numerous flocks and herds of sheep and black cattle of a small breed. Some of the islands abound with red deer and game; others with mines and minerals; and the lochs and inlets abound with fish, and are frequented by sea-birds. The most important fishery is that of herrings. The soil and climate in the various islands differ very remarkably. In the most northerly, the sun, at the summer solstice, is not above an hour under the horizon at midnight, and in winter, not longer above it at mid-day. The climate of the islands is divided into a wet and a dry season, the former commencing in September, and lasting till May. The Island of Rasay, the most humid of the chain, is said to have nearly 300 rainy days in the year. The summers are hot. These islands were long dependant upon Norway; and when ceded to Scotland in the thirteenth century, they remained under the government of powerful and turbulent chieftains, who were the scourges of the kingdom. In the fifteenth century, the power of the Lords of the Isles was greatly broken; but it was not till the abolition of the feudal system, by an act of the British legislature in 1748, that the chieftains were finally deprived of their power and importance.

HEBRIDES, NEW. A cluster of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, lying to the W. of the Friendly Islands, between the parallels of $14^{\circ} 25'$ and $20^{\circ} 4'$ S., and long. $166^{\circ} 40'$ and $170^{\circ} 21'$ E. They are in general mountainous, abounding with wood and water, and yielding bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, plantains, yams, and the sugar-cane. The natives are civil and hospitable, of a slender make and dark complexion, and have mostly the frizzled hair of the oceanic negro race. See POLYNESIA.

HEBRON. In sacred geography, an ancient city of Palestine, the burial-place of the patriarch Abraham, for several years the capital of King David, and the birth-place of John the Baptist. It is situated in the heart of the hill country of Judea, 27 miles S. W. of Jerusalem. The modern town, called El Hhalil, is a considerable place, under the government of an Arab *hakim*. It is built on the slope of a hill, and has a strong castle. The church erected by Constantine is now a mosque.

HEBRUS. In ancient geography, a river of Thrace, which has its source in the valleys between Mount Hæmus and Rhodope, and falls by two mouths into the Egean Sea, nearly opposite to the island of Samothrace. It is now called the Maritza: which see.

HECLA, MOUNT. A volcanic mountain in the southern part of

Iceland, 4300 feet above the sea, which ranks next to Etna and Vesuvius in the frequency and magnitude of its eruptions. See ICELAND.

HEDJAZ. One of the great divisions of the Arabian peninsula, consisting of a vast sandy plain on the eastern shore of the Red Sea, under the jurisdiction of the pasha of Djidda, the chief port. It is the holy land of the Moslem, containing the sacred cities of Mecca and Medina: which see.

HELENA, ST. An insulated rock, about 1200 miles from the nearest point of the African coast, which rises abruptly from the Atlantic in vast masses from 600 to 2700 feet above the sea. It extends ten miles and a half in length, nearly seven in breadth, and is about 28 in circuit. The loftiest summit, called Diana's Peak, is nearly in the centre of the island: there is a table-land of about 1500 acres, where almost any grain or fruit will flourish. Some verdant and beautiful valleys occupy the interstices between the hills. Of the forests which are said to have covered the island at its discovery, few traces now remain. The only town is situated in James's Valley on the N. W. side, and contains between 200 and 300 English families. St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese in 1501. From their hands it passed into those of the Dutch, who abandoned it for the Cape in 1651, when the English took possession of it. In 1673, the Crown granted the sovereignty in perpetuity to the East India Company. But in 1815, when this island was selected as the final abode of the deposed Emperor of the French, it was ceded by the Company to Government. The whole population is about 2000, nearly one half consisting of the military or slaves.

HELICON. A mountain of Greece, between Phocis and Bœotia, now called Zagara. See GREECE.

HELIGOLAND. (HOLY ISLAND.) A groupe of islands in the Northern Sea, nearly equidistant from the mouths of the Elbe, the Weser, and the Eyder. They formerly belonged to Denmark, but were taken by Great Britain in 1807. The action of the waves has reduced the principal island to a great rock between two and three miles in circuit, rising in the centre to a round elevation, the ascent to which is by 150 steps. What little soil it possesses, is sand and clay. The shores rise perpendicularly, and the island is surrounded with reefs and banks, the remains of its submerged territory. At a short distance is a small island, called the Down, which is ever varying its form. To the E. is a road, where ships may find 48 feet water. The inhabitants of Heligoland, about 2000, are descended from the ancient Frieslanders, whose language and manners they preserve, subsisting chiefly by fishing and acting as pilots. On the northern end of the island is a light-house, visible at 27 miles distance, and on the S. a haven for boats. During the exclusion of British merchandise from the continent by Napoleon, it formed a considerable dépôt for a smuggling trade. In ancient times, the island is said to have been consecrated to the worship of the Saxon deity, Phoseta, whence its name, 'sacred island.'

HELIOPOLIS. City of the Sun. Answering to the Hebrew Beth Shemesh and the Egyptian On. There were several ancient cities of this name. The principal one was in Egypt, to the E. of Memphis, a celebrated seat of learning, the site of which is still

marked by a solitary obelisk. Another city of the name in Syria, is now known under the name of Balbec : which see.

HELLAS. The proper name of Continental Greece, which has been revived in the modern Republic. Hence the words, Hellenic, Grecian ; Hellenism, a Greek idiom ; Hellenist ; and Phil-hellenist, a lover of Greece. See GREECE.

HELLESPONT. In ancient geography, the narrow strait leading from the Propontis into the Egean, now called the Strait of Gallipoli. It is about 33 miles in length, and, in the upper part, between Gallipoli (*Callipolis*) and Lamsaki (*Lampsacus*), about five miles in breadth. The average distance between the Thracian and the Mysian coast, is about a mile and a half. A rocky strand or mole, in the narrowest part, preserves the name of *Gaziler Iskelessi*, the Victor's Harbour, in memory of the landing of the first Ottoman invaders of Europe at that point ; and here, it seems not improbable that Xerxes fixed the bridge of boats by which he crossed into Greece ; although another point has been fixed upon by some antiquaries, immediately opposite to Nagara Point, where the strait is about a mile across. The real sites of Sestos and Abydos are now matter of conjecture. The mouth of the strait, where it is five miles and a half across, is defended by two castles built by Sultan Mohammed IV. in 1659, to secure his fleet against the insults of the Venetians, who used to come and attack it in sight of the old castles. See DARDANELLES.

HELMUND, or HEIRMUND. (The ancient *Etymander*.) A river of Eastern Persia, which rises in the mountains of Hazarah, to the W. of Caubul, and, flowing to the S. W., receives the Urghundâb. After fertilizing part of the arid province of Seistan (or Segistan), it empties itself into the lake of Zerah or Zerra, the ancient *Aria Pales*. It is in general fordable, but in winter is very deep and broad. Its sources appear to be not very far from those of the Caubul stream, which flows in an opposite direction to meet the Indus.

HELVETIA. In ancient geography, that part of Gallia Belgica which was bounded on the N. and E. by the Rhine, on the W. by Mount Jura, and on the S. by the *Rhodanus* and *Lacus Lemanus* ; answering generally to Modern Switzerland, but contained within narrower limits. Hence, the name of the Helvetic Republic, given by Napoleon to the Swiss states.

HERAT (HERAUT). A city of Eastern Persia, in the province of Khorasan, the residence of a governor subject to the Shah of Caubul. Being on the high-road from Persia to India, and on the western frontier of Caubul or Afghanistan, it is a place of considerable traffic, and has an excellent manufacture of carpets. The surrounding plains breed a number of horses. That part of Khorasan in which Herat stands, is the ancient *Aria* or *Ariana regio* ; and Herat, though now politically disjoined from Persia, was long the capital of all Khorasan. It has been taken successively by all the great conquerors of the East, from Alexander to Nadir Shah.

HERAULT. A river of France, which rises in the Cevennes, in the department of the Gard, and flowing southward through the department to which it gives name, falls into the Mediterranean at the port of Agda.

HERCULANEUM. An ancient city of Campania in Italy, which,

together with Pompeii, was destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius A. D. 79. The buried city was discovered on digging a well in 1713.

HERCYNIAN FOREST. The name given by the Germans to the vast forest which in Cæsar's time covered the greater part of Germany, and of which the Hartz and the Black Forest are part. The classical name is probably derived from the German, *hartz*, which see.

HEREFORDSHIRE. A county of England, taking its name from its chief town; bounded northward by Shropshire; eastward by Worcestershire; southward by Gloucestershire and Monmouthshire; and westward by the Welsh counties of Brecknock and Radnor. Its greatest length, N. and S., is 38 miles, and its extreme width 35. Population, 111,000. About nine-tenths of the land are under cultivation, the soil being exceedingly fertile, and producing excellent wheat; hops, also, are cultivated; and the orchards are famed for the cider and perry they supply. The principal rivers are, the Wye, famed for its picturesque scenery, and its tributaries, the Lugg and the Munnaw; the Team, which flows into the Severn; the Leddon, which gives name to Ledbury, and falls into the Severn in Gloucestershire; and the Arrow and the Frome, which join the Lugg. Hereford, the county-town and an episcopal see, is seated on the northern bank of the Wye, nearly in the centre of the county, and contains a very ancient cathedral and some other handsome public buildings. The other chief places in the county are, Leominster, Weobly, Ledbury, and Ross. Herefordshire, at the time of the Roman invasion, was inhabited by the Silures; and it was included by the Romans in *Britannia Secunda*. Under the Saxons, it formed part of the kingdom of Mercia, and has ever since been considered as an English county.

HERMON. In sacred geography, a mountain of the country beyond Jordan, which formed the northern boundary of the land of Israel in that direction, separating it from the valley of Lebanon and the country of the Hivites, which extended from Baal Hermon (Panias) to Hamath. It is now called *Djebel Heish*, and forms the western boundary of the plain of Damascus, being a branch of the Anti-Libanus.

HERMUND. See **HELMUND**.

HERMUS. In ancient geography, a river of Asia Minor, which, rising in Phrygia, flows first to the S. and afterwards to the W., watering the plain of Sardis, where it receives the Pactolus, and falls into the Gulf of Smyrna about two leagues and a half to the N. of that city. In summer, it is often so shallow as to leave the shoals dry; but in winter, it spreads into a wide flood, which is continually forming new soil, and threatening to convert the gulf into a plain.

HERTFORDSHIRE. An inland county of England, taking its name from its chief town; included in the home circuit, and divided between the dioceses of London and Lincoln. It is bounded by Middlesex on the S.; the river Lea divides it from Essex on the E.; it has Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire on the N., and the latter county and Buckinghamshire on the W. It extends 28 miles from E. to W., and 36 from N. to S., containing 530 square miles. It is an undulating country, not remarkably fertile, but in the highest state of cultivation, producing great quantities of corn; and more than half the population are engaged in agriculture. The rivers are for the most part incon-

siderable, and are all tributary to the Thames. The chief towns are, Hertford, the county-town, and Ware, on the Lea; St. Albans, an ancient borough, famous for its abbey, next to Winchester cathedral the longest ecclesiastical edifice in the kingdom; Hemel Hempstead; Watford; Royston; Bishop's Stortford; Hitchin; and Berkhamstead; altogether no fewer than 19 market-towns. Population, 143,340.

HESPERIA. The West. The name given by the ancient Greeks to Italy and Spain. See **ANDALUSIA**.

HESSE. An extensive territory of Germany, divided into the three principalities of Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt, and Hesse Homburg. The principality of Hesse Cassel comprises the provinces of Upper and Lower Hesse, the grand-dutchy of Fulda, the territory of Hanau, and the lordship of Schmalkalden, with the adjacent districts of Hersfeld, Ziegenhain, Fritzlar, Isenburg, and Schauenburg. In virtue of these possessions, the sovereign, who, prior to 1803, bore the title of Landgrave of Hesse, but is now dignified with that of Elector of Hesse and Grand-duke of Fulda, holds the eighth rank among the German princes, and has three votes in the grand assembly of the diet. The total extent is computed at 4500 square miles, with a population of nearly 600,000 souls. Hesse Proper, which occupies 2534 square miles, or more than half of the territory, is a mountainous country, Upper Hesse being traversed by the lofty range of the Wesergebirge; and the dutchy of Fulda comprises the elevated tracts of the Vogelsberg and the Rhoen, the latter giving rise to the river from which the episcopal city of Fulda, and its territory, take their name. Schmalkalden is principally occupied with the forest of Thuringia. Hanau is the only district in which the vine flourishes. This is a territory, 427 square miles in extent, lying on the northern bank of the Maine, which was formerly subject to its own counts. Hanau, the capital, situated on the Kinzig, not far from its junction with the Maine, and 13 miles E. of Frankfort on the Maine, is the chief commercial city of Hessel Cassel, and, next to the capital of the electorate, the most populous. Cassel itself is situated in Lower Hesse, on the Fulda, nine miles S. W. of its confluence with the Werra, at Munden, where the united streams take the name of the Weser. The Werra rises in the forest of Thuringia, and, passing near the town of Schmalkalden, enters the dutchy of Brunswick, where it is joined by the Fulda. These rivers, with the Edder, which joins the Fulda six miles S. of Cassel, and the Lahn, which flows through Upper Hesse, passing by Marburg, the chief town, and falls into the Rhine in the dutchy of Nassau, are the only streams of any consequence; and the trade of Hesse Cassel consequently languishes for want of an inland navigation. Agriculture, too, is in a backward state, owing to the ignorance of the people; for, though the religion of the state, and that of the majority of the population, is the Reformed, education is restricted to the higher classes by law, and the press is under jealous restraints. The government is an hereditary monarchy, limited by the constitution, but arbitrary and oppressive in its character. •

The principality of Hesse Darmstadt, called the Grand-dutchy of Hesse, and belonging to another branch of the same house, comprises two distinct portions of territory on both banks of the Rhine. The northern portion, containing about 1900 square miles, with a popu-

lation of about 250,000 souls, adjoins Hesse Cassel, and is occupied with part of the ranges of the Vogelsherg and the Westerwald; belonging, in fact, to Upper Hesse. The capital is Giessen. The southern portion, which is the most fertile, containing an area of nearly 2000 square miles, with a population of nearly 400,000, is traversed by the Rhine, and comprises the rugged and romantic Odenwald on the right of that river, with a number of hills branching from Mont Tonnerre on the left bank. Its metallic products of iron, copper, and lead, supply the chief articles of commerce. Darmstadt, the capital of the grand-duchy, is situated in that part called the principality of Starkenburg, bounded on the N. by the Maine, and W. by the Rhine. It takes its name from the small river Darm, which waters the beautiful tract called the Bergstrass, in which it stands. These two portions of the dutchy are divided from each other by the county of Hanau, belonging to the electorate, and the territory belonging to the free city of Frankfort, extending along the right bank of the Maine. On the S. and W., the dutchy is bounded by the territories of Baden, the Prussian government of Treves, and the dutchy of Nassau. The grand-duke occupies the ninth place, with one vote, in the smaller assembly of the German diet: in the larger diet, he has three votes. The chief towns besides Darmstadt and Giessen, are, Mentz or Mayence, on the left bank of the Rhine, near where it receives the Maine; and Worms, 25 miles S. of Mentz, on the left bank of the Rhine. In point of education, Hesse Darmstadt has of late made considerable advances. There is a university at Giessen, founded in 1607; a school of law at Mentz; and classical schools are established at each of the four cities. None of the minor princes of Germany has benefited more by the French revolution and the subsequent changes, than the Grand-duke of Hesse, who formerly bore the title of landgrave. He became at an early period a member of the Confederation of the Rhine, and, by this means, gained, with the title of grand-duke, considerable accessions of territory and the sovereignty of the free cities within his dominions. When, at last, he joined the allies, it was on the condition of preserving his territory entire; and the subsequent exchanges made by the grand-duke, of territories on the right bank of the Rhine, for others on the left, were all in his favour, both as to population and compactness of territory.

The small territory of Hesse Homburg, belonging, with the title of landgrave, to a younger branch of the family of Hesse Darmstadt, is situated chiefly to the N. of Frankfort, comprising part of the valley of the Lahn. Homburg, the capital, distinguished from other towns of the same name as Homburg on the Height, is seated on that river, about nine miles N. of Frankfort: it is an inconsiderable place. The landgrave is an independent member of the Germanic Confederation; but his whole territory contains only about 130 square miles, with a population of 20,000 souls, and a revenue of little more than 18,000*l*.

HIBERNIA. One of the ancient names of Ireland: the same word, probably, as *Ierne* and *Ivernia*. See **IRELAND**.

HIERAPOLIS. In ancient geography, a city of Phrygia, famous for its hot baths. It is situated at the foot of a branch of Mount Messogis, six miles from Laodicea, and its splendid ruins are about a mile and a half in circumference. A Turkish village, called *Pambouk-kalesi*, occupies part of the site, which is nothing better than a

den of banditti. This city is once referred to in the New Testament, Col. iv. 13. There were three other cities of the name, in Com-magene, Syria, and Crete.

HILDBURGHAUSEN, SAXE. See **SAXE**.

HILLAH. A town of Irak Arabi, on the western bank of the Euphrates, near the ruins of Babylon, which see.

HIMALAYA (or HIMALEH). That is, the Snowy Mountains. A vast range of mountains, the loftiest on the globe, dividing the high table-land of Tibet from the plains of India. They extend in length from N. W. to S. E. nearly 1000 miles; namely, from the defile of the Sutuleje near Cashmere, in lat. 32° N., long. 77° E., to the valley of the Brahmapootra in lat. 24° N., long. 95° E. The breadth appears to be from 70 to 80 miles. Near the sources of the Bhagirattee, the peak of Buddrinauth attains an elevation of 23,441 feet. Kedarnauth, another summit of the same ridge, is only 400 feet lower. The *Punjabut* or Five Peaks, forming part of the ridge between the Bhagirattee and the Jahnvi, all rise to between 20,000 and 22,800 feet. Three still loftier peaks rise in the Jawahir district, 60 miles to the south-eastward, the highest of which (Nundidevi) is 25,750 feet above the sea. North of Katmandoo, the range again attains the stupendous elevation of 24,740 feet above the sea. But the Mont Blanc of the Himalaya, is a remarkable peak near the source of the Gunduk river in Tibet, distinguished by the name of *Dhaulagiri*, the White Mountain; which, Mr. Colebrooke thinks, may safely be pronounced to exceed 26,862 feet above the sea; nearly 5000 feet higher than the loftiest summit of the Andes. See **ASIA**.

HINDOSTAN. See **INDIA**.

HIPPO. See **BIZERTA** and **BONA**.

HISPANIA. In ancient geography, the Spanish peninsula: which was divided by Augustus into *Hispania Tarraconensis*, or *Citerior*, the Iberia of the Greeks; *Lusitania*, between the Douro and the Guadiana, which included the whole of Portugal and Algarve, with Leon, and part of Spanish Estremadura; and *Hispania Batica*, answering nearly to the modern Andalusia. The name is of unknown derivation, the etymologies usually given being quite absurd.

HISPANIOLA. See **HAYTI**.

HOANG-HO. Yellow River. One of the two principal rivers of China, which see.

HOHENZOLLERN. A small principality of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, surrounded by Baden and Wirtemberg. It is divided into two territories; that of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, containing about 300 square miles, with about 38,000 inhabitants; and Hohenzollern Hechingen, containing between 80 and 90 square miles, with 15,000 inhabitants; each taking its name from the chief town. Each has its petty sovereign, who is a member of the Germanic Confederation. The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic. The largest town in the whole principality, which is mountainous, is Hechingen, on the Starzel, containing about 3000 inhabitants.

HOLLAND. The principal of the seven provinces of the Netherlands which revolted against Philip II. of Spain, and, after a long struggle, formed an independent federal republic under a stadtholder. Hence, the name of this province was extended to the whole state. Holland Proper consists of a peninsula washed by the German

Ocean on the N. and W., and by the Zuyder Zee on the E., while, on the S. E., it is bounded by Utrecht, and S. by Brabant and the Meuse. Including the Texel and the other islands of the Meuse, its length is about 90 miles, its breadth varying from 15 to 48 miles. It contains 90 walled towns and above 400 villages; and before the Revolution, the number of inhabitants was estimated at 800,000. The province is now divided into two governments; North Holland, otherwise called by its ancient name of West Friesland, comprising the four districts of Amsterdam, Haerlem, Hoorn, and Alkmaar, and containing 930 square miles, with a population of about 360,000; and South Holland, including the six districts of the Hague, Leyden, Rotterdam, Dort, Gorcum, and the Briel, and containing on an area of 1170 square miles, 390,000 inhabitants. See NETHERLANDS. The whole country is a continued flat below the level of the sea at high water.

HOLLAND, NEW. See AUSTRALIA.

HOLSTEIN. A dutchy at the northern extremity of Germany, bounded by the Elbe on the W. and S. W., the German Ocean on the N. W., the Baltic on the E., and Sleswick or South Jutland, from which it is separated by the Eyder, on the N. The superficial extent is about 3250 square miles; the population about 380,000, chiefly Lutheran. The central districts are barren, covered for the most part with heath; the western part, bordering on the German Ocean and the Elbe, is a low, level tract protected by dikes against the sea. The chief wealth of the inhabitants is derived from the pastures, supporting vast numbers of horses, horned cattle, and sheep, and from the fisheries. The principal towns are, Kiel, the capital; Altona, the only important port; Rendsburg; and Gluckstadt. Holstein became united with Denmark on the accession of the reigning duke to the Danish crown in 1523; and in virtue of possessing this dutchy and that of Lauenburg, his Danish Majesty has three votes in the general assembly of the Germanic Confederation, and holds the tenth rank at the ordinary diet. See DENMARK.

HONDURAS. A maritime province of the former kingdom of Guatemala, now the United Provinces of Central America. What is properly the coast of Honduras, forms the southern shore of the gulf of that name, which separates this province from Yucatan, on the N., and extends to the river Aguan, where the Mosquito shore, or the coast of Taguzgalpa begins. See GUATEMALA and MOSQUITO. The British claim the right of cutting logwood on the coast of the Gulf of Honduras, from Cape Catoche at the N. E. point of Yucatan, to the river San Juan in lat. 12°; but, by the treaty of 1783 with the Spanish Government, the settlements of the British were confined to the district between the rivers Hondo and Balise (or Wallis), the course of the rivers being the fixed boundaries. This district is a vast plain full of lakes and swamps. The Balise has a course of 200 miles; and at its mouth is the English establishment for cutting mahogany, consisting of a village of huts. The population of the British settlement consists of 250 whites, 2300 free coloured, and 2100 slaves.

HOOGHLY. A town of Bengal, giving name to the branch of the Ganges which flows by Calcutta. It was formerly the emporium of the Bengal trade, where the Portuguese, Dutch, and English had

their factories; but since Calcutta has been made the capital, it has sunk into insignificance. See CALCUTTA and GANGES.

HOR, MOUNT. In sacred geography, a mountain of Arabia Petrea, belonging to the range of Seir, or Shehir, still called Djebel Shera. The supposed tomb of Aaron is shown on the summit of an almost inaccessible point, near the ruins of Petra.

HOREB. In sacred geography, a mountain or mountainous district of the Arabian wilderness, otherwise called Sinai, which see.

HORIZON, THE. From $\sigma\pi\zeta\omega$, I bound. One of the great circles of the sphere, whose plane passes through the centre of the earth, and whose poles are the zenith and the nadir; the upper hemisphere being visible, the lower one hidden.

HORN, CAPE. The southernmost point of South America, situated in lat. $55^{\circ} 58' S.$, long. $67^{\circ} 46' W.$ It is, in fact, the southern point of a groupe of islands, which are divided from the main continent by the Straits of Magellan.

HOTTENTOTS. The indigenous inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope and the adjacent districts, as far northward as the Orange river, and bounded eastward by the territory of the Caffer tribes. Through the atrocious system pursued towards them by the Dutch settlers, they have been reduced in numbers, as well as degraded in condition, till they are now supposed not to exceed 12,000 souls. They are a peculiar race, quite distinct from the African negro or the Caffer. Their complexion is a yellowish brown, but many are nearly as white as Europeans. Their features, especially the high cheek-bones and oblique eyes, resemble those of the Tatar race. Their hair grows in tufts as hard as a shoebrush. Their limbs are well proportioned and delicate. In disposition, they are naturally mild, patient, frank, and honest, discovering a decided regard to truth, kind and generous to each other, much attached to their children, cleanly, by no means deficient in intelligence, although their language is extremely poor and rude; and they make admirable agricultural servants. Their dialect differs from every other known language, in the peculiar clacking of the tongue which accompanies their pronnciation of many consonants. They are a nomadic race, but are now principally to be found as menial servants within the Cape Colony, and are fast disappearing as a nation. The children of the Hottentot women who marry whites, are, however, numerous, active, and robust, and are becoming an important class of the population. See CAPE COLONY.

HOUSSA. A country of Western Nigritia or Soudan, comprising the seven extensive provinces of Kano, Ghoober, Kashna, Zegzeg, Dowry (or Doree), Ranoo, and Yareem or Gnari. It is bounded on the E. by Bornou, N. by the desert, W. by Boussa, and S. by a mountainous district inhabited by heathen negro tribes. The central province is Kashna; the most extensive, Zegzeg; the most warlike, Ghoober; and the most fertile, Kano. The capital of Kano, which bears the same name, has become the emporium of all Houssa. The greater part of the country is now in possession of the Fellatahs; but the Houssa language is different from the Foulah, being that of the aboriginal negro inhabitants.

HUDSON'S BAY. A large bay-shaped gulf, or, more properly, mediterranean sea of North America, lying between the parallels of

51° and 69° N., and the meridians of 78° and 95° W. It is bounded, on the E., by the peninsula of Labrador; on the W. and S. by the British territory of New North Wales and New South Wales; while the south-eastern extremity forms a deep gulf called James's Bay, which receives, at its head, the Moose River of Upper Canada. A great number of streams discharge themselves into the same basin: the largest is the Nelson or Saskatchewan, which rises in the Rocky Mountains, and, after a course of 2500 miles, falls into Hudson's Bay at its south-western extremity. The entrance to the Bay from the Atlantic is by Hudson's Strait, which was discovered by the eminent navigator whose name it bears, in his last and fatal voyage, A. D. 1610. The opening of the strait is between Resolution Isle on the N., and Button's Isles off the Labrador coast. The mediterranean sea into which it leads, extends about 900 miles from N. to S., and its breadth is from 105 to 390 miles; but the severity of the climate, and the barren and repulsive character of the rocky or marshy shores, render the discovery of small importance to navigation. The mouths of all the rivers are barred by shoals, except that of the Churchill, where the largest ships may lie. Down these rivers, the Indian fur-traders find a quick passage; but their return is a labour of many months. The Hudson's Bay Company have several settlements and forts on the south-western coast. The most northern settlement is Churchill Fort, near the mouth of the river of the same name; and the furthest inland is Hudson's Fort, on the Saskatchewan (or Saskashawan), in long. 106° 27' 20" W., lat. 53° 0' 32" N. The territory claimed by the Company extends as far S. as lat. 49°, and as far W. as long. 115°, comprehending a tract between 1300 and 1400 geographical miles in length, with a medial breadth of 350; thinly inhabited by Indian hunting tribes.

HUDSON RIVER. A river of the United States of North America, which rises in a mountainous district, in the northern part of the state of New York, in lat. 44° 10' N., and, after receiving the Mohawk, pursues a course nearly due S. to the Atlantic, which it enters below New York. It is remarkably straight for 200 miles. The tide flows up as far as Troy, and sloops ascend to that port; while a ship of the line may ascend as far as Hudson, 124 miles above New York.

HUMBER. A river of England, dividing the counties of Lincoln and York, and falling into the German Ocean near Holderness. It is formed by the junction of the Ouse, the Aire, and the Trent, and is, next to the Thames, the principal outlet for the waters which fall on the eastern side of the island. It is also one of the principal channels for the inland trade, communicating, by its head streams and canals, with the Mersey, the Dee, the Ribble, the Avon, the Severn, and the Thames.

HUNDRED. A canton or division of a county, of which the constable is the chief officer. It is supposed to have been so named, from its containing a hundred families, or from its furnishing a hundred able men for the king's wars.

HUNGARY. A kingdom of Europe, now annexed to the Austrian empire; bounded on the N. by Galicia; E. by Transylvania and Wallachia; S. by Bosnia, Slavonia, and Croatia; and W. by Moravia, Austria Proper, and Styria. It extends about 370 miles in length and 300 in breadth, comprising an area of 84,500 square miles; or,

including the two adjacent provinces of Austrian Slavonia and Croatia, 88,779, with a population of about 8,500,000. It was formerly divided into Upper and Lower Hungary; but this division has been superseded by the present distribution into four circles. Eastern or Upper Hungary is now divided into the Cis-Danubian Circle and the Trans-Danubian; Western or Lower Hungary into the Cis-Tibiscan Circle (or the circle on this side of the Theiss) and the Trans-Tibiscan. The principal part of Hungary consists of a vast plain, nearly surrounded by the Carpathian or Krapack Mountains, which extend in a semi-circular sweep of 200 leagues, from the south-eastern extremity of the kingdom, till they meet the Danube on the western frontier. They do not form a chain, but rather a table-land crowned with isolated groupes. The loftiest summits rise to about 8000 feet above the sea. On the western side, the Carinthian Alps cover a considerable portion of the kingdom, rising to the height of 10,485 feet. The greatest expanse of level country is to the eastward of the Theiss, in Lower Hungary, consisting of a plain 120 leagues in length by 80 in breadth. This immense level is not more than 140 feet above the sea. Great part of it is a saline and sandy desert, bounded by the Danube, the Theiss, and the immense marshes by which they are bordered. The marshy country of Hungary has been computed to occupy more than 300 square leagues or 1,732,800 acres. Dense and noxious mists brood over these tracts; and the mirage produced by a burning sun frequently deceives the traveller. Another level, called the Three-corned Plain, eastward of the Danube, has a base line of about 40 leagues: it is about 30 feet higher than the lower plain, rising almost imperceptibly towards the Austrian Mountains. The Danube (*Duna* in Hungarian) enters Hungary at the burg of Deven, immediately after being joined by the *Marsch* or *Morava*, which separates Low Hungary from Upper Austria. Below Presburg, the Danube divides into three branches, the largest of which takes an E. S. E. direction, while the other two form two large islands: one of them, after receiving from the S. the waters of the *Laita* and the *Raab*, re-unites with the main branch, and the other, after being increased by those of the *Waag*, falls into the main channel at *Kromorn*. Below *Raab*, the Danube flows towards the E., receiving on its left bank the *Ipoly* and the *Gran*, and becoming narrower as it approaches the mountains round which it winds near *Buda*. It afterwards expands again, forming large islands, as it flows slowly through a country the inclination of which is not more than 20 inches in the league, and its banks are bordered by extensive marshes in the southern part of the district of *Pesth*, and towards the confluence of the *Drave*. This river, which may be considered as the natural limit between Hungary and the two provinces of Croatia and Slavonia, rises in the Tyrol, and flowing south-eastward, falls into the Danube below *Eszeck*. Below this confluence, the Danube is again turned from its easterly course by the hills which retard its junction with the *Save*. Winding round the heights, it receives first the *Theiss*, bringing with it all the waters of Transylvania, and the greater number of those which flow from the northern mountains of Hungary; then the *Save* at *Belgrade*; and the *Temes* at *Pancsova*. Its stream now becomes more rapid, as it approaches the base of the Servian Mountains, where

its bed is again contracted into a narrow and deep channel. It issues from the Hungarian States at New Orsova; and having crossed the barriers that opposed its passage, waters the immense plains of Wallachia and Moldavia in its way to the Euxine. One small river only, the Poprad, refuses to the Danube the tribute of its waters: rising from the southern base of the Tatra Mountains, in the district of Zips, it turns abruptly northward to join one of the head streams of the Vistula. The Save, which flows from the mountains of Carniola, forms, to a certain extent, the southern boundary of the Hungarian States, and, being navigable for the greater part of its course, is one of the most valuable of the rivers. The grain and tobacco of Hungary are transported by its means to Dalmatia and Italy. Owing to the inconsiderable inclination of its channel, its banks are marshy, and the low plains through which it winds, are liable to inundation. The northern and western districts of Hungary, as well as different parts of Transylvania, are covered with lofty forests of oak, beech, chestnut-tree, and pine, but no wood grows on the vast plain in which the rivers meet. The mountains teem with mineral treasures of almost every kind; and the mines form an important part of the natural wealth of the country. Nearly a million of acres are occupied with vineyards; and the wines of Tokay are reckoned among the best of Europe. Oats are cultivated throughout the kingdom; wheat, maize, and millet in the S.; also hemp, flax, tobacco, and saffron; and rice in some marshy districts; but agriculture throughout Hungary is in a very backward state, and in many parts, corn is not produced in sufficient quantity for the subsistence of the inhabitants. Large tracts are covered with sand or a scanty vegetation; and these deserts, together with lakes, morasses, and barren mountains, are computed to occupy two-fifths of the surface. The arable lands and gardens occupy about 5,500,000 acres; the meadows and pastures, 7,650,000; and the woods about 9,000,000. The horned cattle of Hungary are of a very large and strong breed; they numbered, in 1786, nearly 2,500,000. They are chiefly pastured in the great steppes between Debretzen, Temeswar, Neusatz, and Pesth. The sheep, of which there are immense flocks between the Danube and the Theiss, are distinguished by their large size, spiral horns, and coarse, short wool. The owners reckon more upon the milk, cheese, and flesh, than the fleeces. They are rated at upwards of 8,000,000. Swine are also reared in great numbers.

Hungary is inhabited by several distinct races. The Hungarian language, which is allied to the Finnish, is not generally spoken, nor understood by more than a third of the population. Until a very recent period, the Latin was the only written language, and it still forms a common medium of intercourse. The larger portion of the population is composed of two branches of the Slavonic race. The descendants of the Slavicks or ancient Slavonians, the subjects of the Moravian kings, have peopled all the north-western districts, and are scattered along the northern confines. More active and industrious than the Hungarians, they have spread and increased in later times; and the mining towns, once in the possession of German settlers, are now wholly peopled by Slavonians. Their total number is estimated at about 3,000,000. The north-eastern districts are peopled almost

exclusively by Rousniacs, Ruthenians, or Red Russians, called also Greeks on account of their religion, who settled in Hungary about the twelfth century, having been driven from Red Russia or Eastern Galicia by civil wars and feudal oppression. They have also migrated to Bukowine and Transylvania. Their numbers in Hungary are about 360,000: they are mostly indolent, poor, and semi-barbarous. The Germans amount to 500,000; the Wallachians, to about the same number. The Hungarians or Magiars, who amount to about 3,500,000, are chiefly concentrated in the circle of the Trans-Danube, in the hills round Presburg, Eslau, and Szathmar, and the mountainous districts near Torna, Gœmœr, and Kaschau. Considerable obscurity hangs over their name and origin; but the most probable opinion identifies them with the Avars, Ougres, or Ungres, who were a branch of the Hunnic confederacy, and of the Uralian or Finnic race. The name Hungarian (Hunugari) is apparently derived from Hunni-Var, under which appellation they are mentioned by the Gothic historian. Magiar, the national appellative, (written also Mazares,) is a word of unknown derivation, but seems to have distinguished a large division of the nation who emigrated under seven leaders from the banks of the Upper Don. The Hungarians embraced Christianity, after the example of their monarch, towards the close of the tenth century; previously to which they were a barbarous people, addicted to superstition and magic, like the Finns, and eating horse-flesh at their religious feasts, like the Scandinavians. King Ladislaus the Holy, one of the most illustrious of the Hungarian monarchs, conquered Croatia, Slavonia, and part of Dalmatia; Galicia, Servia, and Bulgaria were subsequently subjugated; and under Lewis I., who was elected King of Poland, the Hungarian monarchy was equal in extent to the present Austrian empire. His successors were unable to retain his dominions. Lewis II., the Hungarian Justinian, was defeated and slain by the Ottomans under Soliman I., in 1526; and the kingdom, invaded on almost every side by the Ottomans, became for more than a century the seat of sanguinary conflict between the Christian and Mussulman armies. The contests of rival claimants for the throne of Hungary, each of whom appealed to the Ottoman Sultan as his lord paramount for protection and support, incited Soliman I., in 1541, to seize the disputed kingdom, and convert it into a beylerbeylik of the Turkish empire; and the nobles were reconciled to the loss of their national independence, by the preservation of their religion, their privileges, and their possessions. Both Transylvania and Hungary continued, however, to be the theatre and subject of hostilities between the Porte and Austria, till, in 1687, the plains of Mohatz, where Soliman I. triumphed over the Hungarian monarch 160 years before, became fatal to the Ottoman forces. Hungary, Transylvania, and Slavonia were recovered by the Imperial armies, and the treaty of Carlovitz in 1698, confirmed the humiliation of the Ottoman power and the conquests of the Emperor. The constitution of Hungary is a mixed monarchy. The Diet consists of two chambers, the one composed of the nobles and clergy, the other of deputies of the counties, elected by the nobles, and the representatives of the free towns. The provincial governments are in a great measure independent of the crown, being in the hands of hereditary palatines. The Hungarian

peasantry, who are cultivators, are in a condition intermediate between our hired labourers and farmers; but are incapable of holding landed or heritable property. More than half the population profess the Romish faith. About 1,000,000 are of the Greek Church, and 2,000,000 are Lutherans or Protestants of other communions. There are about 550,000 Jews, and 30,000 gipsies. The lower classes are in a degraded state in point of civilization and intelligence, dirty in their habits, but good-tempered. The higher classes are tall, handsome, and martial; jealous of their privileges; in fact, exhibiting the characteristics of feudal manners. Their costume is very striking. Hungary, in the time of the Romans, formed part of the ancient Pannonia and Dacia, which see.

HUNNS, or **HUNS**. A nomadic race of the Uralian or Finnic family, whose original country is supposed to have been the Sarinatian plains bordering on the Sea of Azof and the Tanais or Don. In the fourth century, they became masters of all the country between the Tanais and the Danube, and in the fifth, under Attila, threatened the Roman empire with destruction. In some respects, they seem to have resembled the Calmucks; and it is not improbable that Mongol and Finnic tribes may have been confounded under the same national name of *khan* (people), which their enemies, the Scandinavian and Slavonian tribes, corrupted into *hunds* (dogs). The Hungarians Proper, or Magiars, are supposed to be descended from the Avars, a branch of the Hunns.

HUNTINGDON. A town and county of England. The town of Huntingdon is situated on the Ouse, which passes through part of this county into Cambridgeshire. Huntingdonshire is bounded by Cambridgeshire on the N. E., E., and S. E., and is joined with it under the jurisdiction of the same high-sheriff. In other directions, it is bounded by Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire, being separated from the latter by the Nen. The fenny part is in the Bedford level. The county is only 76 miles in circumference, containing not quite 200,000 acres. It is wholly agricultural, there being scarcely any manufactures and little inland navigation. It lies in the Norfolk circuit, and the diocese of Lincoln. Population, 53,150.

HURON, LAKE. One of the five great lakes of North America, which separate the United States from the British territory. It was formerly called Lake Algonquin and Lake Orleans. It lies between lat. 42° 30' and 46° 30' N. and long. 80° and 84° W., being 220 miles in length from E. to W., with a breadth varying from 60 to 200 miles, and 1100 miles in circumference. Its total area is about 20,000 square miles. Near the centre, its depth is said to be unfathomable. Besides the waters of Lake Superior, which it receives through a series of rapid descents at its north-western extremity, those of Lake Michigan discharge themselves into it on the western side by the Straits of Michilimackinac; on the eastern side it receives, by the Swan River, those of Lake Simcoe, and on the northern side, by French River, those of Lake Nipissing. The only outlet for all these waters is the rapid river St. Clair, which, by the accession of other streams, is changed into a lake of the same name, about 90 miles in circumference; and a strait called the Detroit, unites this basin with Lake Erie. Lake Huron takes its name from the Huron nation, who inhabit its banks.

They are the same as the Iroquois of the French, but style themselves Mingoes. See IROQUOIS and MOHAWK.

HYDASPES, HYDRAOTES, HYPHISIS. See INDUS.

HYDERABAD. A province of the Deccan or Southern Hindostan, taking its name from the chief city, which is the capital of the Nizam's dominions. The name of the province is now often extended to all the territories of that prince, including also the provinces of Beeder, Naundeer, and part of Berar and Aurungabad. The province of Hyderabad is situated chiefly between the rivers Godavery and Krishna; being bounded, eastward, by the Circars, and westward by Bejapoor. It forms part of the ancient Maharashtra. The city of Hyderabad, which has succeeded to the honours of Ahmednuggur and Aurungabad, as the capital of the Deccan, is a fine and flourishing city about seven miles in circumference, and is said to contain more wealthy Mohammedans than any other city in India. It is situated on the southern bank of the Musa, which falls into the Krishna, in a large plain, about six miles from the far-famed hill-fort of Golconda, which formerly gave its name to the province and principality. Between the city and the fortress are some splendid tombs of the Mohammedan sovereigns; inferior, however, in beauty to those of Beeder and Bejapoor. The chief buildings are, the Mecca mosque, built of stone in a fine, free style of architecture; the Nizam's palace; and a magnificent mansion built by the Nizam for the British Resident. Of the six provinces held by his grandfather, the present Nizam still retains the capitals of four; viz. Hyderabad, Aurungabad, Beeder, and Ellichpore. Ahmednuggur and Bejapoor fell into the hands of the Mahrattas about 1750. His present dominions, extending from the Gawilgarh hills on the N. to the Toongbuddra below Rachore, and from Purainda westward to the Godavery near Budrachellum on the E., may be estimated at 380 miles in length and 320 in breadth. The total area has been estimated at 96,000 square miles, and the population at 10,000,000. See NIZAM. Hyderabad is also the name of the capital of Sinde, which see.

HYDRA. An island off the eastern coast of the Morea, opposite to Kastri, the ancient Hermione. It was uninhabited by the ancients, being so utterly barren and rocky as scarcely to present on its surface a speck of verdure, and has not even a single spring. It is 24 miles long and 10 miles across in the middle, where it is broadest, the extremities tapering almost to a point. The glorious share which this little island has taken in the Greek revolution, has brought it conspicuously into notice. A few fishermen and other Albanian peasants, who took refuge there from the oppression of the Turks, raised the first nucleus of a town upon the steep cliffs which form the harbour of Hydra; and they were soon joined by numbers from Albania, Attica, and the Morea. Their commerce, before the French Revolution, consisted merely of a little traffic, in small coasters, with the neighbouring islands. But when the French were shut out from the Baltic, the supplying them with corn from the Archipelago, was chiefly in the hands of the Hydriots. Then it was that they commenced building large vessels, in which they afterwards carried their commerce as far as England and America. In 1816, they possessed 120 vessels, 40 of which were of 400 and 600 tons burthen. For many years they

purchased of the Porte, by a small tribute, the liberty of governing their little republic, no Turk being allowed to reside on the island, or to advance beyond the quay. The population amounted, in 1825, to 40,000 souls, almost exclusively Albanians. The trade of Hydra is now totally gone; and as necessity alone induced its inhabitants to choose this rocky islet for their country, this little Tyre of the Egean is not likely to regain its commercial importance.

HYDROGRAPHY. From ὑδωρ, water, and γραφω, I describe. The art of measuring and describing the watery part of the globe, including an account of coasts, gulfs, harbours, tides, soundings, the distance and bearing of one port from another, &c.

HYPERBOREAN. That is, beyond the North, or most northerly. A term applied by the ancients to the region and nations situated to the N. of the Scythians.

HYRCANIA. In ancient geography, a country of Asia, bordering on the south-eastern shore of the *Mare Hyrcanum* or Caspian Sea, having Media on the E., Parthia S., and Margiana W. It answers to the modern province of Astrabad with part of Mazanderan; and the ancient name appears to be preserved in that of the river Khurkan, Korgan, Korcan, Gourgau, or Jorjan, (for it is written, and perhaps pronounced under all these varieties,) which divides *Hyrcania Propria* or Astrabad from Dabistan. There is also a town of this name, and the whole district is said to be known under the appellation of Korcan or Hurcan.

I

IBERIA. In ancient geography, one of the names given to Spain by the Greeks, or to that part bordering upon the Mediterranean, from the river *Iberus* (Ebro). Also, of the western part of Georgia, having Colchis and Pontus on the W., Armenia on the S., Albania E., and the Caucasus on the N.

ICEBERG. A hill of ice; applied to the large bodies of ice which fill up the valleys in the frozen regions. Some of them present a cliff 500 feet high. Immense masses at times break off into the sea with the noise of thunder, and become floating islands.

ICELAND. An island of the Northern Atlantic Ocean, belonging to the crown of Denmark; lying between lat. 63° 20' and 67° 20', and between long. 15° 30' and 22° 30' W. It is of an irregular oval figure, 380 miles in length, and 230 in breadth, containing about 67,000 square miles. The coast is deeply indented all round, several of the bays and creeks forming excellent harbours. When discovered by the Norwegians in 860, it is said to have been uninhabited. In 1810, the population was estimated at 47,000; in 1824, at 50,000, scattered over a wide surface, and having among them one physician, four surgeons, and 154 Christian pastors. The population is said to have been formerly much more numerous; but epidemic diseases, physical catastrophes, and the effects of commercial monopoly in discouraging marriages, are assigned as causes of the alleged depopulation. The entire surface is covered with rocky mountains, of volcanic formation, the summits of which, though the highest does not reach 5000 feet, are covered

with snow ; and the whole island has been compared to a vast cauldron teeming with combustible matter, the ignition of which has produced the most dreadful earthquakes and eruptions. No fewer than 43 eruptions of different volcanoes are on record ; and six have been active during the eighteenth century. Skaptar Jokul, in 1783, discharged a terrific torrent of liquid fire for six weeks, which ran 90 miles to the sea, extended 50 miles in breadth, and presented a perpendicular height of between 80 and 100 feet : it dried up twelve rivers, and filled up extensive valleys, so that the whole district resembled an immense lake of melted mineral matter. These subterranean fires have produced a great number of yawning fissures and caverns, and given rise to innumerable boiling springs, which the natives use both medicinally and for the purpose of cooking their victuals. Some of these boiling springs throw up jets to an immense height, with the noise of thunder. See GEYSER. Mineral springs are also common ; and basaltic columns are scattered over the island, sometimes covering spaces two or three miles in length. The climate is not so exceedingly cold as might be expected from the high latitude ; but the seasons are variable : the extremes of temperature are 35° below the freezing point and 70° . The sea, at a short distance from the shores, is seldom frozen, and very little ice is seen near the western coast, notwithstanding its proximity to Greenland. The most attractive phenomenon of an Iceland winter, is the aurora borealis, which is no where more beautiful or more constantly exhibited. The island, though now bare of trees, appears to have been formerly well wooded, the roots and trunks of trees, chiefly birch, being found in the morasses ; and a species of fossil wood, apparently oak, called *surtur-brand*, is met with in large quantities, chiefly in the mountains, and partly supplies the deficiency of fuel, which, in the southern district, is made up with turf and cow-dung. On the northern coast, drift-wood is in abundance. According to the Icelandic annals, wheat was formerly cultivated with success ; but this grain will not now ripen, and the harvest of rye, oats, and barley is so precarious that agriculture is almost entirely confined to the produce of the gardens, and to manuring some meadows for pasture and hay. In 1810, the island contained 20,000 black cattle, 225,000 sheep and goats, and 27,000 horses of a small, large-boned, and hardy breed. The rein-deer introduced from Norway have also rapidly multiplied. There are several varieties of the fox and the dog, wild cats, rats, and mice. The Iceland falcons are considered the best of Europe for sport ; and the island is visited by numerous aquatic birds. The gulfs abound in fish, amphibious animals of the genus *phoca*, and sea birds ; and salmon and trout abound in the lakes and streams. The cod and herring fishery principally occupies the inhabitants of the southern and western coasts, about 2000 boats being usually employed in it. The arctic shark, the whale, and the seal are also taken for their oil. Part of the fish, after being dried, is reduced to powder, and serves as winter fodder for the cattle. The Icelanders live in miserable hovels, and are exposed to numerous privations and dangers ; yet, they are distinguished by their cheerfulness and vivacity, their unsuspecting frankness and pious contentment, and their unconquerable attachment to their native island. Their literary attainments

and general intelligence are also represented as very far above those of people of the same rank of society in other countries of Europe. The Icelandic dialect is the purest form of Scandinavian, the parent of the Danish and Swedish; and in Iceland alone have been preserved the genuine remains of the ancient Scandinavian literature. When Continental Europe was immersed in darkness, Iceland was the seat of learning, where both poetry and science were cultivated with success. There is no country where so large a proportion of the inhabitants are accustomed to read. *Paradise Lost*, and other poems, German and English, have found Icelandic translators. The Reformed (Lutheran) religion was introduced into the island about 1530; and a printing-press having been established in 1584, a translation of the Scriptures into Icelandic was given to the people. A distressing scarcity of Bibles, however, prevailed, when a liberal supply of Icelandic Bibles and Testaments was furnished by the British and Foreign Bible Society of Great Britain; and in 1815, an Icelandic Bible Society was established, which has distributed upwards of 10,000 copies of the Scriptures. The capital of Iceland, and the only place that can be called a town, is *Reikiavik* on the western coast, containing about 500 inhabitants, whose houses are of wood coated with tar and red clay, the church and the prison only being of stone. It has a safe harbour. The greater part of the population are scattered over the country in hamlets of 10 or 20 houses. The chief authority is in the hands of a governor appointed by the King of Denmark.

ICONIUM. In ancient geography, the capital of *Lycaonia*, in *Asia Minor*. Under the name of *Konie* or *Cogni*, it rose into importance in later times, as the residence of the sultans of *Room*, of the *Seljouk* dynasty: it is at present the residence of a pasha of three tails, whose jurisdiction comprises *Central* and *Western Cappadocia*, *Lycaonia*, and *Isauria*. It is situated at the western head of a vast plain, the middle of which is occupied by a lake, and stands in lat. $37^{\circ} 52' N.$, long. $32^{\circ} 40' 15'' E.$ The plain of *Konie* is the largest in *Asia Minor*. Not a tree or shrub is perceptible over an immense expanse of ground as level as the sea; in some parts very fertile, in others impregnated with nitre, and a very small proportion is either cultivated or inhabited. In the centre of it, the huge mountain of *Kara-dagh* (*Black Mountain*) suddenly rears its lofty peak; and the range of *Taurus* divides it, on the S., from *Cilicia*.

ICY CAPE. The most north-western head-land of *North America*, opposite to *Cape North* in *Asia*. The opening into *Beering's Straits* runs between them.

IDA. In ancient geography, the loftiest mountain in *Crete*; also, a chain of mountains in *Mysia*.

IDUMEA. See **PALESTINE**.

ILIUM. See **TROAD**.

ILLE. A river of *France*, which waters the department of *Ille et Vilaine*, and joins the *Vilaine* near *Rennes*.

ILLER. A river of *Suabia*, which rises in the *Tyrol*, and falls into the *Danube*, near *Ulm*, where the latter river becomes navigable. During the lower part of its course, the *Iller* separates *Bavaria* and *Wurtemberg*.

ILLINOIS. One of the *United States* of *North America*, taking

its name from the Illinois river, which flows through it in a south-westerly direction, to join the Mississippi. The State of Illinois is one of the four Western States, and forms the last slope of the northern valley of the Mississippi. The fertility of the soil surpasses that of either Indiana or Ohio, and it is more advantageously situated for commerce than any of the Western States; being, however, but partially cleared and drained, it is not deemed healthy. It contains at present about 157,600 souls, including 750 slaves, on a surface of 59,000 square miles. The Big Wabash separates it on the E. from Indiana; the Ohio divides it from Kentucky on the S.; the Mississippi forms the western boundary; and northward, it is bounded by the Michigan territory. The state takes its name from the Illinois nation of Indians; a word corrupted from *lenno*, native. The proper appellation is Lenni-lenapes.

ILLYRIA (or ILLYRICUM). In ancient geography, a country of Europe, extending from the shores of the Adriatic to Pannonis, including Dalmatia, and part of Croatia, Bosnia, Slavonia, and Istria. The Roman province of Illyricum was divided by Augustus into Superior and Inferior; but the limits are left very indeterminate by ancient geographers.

ILLYRIA, AUSTRIAN. A kingdom or province of the Austrian empire, consisting of the two governments of Trieste and Laybach, comprising a surface of 13,591 square miles, with a population of about 1,221,000. The name of Illyria was given to this territory by Bonaparte in 1810; and it was retained by the Austrians on remodeling the territorial divisions in 1816. It comprehends the old provinces of Carinthia and Carniola, Venetian Istria, part of Croatia, and the islands in the Gulf of Quarnero; being bounded, westward, by the Tyrol, the government of Venice, and the Adriatic; N. by Austria; E. by Styria and Hungary; and S. by Croatia. It is intersected by the Carinthian and Julian Alps, including the lofty and rugged range called the Karst; and is watered by the Save, the Drave, the Laybach, and the Isonzo. The government of Trieste, comprising the maritime district, is divided into the four circles of Trieste, Karlstadt, Goritz, and Fiume. That of Laybach, into the five circles of Laybach, Neustadt, Adelsberg, Klagenfurt, and Villach. See **TRIESTE**. Under the name of the Illyrian Islands are sometimes comprised those which lie along the coast of Dalmatia.

IMAUUS. In ancient geography, a mountain of Asia, dividing Scythia into two regions, *Scythia intra Imaum* and *Scythia extra Imaum*; and separating Scythia from India. It is the modern Himalaya.

IMIRETIA. A principality of Asia, bordering on the Euxine, and watered by the Phasis; having Armenia on the S.; Mingrelia and Georgia on the W.; and the Caucasus on the N. It is sometimes called Turkish Georgia, and includes part of the ancient Colchis. See Georgia.

INCH. In Celtic, an island: *ex. gr.* Inch-Colne, the Island of Columba in the Frith of Forth; Inch-Garvie, &c.

INDIA. A region of Asia, lying between the parallels of 6° and 35° N., and the meridians of 68° 40' and 92° E. Bounded N. by the Himalaya Mountains, which separate it from the table-land of Tibet,

the ancient Scythia: E. by the Brahmapootra and the Bay of Bengal; W. by the Indus, the Solimaun Mountains, and the Indian Ocean, which washes the three sides of the peninsula. Its extreme length, from the Himalaya to Cape Comorin, is 1900 miles; its extreme breadth from E. to W., about 1500; but, on account of its irregular figure, the superficial extent is estimated at not more than 1,280,000 square miles. Of this, 553,000 are British territory; 550,000 the territories of British tributaries and allies; and 177,000 of the independent states as they stood in the year 1820; viz. The Nepaul Rajah, the Lahore Rajah, the Shah of Caubul, the Ameers of Sinde, and the Maharajah Sindia. Of the tributary or allied princes, the principal are, the Nizam of the Deccan, the Nagpoor Rajah, the King of Oude, the Mysore Rajah, the Satarah Rajah, and the Guikwar, or Mahratta sovereign of Baroda. The population of all India has been estimated by different authorities at 101, 120, and 134 millions. Between 80 and 83 millions are supposed to be under the direct government of Great Britain; exclusive of Ceylon, which contains nearly a million. Between 30 and 40 millions are included in the dependent territories. The Nepaul Rajah has under his sway, from two millions to two and a half; the Lahore Rajah, or Confederation of the Sikhs, three, or, according to other authorities, five millions and a half; the Shah of Caubul has six millions and a half, but only about a million belong to India; the Ameers of Sinde one million; and Sindia four millions. Total population of the independent states, from twelve to fourteen millions. Owing to the complicated political distribution of the country, it is extremely difficult to reduce the geographical subdivisions to any distinct or correct arrangement. By the Mohammedan writers, the term Hindostan is restricted to the eleven provinces lying to the N. of the Nerbuddah river, which belonged to the empire of the Mogul sovereigns of Delhi. This may be distinguished as Hindostan Proper. The region S. of the Nerbuddah, and N. of the Krishna or Kistna, is distinguished under the appellation of the Deccan or the South. The region S. of the Krishna and the Toonghuddra, sometimes called Southern India, is generally distinguished as the Peninsula. Besides these three grand divisions, the region bordering on the Himalaya may be denominated Northern India. The following table exhibits the leading subdivisions and their political distribution.

I. NORTHERN INDIA.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Cashmeer | } Shah of Caubul. |
| 2. Upper Lahore | |
| 3. Doab of the Sutlej and Jumna | } Bengal Presidency. |
| 4. Gurwal | |
| 5. Knmaoon | |
| 6. Nepaul | Nepaul Rajah. |

II. HINDOSTAN PROPER.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Sindia
Provinces. | { | 1. Punjaub or Lower | } Scik Rajah. |
| | | Lahore | |
| | | 2. Mooltan | } Ameers of Sinde and Shah of Caubul. |
| | | 3. Sinde | |
| | | 4. Cutch | Bombay Presidency and petty Rajahs. |

HINDOSTAN PROPER *continued.*

Central India.	{	5. Gujerat . . .	{	Bombay Presidency. The Guikwar.
			{	Sindia. Petty chiefs.
		6. Malwah . . .	{	Sindia. Holkar. Nabob of Bhopaul, &c. Bengal Presidency.
Gangetic Provinces.	{	7. Rajpootana . .		Bengal Presidency. Rajpoots.
		8. Delhi . . .		Bengal Presidency. Seik Rajah.
		9. Agra . . .		Bengal Pres. Sindia. Jaut Rajah, &c.
		10. Oude . . .		King of Oude.
		11. Allahabad . .		Bengal Presidency. Bundela chiefs.
		12. Bahar . . .		
		13. Bengal . . .	{	Bengal Presidency.

III. THE DECCAN.

1. Orissa Bengal Presidency. Nagpoor Rajah.
2. The Circars Madras Presidency.
3. Gondwarra Nagpoor Rajah. Bengal Presidency.
4. Berar Nagpoor Rajah. The Nizam.
5. Beeder
6. Naundeer
7. Hyderabad
8. Kandeish Bombay Presidency. Holkar.
9. Aurungabad Bombay Presidency. The Nizam.
10. Bejapoor { Bombay Presidency. Sattarah and Kola-
poor Rajahs.

IV. THE PENINSULA.

1. Karnata Madras Presidency.
2. Mysore Madras Presidency and Mysore Rajah.
3. Coimbatoor
4. Canara
5. Malabar
6. Cochin Cochin Rajah.
7. Travancore Travancore Rajah.
8. The Carnatic or Co-romandel Coast { Madras Presidency.

The principal geographical features of this immense territory are: 1. The plains of the Indus, bounded westward by the Solimaun range of mountains, and eastward by the great desert of Rajpootana. 2. The vast Gangetic plain, extending from N. W. to S. E. for more than 900 miles, and terminating in the delta of Bengal. 3. Central India, or the high country to the N. of the Nerbuddah, which terminates southward in the Vindhyan Mountains, 1700 feet above that river; gently declining towards the N. It consists of an elevated table-land, in general open and well-cultivated, but varied with small conical and table-hills, and low ridges; extending from the Vindhya Mountains to the Chittore and Mokundra range, and E. and W. from Bhopaul to Dohud. The Chumbul forms the chief receptacle of its waters; a few smaller streams only flowing into the Nerbuddah and the Gulf of Cambay. The province of Malwah, part of Rajpootana, the continental part of Gujerat, and part of Kandeish and Gondwarra, may be considered as naturally belonging to this geographical division, and

were included in the twelve circars of the Mohammedan province of Malwah. The table-land of Amerkoontak, in Gondwarra, gives rise to waters which flow in three opposite directions; the Nerbuddah, flowing nearly due W.; the Soane, which, flowing down the eastern declivity, bends northward and eastward to join the Ganges in Bahar; and a third stream flowing southward to meet the Godavery. The Taptee, or Surat River, has also its source in Gondwarra, and winding westward through a fertile district, approaches the Nerbuddah, but is prevented joining it by the Soutpoora Mountains, and falls into the sea 20 miles below Snrat. To the S. of the Taptee, all the streams of the Deccan have an easterly course, in consequence of the superior elevation of the Western Ghauts; a few rivulets only, which fall with the rapidity of torrents, flowing into the western sea. 4. The basin of the Mahanuddy, or Kuttack, which has its source in the mountains of Bundelcund, and, watering Berar and Orissa, forms a delta on the western coast of the Bay of Bengal. 5. The mesopotamian region between the Godavery and the Krishna, the ancient Telingana. This now forms the territory of the Mohammedan prince who bears the title of the Nizam, and whose ancestors were sovereigns of the Deccan. Both these rivers have their sources in the Western Ghauts, not more than 50 miles from the western coast, traversing nearly the whole breadth of the Deccan in their way to the Sea of Bengal. A low tract of alluvial formation extends between the mouths of the two rivers, which pour their redundant waters, when swelled by the rains, into the same lake. 6. The Ghauts, the principal ridge of which, called the Western Ghauts, extends along the coast of the Concan, Canara, and Malabar, through thirteen degrees of latitude; rising to the height of 4000 feet above the sea. 7. The table-land of Mysore, 3000 feet above the sea, from which rise a number of lofty hills, containing the sources of the Pennar, the Palar, the Toongbuddra, and the Cavery. To the N. W. of Mysore is a territory lying between the Toongbuddra and the Krishna, formerly in the possession of Mahratta chiefs, which is known under the name of the *Penjab* (five waters), the five rivers being the Toongbuddra, the Werda, the Malpurba, the Gutpurba, and the Krishna. 8. The deep valley of the Mayar River divides the table-land of Mysore on the S. from that of Davaroypatnum, from which rise the lofty summits of the Neil-gherry hills or blue mountains of Coimbatour. These hills, situated between the parallels of 11° and 12° N. and the meridians of 76° and 77° E., appear to form the nucleus of the Ghauts. Their base is about 200 miles in circumference. The mountainous region forms an irregular oblong, extending 46 miles from N. E. to S. W., with a mean breadth of about 15 miles. The greater part is composed of parallel ridges of different elevations, enclosing deep valleys. About the centre, it is divided by a loftier chain running N. E. and S. W., from which smaller ridges branch off in all directions. The loftiest peak of this central crest, forming the apex of this mass of mountains, is called Dodabetta: its height has been accurately ascertained to be 8,700 feet above the sea. The Neilgherry hills are divided on the S. W., by the Mannar, a branch of the Bhavani river, from the Koondah hills, in the Malabar district, which are a continuation of the same mountainous region. On the S. and E., they are bounded by the open country of Coimbatour. On

the N. extends the table-land of Mysore; on the N. W., the district of Wynnad; and on the W., is the chain of Ghauts, of which the Markooty peak is the most defined feature. 9. Lastly, the Malayala range, called the Southern Ghauts, stretch along Travancore to within a few miles of Cape Comorin. With the exception of this Cape, and Diu Head, the southern point of Gujerat, India has no great promontories. The western coast, though indented by numerous creeks, road-steads, and mouths of rivers, has, on the whole, one uniform direction; and on the eastern coast, from Cape Comorin to Bengal, there is not a single natural harbour or island; the roads are encumbered with sand-banks; and during the S. W. monsoon, the coast is beat with a tremendous surf. See Monsoons.

Corresponding, more or less, to these natural divisions of the country, are the national differences of race, language, and character which are found to prevail among the Hindoo inhabitants. The Saraswati nation, whose vernacular language bears the closest affinity to the Sanscrit, proceeding from Cashmere, spread themselves over the Sindetic provinces, or the whole region of the Indus, and the country of the Rajpoots. Next to them, and occupying the table-land of Malwah, Khandeish, and Gujerat, we find the nation speaking the Gujura dialect. The Hindee language, which is closely allied to the Gujura, was spoken by the great nation of the Canyacubjas, who possessed the mesopotamia of the Jumna and Ganges, and extended themselves as far as the Gunduk, occupying the present provinces of Delhi, Agra, Oude, and part of Allahabad. The Tirhootiya and Bengalee dialects prevail below the mouth of the Gunduk, in Bahar and Bengal, where we find a race characterised generally by a physical inferiority, a feebleness, and imbecility, which occasion their being regarded by other Hindoos with contempt. The inhabitants of Orissa, however, who speak a dialect closely resembling the Bengalee, are considered as ranking the lowest in the scale of moral and intellectual excellence of any people on that side of India. With them may be classed the small, black, and shrivelled inhabitants of the Carnatic, whose volubility and violence of gesture on the most trifling subject, strikingly contrast with the slow speech and dignified manner of the tall and well-made Hindostannee. The junction of the three dialects of the Deccan, the Mahratta, the Telinga, and the Karnata, is said to take place near the city of Beeder. In the peninsula, the Tamul prevails; a language which appears to have no original affinity to the dialects of the Sanscrit family, and which was the native dialect of the tribes who have retired southward before the Hindoos, or have blended with them in the Deccan. The Malabaric, spoken in Cochin, is said to differ from the Tamul, and is perhaps a mixed dialect. The Afghann (or Patan) and Mogul conquests, and the long established ascendancy of the Mohammedan nations, have given birth to the Hindostaunee, formerly the court language of India, which appears to be a mixture of Hindee, Persian, and Arabic. The dialect spoken in Moultan is said to have one-tenth Persian; and Persian is still the language of the law-courts. Besides these languages, and the mongrel Hindostaunee which forms the jargon of the lower orders in British India, there are also to be enumerated the dialects spoken by the *Puharrees* or mountaineers of Bahar, the Gooands, who have given their

name to Gondwarra, and the Bheels, whose native territory is the great forest which originally extended over both Surashtra and Gujarashtra to the Malwah frontier. These tribes, the Celts of India, are all related, and have probably, at some remote period, been driven into the mountains and wildernesses which they now occupy, by the Rajpoot and other Brahminical tribes. The Rajpoot themselves admit them to have been the original inhabitants of the country; and Boodha Gaudama, the object of worship with the Jains and other Boodhic sects of India, was probably a Bheel. The religious differences among the Hindoos, are not less broadly marked than their diversities of idiom and physical character. The Brahminical superstition has accommodated itself to various forms of idolatry; to the licentious worship of Krishna, the Indian Apollo, the sanguinary rites of the infernal goddess Kali, the bacchanalian orgies of the goddess Doorga, and the obscene worship of Seeva or Mahadeva. The Juggernauth of Orissa has obtained an infamous preeminence for the horrible fanaticism and impurity connected with his festival; and the worship of this ambiguous idol is attended with the highly remarkable circumstance, that all distinctions of caste are suspended during the *yatra* or festival; from which it has been plausibly inferred, that the worship is older than the introduction of castes and the Brahminical faith, Juggernaut being both a title and a form of Boudh. Of the Boodhic sects, the Jains are now the most numerous: they are chiefly to be found in Gujerat and the Peninsula. The Mohammedans form, in some parts of India, a large proportion of the population. In Calcutta, they form about a fifth. In Chittagong, there are three Mohammedans to five Hindoos. In the territory of the Nizam, they are supposed to be one to ten. In Khandeish, one to six. In the Mysore, one in twenty-eight. In some parts of Bengal, the proportion is one Mohammedan to two Hindoos; and in Dacca, more than one-half (Bishop Heber says, three-fourths) are Mohammedans. The Parsees, or disciples of Zoroaster, are numerous in the Bombay Presidency. In Bombay itself, they amount to 13,000, and are the chief proprietors. In Surat, (next to Calcutta the most populous city in India,) they amounted, in 1807, to between 13,000 and 14,000, including 1200 of the sacerdotal class. In Gujerat and Malwah, the Mohammedan *borahs* (merchants) are the chief medium of traffic: they are of the tribe of Hassanee, once so much dreaded in Egypt and Persia for the acts of murder and depredation perpetrated in blind obedience to the mandate of their spiritual leader, known under the name of the Old Man of the Mountain (properly the Djebel Sheikh). Their numbers in Central India are estimated at 10,000 families, or 45,000 souls. To these various classes may be added, the Seiks or Sikhs, the followers of Swaame Narain, and various other sects, Hindoo and Moslem; besides the native-born Portuguese; the black and white Jews of Cochin; the Syrian Christians of Travancore (about 70,000); Armenians; a few European Jews; the British, military and civilians; the Indo-British or half castes, a race rising into political importance; and native Christians of various communions. The Roman Catholics have been computed at 916,000 souls.

The principal cities and towns of Gangetic India are, Calcutta, the capital of British India, situated on the Hooghly branch of the

Ganges; Dacca, the chief town of Eastern Bengal, on the Jaffiergunge stream; Moorshedabad, the capital of Bengal under its last nabob; Patna, the capital of Bahar; Benares, which may be regarded as the Hindoo capital of India, being in many respects the commercial, and in all, the ecclesiastical metropolis of the Hindoos, and the richest as well as most populous city; Allahabad, situated at the confluence of the Jumna and Ganges; Agra, on the Jumna, and Delhi, on the same river, the two Mogul capitals; and Lucknow, on the Goomty, the capital of Oude. In Western and Central India, the chief places are, Jyepoor and Ajmeer, in Rajpootana; Hyderabad, the capital of Sinde; Moultan, on the Indus; Baroda, in Gujerat, the capital of the Guikwar's dominions; Kairah, the capital of British Gujerat; Ahmedabad, the metropolis of Gujerat under the Mohammedan sultans, having Cambay for its port; Baroach, on the Nerbuddah, once a flourishing commercial city; Surat, on the Taptee, still containing a population of 600,000 souls; Oojein, on the Seprah river, the chief city of Malwah; Gwalior, the capital of Sindia's dominions; Indore, the capital of the Holkar family. In the Deccan, the chief places are, Bombay, the capital of the British territories in the Deccan; Poonah, the Mahratta capital under the Peishwa; Aurungabad, the favourite residence of Aurungzebe; Nagpoor, the capital of the Mahratta rajah of Berar; Bejapoor, "the Palmyra of the Deccan;" Beeder, the capital of another of the five Mohammedan kingdoms of this part of India; Hyderabad, the capital of the Nizam; and Goa, the deserted monument of the Portuguese magnificence. In the south of India, we find Madras, the British capital; Tanjore, the capital of the principality of that name; Seringapatam, the capital of Mysore; Mysore; Travancore; Cochin; and Calicut. In Northern India, we may mention Cashmere, Lahore, and Katmandoo, the capital of Nepaul. See these respectively.

India has never been wholly subjected to one sceptre. The Mogul empire of Delhi attained its zenith under Akbar and his immediate descendants, from 1555 to 1707, whose territories extended from Candahar to Arracan, a distance of 2000 miles, and from Cashmere to the Krishna. From the death of Aurungzebe, the contemporary of Louis XIV. and the Stuarts, the Mogul empire began to decline. The Mahrattas pushed with audacity and success their encroachments in the Deccan and Central India; the Seiks and the Rajpoots pressed upon the empire from the West; and the misgoverned and dismembered empire fell an easy prey before the arms of Nadir Shah of Persia, who, in 1739, took and plundered Delhi, and finally wrested from the Mogul all the countries West of the Indus. In the reign of Ahmed Shah, the entire dissolution of the Mogul empire may be said to have taken place. The last army that could be reckoned imperial, was defeated in 1749, by the king of the Afghauns; one of Nadir Shah's generals, who, on the death of that sovereign, seized upon Candahar, Caubul, and Lahore; and Mooltan was then added to his conquests. The dangerous expedient was now had recourse to, of inviting the aid of the Mahrattas against the Afghaun invaders and the predatory Jauts of Agra; and as a last degradation, the feeble Emperor formed a secret alliance with the Jaut Rajah, to protect himself against his own vizier. The results were fatal. Delhi was twice taken and

sacked by the Afghauns and the Mahrattas successively ; and Shah Allum II. was compelled to seek protection within the British territory. He afterwards entered into a treaty with his perfidious enemies, and took possession of the ruins of his capital ; but it was only to encounter fresh misfortunes. A rebel chieftain deprived the fallen monarch of his eyes ; in which state he became the prisoner of Sindia, the Mahratta rajah ; and when, in 1803, Delhi was taken by the British army under General Lake, the imperial Mogul became the pensioner of British merchants. In the mean time, the different great officers of the empire had converted their provincial governments into independent sovereignties, although they still retained their subordinate titles. Thus, the regent of the Deccan still styled himself Nizam ul Mulk, Composer of the State, his official designation ; and the Soubahdar (viceroy) of Oude retained the title of Vizir, or Prime Minister. In like manner, the Nabob (Naib) of the Carnatic, and the Nabob of Bengal, though their title implied their being respectively deputies of the viceroy, or sub-lieutenants, when they threw off their dependence, abstained from assuming the title of sovereignty.

The Portuguese were the first European power that obtained a footing in India. In May 1428, Vasco di Gama, under the conduct of a Mohammedan pilot, arrived at Calicut ; but was unable at that time to open an amicable alliance with the Zamorin. The Portuguese had, however, established themselves in the Indian seas, and Portuguese Jesuits were residing at Agra and Delhi, when Queen Elizabeth sent an envoy to the Emperor Akbar, with proposals of commercial intercourse, which, owing to the artifices of the Jesuits, were declined. In 1600, a royal charter was granted to a London company, under the title of the Governor and Company of the Merchants of London trading to the East Indies, which may be considered as the foundation of the East India Company. The first five of the Company's voyages were exclusively directed to the islands of the Indian Ocean. It was not till 1609, that, at the recommendation of the factors at Bantam and in the Moluccas, an attempt was made to open a trade at Surat and Cambay, which was frustrated by Portuguese influence ; but, at length, the Mogul Emperor was induced to allow the English to establish factories at Surat, Ahmedabad, Cambay, and Goga, their merchandise being subject to a duty of three and a half per cent. The *firmann* authorizing this first establishment of the English on the continent, was received August 11, 1612. In 1625, the first English establishment was made on the Coromandel coast, at Armagon, 66 miles N. of Madras ; but this was found an inconvenient station, and in 1640-1, leave was obtained from the Hindoo sovereign of Chandhergherry, to erect a fort at Madras. In 1653, Fort St. George was erected into a presidency, having hitherto been dependent upon the English settlement at Bantam. A short time before this, permission had been obtained by the Surat merchants from the Emperor Shahjehan and the Nabob of Bengal to establish a factory at Hooghly. The island of Bombay, which had formed part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal on her marriage to Charles II., was in 1668 ceded by the Crown to the East India Company ; and in 1687, the supreme seat of government was transferred from Surat to Bombay, which was elevated to the dignity of a regency. Madras was at the same time formed

into a corporation. In 1698, a grant was obtained from the Mogul sovereign, of the towns of Chuttanutte, Govindpore, and Calcutta, and Fort William was erected. In 1707, this station was constituted a third presidency. Such were the first steps by which the English established themselves in this region. The disorders of the country, the fall of the Mogul empire, and the rise of the Mahrattas, favoured the encroachments and intrigues of the Company's servants. In 1765, an imperial *firmann* of Shah-allum conveyed to the Company the *duannee* or collectorship of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, of which they had long been virtually the masters; and they obtained from the fallen Emperor a formal confirmation of their possessions throughout the nominal extent of the Mogul empire. The administration still continued to be carried on, however, in the name of the Soubahdar or Nabob, and the collection of the revenues to be made as for his exchequer. In 1773, these provinces were placed by the British legislature under the administration of a governor-general, and Calcutta was made the seat of a supreme court of judicature; the presidencies of Madras and Bombay being made subordinate to that of Bengal. About the same time, the Company took the collection and disbursement of the revenues into their own hands. Still, the deception was kept up, of ruling in the name of the Emperor, in whose name all coin was issued. The conquest of India was a forbidden as well as apparently chimerical enterprise; and the Directors of the Company's concerns at home, denounced at every step the progress which their agents made towards territorial power in India. The Indian empire of Great Britain has been acquired in spite of herself; in opposition to the policy which reprobated all extension of territory as pernicious to our commercial interests, and in spite of legislative enactments intended to arrest the spirit of aggrandisement, but which enactments have only caused the growth of our power to be the more rapid. At length, at the close of the Mahratta war, in 1818, Lord Hastings, then governor-general, no longer hesitated to proclaim the supremacy of the British Government. About two-thirds of India are now under the direct management of the three Presidencies; and the remaining third is under the effective control of the military power of the British. And this astonishing conquest, by a company of merchants, in a distant island, of a territory extending over more than a million of square miles, and sustaining upwards of a million of inhabitants, unparalleled in history for its rapidity and the vast extent of the changes it involves, has cost fewer lives than were destroyed by the Spaniards in South America in a single year; while it has restored to India the blessings of external security and internal repose to a degree which at no former period of its history was ever known. Notwithstanding all the crimes and wrongs committed by the British in the first stage of their great mercantile adventure, to the natives, the destruction of the Mussulman despotism, and, above all, the annihilation of the lawless power of the Mahrattas, has been an inestimable blessing, and imparts to the British conquests an unquestionably beneficent character; irrespective of the tardy attempts that are now making to extend to the myriads under British rule, the benefits of Christian education and Scriptural knowledge. See BENGAL, CALCUTTA, GANGES, INDUS, MAHRATTA, &c.

INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO. The name given to the East India Islands; a groupe extending from the mouths of the Irrawaddy as far as several degrees beyond the eastern capes of the Gulf of Carpentaria, and ranging northward to the furthest limit of the Philippines in lat. 19° N. They have been arranged under five natural geographical divisions. The first comprises, with the Malayan peninsula, Sumatra, Java, Bali, Sumbawa, and the larger part of the western section of Borneo. These are inhabited by a race much more advanced in civilization than can be found in the remaining islands: the soil is fertile and nurtured by a more enlightened husbandry; and rice is the staple article of food. The second division includes part of Borneo, Celebes, and some smaller islands, the inhabitants of which are less civilized; the soil is inferior; and rice being procured with greater difficulty, the deficiency is supplied by the occasional use of sago. The third division, lying between the parallels of 10° and 2° S. and the meridians of 124° and 130° E., includes the Molucca and Spice Islands. This is the native region of the clove and the nutmeg, and the only country which produces them in perfection. The greater number of the plants and animals of the first two divisions disappear in these islands, giving way to productions unknown to any other parts. Rice is scarcely produced at all, the staple food of the people being sago. In language, manners, and political institutions also, the people of this quarter, agreeing among themselves, differ materially from their neighbours, and are far behind the natives of the former division. The character and effects of the monsoons are here completely reversed: the eastern, which is dry and moderate to the W., being rainy and boisterous, and the westerly being dry and temperate. The fourth division takes in Mindanao, the northern extremity of Borneo, and the Sooloo groupe, and has a distinct character. The fifth is formed by the Philippines, which lie within the region of hurricanes, and in which the cane and tobacco flourish. See **JAVA, MALAY, MOLUCCA, PHILIPPINE, &c.**

INDIANA. One of the United States of North America, formed in 1816. It is bounded, N., by the North West and Michigan territories and by Lake Michigan; on the E. by Ohio; on the W. by Illinois, from which it is separated by the Big Wabash; and on the S. the Ohio separates it from Kentucky. It extends 284 miles from N. to S., 155 from E. to W., and has an area of 36,250 square miles, with a population of about 342,000. It exhibits nearly the same features as the state of Ohio, except that it declines in elevation, being the second stage of the slope from the Alleghanies to the Mississippi. The northern part of the state is partly occupied by Indian tribes, and has been but imperfectly explored; the north-western part was peopled by French emigrants from Canada, and the southern by Kentuckians, who fled their country for debt or other causes. This state has thus been the asylum of adventurers and refugees of all descriptions. The country is generally fertile, but hilly; the roads are execrable; and the state lies under the disadvantage of a deficiency of water communication, there being no river of any importance, except those which form its boundaries.

INDIES, EAST and WEST. The name of East Indies is employed to denote the whole region of the Indian Seas; i. e. the continent of

India, Ceylon, the Isles of the Indian Archipelago, and the peninsula of Malacca. The term West Indies originated in the mistaken idea of Columbus, who supposed, when he discovered the first land in the western hemisphere, that he had reached India by a western passage. The name is now restricted to the islands of the Caribbean Sea. The appellation of Indian has, however, by a singular misnomer, become appropriated to the native tribes of the two Americas, who have not the remotest affinity to the Indians of the old continent, while the latter are generally called Hindoos. See AMERICA, NORTH and SOUTH, and INDIA.

INDORE. A city of India, in the province of Malwab, the capital of the dominions of the Mahratta chief, Holkar. It is a place of modern date and small importance.

INDRE. A river of France, which rises in the department of Creuse, and flowing north-westward through the departments of Indre, and Indre et Loire, after a course of about 90 miles, falls into the Loire at Rigny, between Tours and Saumur.

INDUS. (In Sanscrit, *Sindhu*.) One of the largest rivers of Asia. Its sources are supposed to be situated in the northern declivity of the Cailas branch of the Himalaya range, in about lat. $31^{\circ} 30'$ N. and long. $80^{\circ} 30'$ E., within a few miles of the sources of the Sutlej, its principal tributary. After flowing for 400 miles in a N. N. W. direction, it bends towards the S. W.; and at Draus, in Little Tibet, (lat. $35^{\circ} 55'$, long. $76^{\circ} 48'$), receives a large branch called the Lahdauk River. It then pursues its solitary course, for above 200 miles, through a rugged and mountainous country to Mullay, where it receives the Abasseen; after which, penetrating the highest range of the Hindoo Coosh, it passes for 50 miles through the lower parallel ranges to Torhaila, where it enters the valley of Chuch, spreading and forming innumerable islands. About 40 miles lower, near the fort of Attok, in lat. $33^{\circ} 15'$, it receives from the W. the Caubul river; and the conflux, when the rivers are swelled by the melting of the snows, creates a tremendous whirlpool, with a noise like that of the sea. Superstition has invested this spot with legendary terrors; but even when the water is lowest, the eddies are dangerous. The cause appears to be, the contraction of the channel, for, soon after, the Indus rushes through a narrow opening into the midst of the branches of the Solimaun chain. At the town of Attok, where it may properly be said to enter India, the Indus is contracted to the breadth of about 300 yards, becoming proportionably deep and rapid; and when its floods are highest, it rises to the top of a bastion 37 feet high. At Neelaub (blue water), 15 miles below Attok, it is not more than a stone's throw across. It thence winds among bare hills to Karabaugh in lat. $33^{\circ} 7' 39''$, passing through the Salt range in a deep, clear, and tranquil stream, and thence pursuing a southerly course towards the ocean, without any further interruption or confinement from hills. Below Attok, it receives from the W. no stream deserving the name of a river, till it is joined, at Kaggulwalla, by the Koorum from the Solimaun mountains. South of this, the only considerable tributary on that side is the Gomul, the waters of which, being exhausted by irrigation in the northern part of Damaun, never reach the Indus, except when swelled by the rains. On the eastern side, the Indus is joined by the five

rivers of the Punjaub, united in one immense stream called the Punjood. For 70 miles above this junction, the two streams run nearly parallel; and at Ooeh, 50 miles up, the distance between them is not more than 10 miles. In July and August, the whole intermediate tract is under water, and the villages are, for the most part, mere temporary erections. The five rivers of the Punjaub, each of which is equal to the largest rivers of Europe, are, the Jelum, Behoot, or Vidusta, (the ancient *Hydaspes*); the Chunaub (*Accesines*), which joins the Jelum; the Rauvee or Iravati (*Hydraotes*), the smallest of the five, which joins the former two; the Beyah or Vipasa (*Hyphasis*), which falls into the Sutlej; and the mighty Sutlej itself, which assumes, below the junction, the name of the Gihara or Ghavrah, and appears to be the *Zarudrus* or *Hesudrus* of the ancients. Although the Indus divides into several channels as it approaches the sea, it does not form a delta, the lateral streams being absorbed by the sand, before they can reach the ocean. An easterly branch, called the Fullalee, rejoins the main stream, forming the island upon which is built Hyderabad, the capital of Sind. Below this point, the river is generally about a mile in breadth, and from two to five fathoms in depth; and it reaches the sea by one mouth. The tides are not perceptible higher up than 60 or 65 miles; but from the sea to Lahore, a distance of 760 geographical miles, the Indus, as well as the Rauvee its tributary, is navigable for vessels of 200 tons; and in the time of Aurungzebe, an extensive trade was carried on by this channel. By means of a canal projected by Sultan Feroze, but never completed, there would have been a continued inland navigation from Tatta, near the mouth of the Indus, to Bengal and Assam. Near its mouth, the land does not possess the fertility of Bengal, but consists of tracts of jungle, arid sands, putrid, saline swamps, or shallow, muddy lakes. Notwithstanding its magnitude and ancient celebrity, the Indus has never obtained such honour and veneration in India, as many inferior streams; and has been regarded as a limit not to be passed, rather than as a sacred stream. Little commerce is now carried on by it; but the Maharajah of Lahore has recently sent orders to England for a steamer adapted for the Indus; and the Bengal Government contemplate fitting out steam vessels for navigating the river. It is generally known to the Asiatics under the name of the Sind; whence that of the province of Sind. From Attok to Moulton, it bears the name of Attok (limit), and, further down, that of Shoor. It has also been known under the name of the Nile or Nilab (Neelaub), i. e. blue river; but these names it has apparently derived from the Caubul branch, which the ancients took for the true Indus. The oriental geographers distinguish between the countries of Sind and Hind; a distinction which may have originated in a different pronunciation of the same word by the natives of either bank.

INN. A large river of Germany, which has its source in the Grisons, descending through the romantic valley of the Upper and Lower Engadine. It enters the Tyrol at Martinsbruck, and traverses that province from W. to E., flowing by Innspruck, the capital, and forming for some distance the boundary between Austria and Bavaria. It then enters the Bavarian circle of the Iser, and afterwards receives the Salza on the borders of Upper Austria. It then again separates Austria and Bavaria, till it falls into the Danube at Passau.

INNIS (or ENNIS). In Erse, an island, as Enniskillen, in Lough Erne; Ennis, the chief town of Clare; Innisfallen, in the lake of Killarney, &c.

INSBRUCK (or INNSBRUCK: i. e. Bridge over the Inn). The capital of the Tyrol, situated near the confluence of the Inn and the Sill. It has a noble castle, formerly the residence of the archdukes of Austria, with a cathedral in which they are buried. Rafts are floated down the Inn to this city in the mountains; and are then broken up, and sold for timber or firewood, as they cannot ascend the current.

INSUBRES. An ancient Gallic nation, inhabiting that part of Cisalpine Gaul which was bounded westward by the *Ticinus*, E. by the *Addua*, S. by the *Padus*, and N. by the *Orobii*. The capital of the Insubres was Mediolanum, now Milan; which see.

INVERNESS-SHIRE. One of the largest counties of Scotland, taking its name from the chief town, seated on the Ness. It is bounded, N. by Ross-shire; E. by the shires of Nairne, Murray, and Aberdeen; S. by those of Perth and Argyle; and W. by the Atlantic. It extends above 50 miles from N. to S., by about 94 from E. to W.; but the population is under 95,000. The Caledonian canal runs through the heart of this county, connecting a chain of lakes which occupy a large portion of the vale of Glenmore, and thus forming a communication between the two oceans. The plains which surround the lakes are fertile, but, on each side of this extensive vale, the surface is wild, barren, and mountainous, rising into the highest ground in the island. Ben Nevis, the loftiest summit, is 4370 feet above the level of the sea. The military roads through these once impenetrable highlands, excite the admiration of all travellers. *Inver*, which occurs in the composition of this and several other names, (as Inverary, Inverlochy, &c.,) is the Gaelic and Irish *inbhear*, signifying a confluence, or the angular or peninsular tract formed by the confluence of two waters.

IONIA. In ancient geography, a country of Asia Minor, bordering on the coasts of the Egean and Ionian seas; bounded on the N. by Æolia, E. by Lydia, and S. E. and S. by Caria. It formed part of the ancient kingdom of Pergamos, and contained twelve flourishing cities, founded by Greek colonists, and united in the celebrated Ionian league; to which Smyrna was afterwards admitted as a thirteenth. And this is the only one that now retains any portion of its ancient consequence. The other twelve were, Phocæa, Clazomene, Erythræ, Teos, Lebedus, Colophon, Ephesus, Priene, Miletus, Samos, and Chios.

IONIAN ISLANDS. Seven islands in the Ionian Sea, which now form a republic under the protection of Great Britain. Their names are, Corfu (the most northerly, opposite to Albania), Paxo, Santa Maura, Ithaca, Cephalonia, Zante, and Cerigo; the last off the coast of Laconia. The territorial extent of this state is estimated at about 1500 square miles, and the population at rather more than 200,000; viz. Corfu, 60,000; Cephalonia, about the same; Zante, 40,000; Santa Maura, 18,000; Cerigo, 10,000; Ithaca, 5000; Paxo, 3000. The legislative power of the republic is vested in a senate of twenty-nine members, who are chosen by the islands in the following proportions: Corfu, seven; Cephalonia, eight; Zante, seven; Santa Maura, four; Cerigo, Ithaca, and Paxo, each one. See CEPHALONIA, CORFU, ZANTE, &c.

IOANNINA (or **YANINA**). A city of European Turkey, the capital of a pashalik comprising the ancient Epirus, and which, under the late Vizir Ali, became one of the most flourishing cities in the Ottoman dominions. It is said to have been founded in the fifteenth century. It is picturesquely situated in a fertile plain on the western shores of a lake, which, on its opposite side, washes the base of a lofty mountain, the first ridge of Pindus, rising 2500 feet above the plain. The interior of the town is gloomy and without splendour, the most respectable mansions having the aspect of prisons, owing to the Asiatic plan of building houses round an area, with dead walls towards the street. Ioannina contained, in 1812, sixteen mosques, seven or eight Greek churches, and a motley population of 30,000 souls, Greek, Turk, Albanian, Frank, Jewish, Arab, Moorish, and Negro, exclusive of the vizir's Albanian guards. The Greeks were at once the most numerous, the most respectable, and the oldest inhabitants of the city, many of their families having been established there for centuries. But the capital of Ali Pasha, the Athens of Modern Greece, is no more, having been pillaged and burned, in 1820, by his own orders, to prevent its affording a shelter and triumph to his enemies; and this portion of ancient Greece has been thrown back into Albanian barbarism. The city has, no doubt, risen from its ruins; but we have no recent account of its condition, and it is not likely to regain its former importance.

IRAK. The name given to a very extensive province of the Persian empire, comprehending the greater part of the ancient Media; bounded on the W. by Kourdistan; N. by the Caspian provinces; E. by Khorasan and the great salt desert; and S. by Fars and Khoozistan. It is called Irak Adjemi, or the Persian Irak, to distinguish it from the Arabian Irak or the plain of Babylonia.

IRAN. The name by which Persia is known to the natives, and under which Mohammedan geographers include the whole region S. and W. of the Oxus, as far as Arabia and the Indian Ocean; while that of Touran is applied to the countries beyond the Oxus, the boundary, from time immemorial, of Persia and Scythia. On the Persepolitan monuments, the word appears in the form of Eriene, which is evidently the Ariana of the Greeks, the ancient name of Khorasan. Iran is supposed accordingly to have originally designated only the north-eastern part of Persia, although it very soon became extended as a general name for the whole country now called Persia. The Turks and Arabs give to Persia the name of Adjem. That of Persia, adopted by modern geographers from the Greeks, originally denoted only the south-western province, still called Farsistan (Par-sistan) or Fars, which was softened by the Greeks into Persis. Elam or Elymais comprised the mountainous regions of Khoozistan and Looristan, bordering on the Euphrates, with part of Susiana. See **PERSIA**.

IRELAND. The second in magnitude of the British Isles, separated from Great Britain by St. George's Channel, the Irish Sea, and the North Channel, and washed on every other side by the Atlantic. Its extreme length, from Fair-head to Mizen-head, N. and S., is nearly 306 miles; its greatest breadth, 207 miles; and the superficial extent, about 30,000 square miles, or nearly 20,000,000 of acres. It is

divided into four provinces, which are subdivided into 32 counties as under :

Ulster, N.		Chief towns.			Chief towns.
1. Donegal . .	{	Lifford.	9. Wicklow . .	{	Wicklow.
		Ballyshannon.	10. Carlow . .	{	Carlow.
2. Londonderry .	{	Londonderry.	11. Kilkenny . .	{	Kilkenny.
		Coleraine.	12. Wexford . .	{	Wexford.
3. Antrim . .	{	Carrickfergus.			New Ross.
		Belfast.	<i>Munster, S.</i>		
		Antrim.	1. Waterford . .	{	Waterford.
4. Tyrone . .	{	Dungannon.			Clonmell.
5. Fermanagh . .	{	Enniskillen.	2. Tipperary . .	{	Cashel.
6. Monaghan . .	{	Monaghan.			Carrick.
7. Armagh . .	{	Armagh.			Cork.
8. Down . .	{	Downpatrick.	3. Cork . .	{	Bandon.
		Newry.			Kinsale.
9. Cavan . .	{	Cavan.			Tralee.
<i>Leinster, E.</i>			4. Kerry . .	{	Killarney.
1. Louth . .	{	Dundalk.	5. Limerick . .	{	Limerick.
		Drogheda.	6. Clare . .	{	Ennis.
2. Meath . .	{	Trim.	<i>Connaught, W.</i>		
3. West Meath . .	{	Athlone.	1. Galway . .	{	Galway.
4. Longford . .	{	Longford.			Tnam.
5. Dublin . .	{	DUBLIN.	2. Mayo . .	{	Castlebar.
					Killala.
6. Kildare . .	{	Athy.	3. Sligo . .	{	Sligo.
		Naas.	4. Leitrim . .	{	Carrick.
7. King's County.	{	Birr.	5. Roscommon .	{	Roscommon.
		Tullamore.			Boyle.
8. Queen's Coun-ty . .	{	Maryborough.			
		Portarlington.			

The islands, of all sizes, are 196 in number, of which 140 are inhabited, containing a total population of 43,000 souls. Of these, 80 belong to Connaught, 70 to Munster, 40 to Ulster, and 6 to Leinster.

The most remarkable feature of the physical geography of Ireland, is, the deep indentation of the western and northern coasts, by bays, gulfs, and estuaries, some of them communicating with extensive inland lakes; owing to which, no part of the island is 50 miles distant from the sea; and the maritime districts consist of a series of broken peninsulas and head-lands of every variety of figure, with groupes of islets, that seem to be the wrecks of the original coast, produced by the constant action of the whole weight of the Atlantic during the lapse of ages. The south-western extremity, in particular, presents a singular succession of rocky peninsulas separated by deep bays. Altogether, there are said to be 130 harbours, or places where ships may find shelter. The Shannon river, the most considerable in the island, issuing from Lough Lean, in the province of Leitrim, which is separated by a very short distance from a lake discharging itself into Sligo Bay, flows slowly southward through the heart of the island, separating the provinces of Leinster and Connaught, and spreading into several large lakes; till, near Limerick, it bends westward, and

soon expands into a large estuary opening into the Atlantic. For the last 15 miles, it is 10 miles in breadth and from 20 to 30 fathoms in depth, being navigable for ships of the greatest burden nearly to Limerick. The other chief rivers of Ireland are, the Liffey, which, rising in Wicklow, first runs westward into Kildare, and then, turning to the N. E., passes through the county and by the city of Dublin into the Irish Sea; the Barrow, which rises in Queen's County, and, flowing southward, receives the Nore from Kilkenny, and the Suire from Tipperary, and falls into Waterford Bay; and the Boyne, which rises on the borders of Queen's County, and running N. E. through Meath, falls into the Irish Sea a little below Drogheda. The principal lakes are, in Ulster, Lough Erne and Lough Neagh; Lough Swilly, Lough Foyle, and Belfast Lough being friths of the sea; Lough Ree and Lough Derg, formed by the Shannon; and the picturesque and far-famed Lake of Killarney in the county of Kerry. The general character of the surface is mountainous, but the highest land does not exceed the elevation of 3410 feet above the sea. The soil consists for the most part of a fertile loam, resting upon a substratum of limestone. This rock is believed to sustain nearly two-thirds of the whole area, even the flat bogs resting upon limestone. In the lower beds of the great central limestone district, very beautiful black marble occurs, which forms an article of export; a brown marble is found in Fermanagh, and statuary marble is said to exist in Donegal and Galway. Granite becomes the surface rock in Donegal and Down, in the northern province in Wicklow, and in some parts of Connaught. The Donegal formation presents gray granite and syenite, with veins of statuary marble and mines of lead. Mines of lead and copper abound in the Leinster granite; and alluvial gold, in small quantities, has been found in the county of Wicklow, near the centre of the region. Green serpentine is found in Connaught, and two quarries are now worked. Iron-stone is found in the same province. There are eight principal coal-fields in Ireland: bituminous coal is found in the northern part, and stone coal in the southern. In the county of Antrim is found the most extensive range of basalt in Europe. See ANTRIM. About three millions of acres are bog or soft land. The flat red bog, of which about one half consists, is a porous, spongy, undulating moss, resting on retentive argillaceous strata, and impervious to water: it has been produced by the obstructions to the discharge of the superfluous waters, consequent upon the rise that has taken place in the channels of most of the rivers. The bottoms of many rivers have been ascertained, by boring, to be many feet above earlier channels of a totally different formation. Owing to the same cause, the obstructions of the river channels, the lakes have risen far above their ancient bed, and large tracts are now subject to periodical inundation. Few of the rivers, except the Shannon, are navigable to any extent; and yet, in few countries greater facilities exist for inland navigation. The country is said to have been formerly full of woods, but is now remarkably the reverse. The climate is much more temperate than that of England under the same latitude, but the atmosphere derives a perpetual moisture from the Atlantic. The chief produce consists of corn, hemp, and flax; and beef and butter are exported in considerable quantities from the rich meadow districts; also, cattle,

hides, wool, and tallow. The staple branch of industry is the linen manufacture, introduced in the reign of Charles I., and furnishing employment to a large portion of the population of Ulster. Oatmeal and potatoes are the chief food of the depressed peasantry. The population has undergone a surprising increase during the last 100 years. The census of 1731 gave only 2,010,221 souls. That of 1821, was 6,846,949; of which, Ulster contained about 2,000,000, Munster, 2,000,000, Leinster nearly 1,800,000, and Connaught 1,000,000. The last census makes the population 7,734,365, being almost fourfold that of 1731. The chief cities rank in population as follows: Dublin; Cork; Limerick; Belfast; Waterford; Galway; Kilkenny. No other town contains so many as 20,000 inhabitants. About 5,500,000 are Roman Catholics; 1,000,000 Episcopalian Protestants; and 1,300,000 Protestants of Dissenting denominations. The Erse or native Irish dialect, a branch of the Celtic, but probably mixed with the language of Phenician or Iberian colonists, is still vernacular, more or less, all over Ireland; and it is almost exclusively spoken by about a third of the population. Ireland is ecclesiastically divided into the four provinces of Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam, which are subdivided into eighteen dioceses. Dublin, the metropolis and seat of the vice-regal government, contains the only university; but Armagh, as the more ancient see, ranks first in ecclesiastical dignity, its prelate being styled primate of all Ireland. Prior to the English conquest, Limerick, Waterford, and Cork were the most important places. Limerick, seated on the Shannon, might seem to be the natural capital. Cork owes its importance to its harbour, one of the finest in the world.

The early history of Ireland is involved in the obscurity of romantic tradition, but it is certain that, in the seventh century, when the rest of Europe was overrun by barbarism, Ireland was the school of the west, the quiet habitation of sanctity and literature. Bede states, that many Anglo-Saxons of the noble and middle classes left their country to study there the sacred writings: among others, Alfred, the Northumbrian king, and Alcuine, the Anglo-Saxon, received their education in Ireland. Learned Irishmen were found in all parts of the continent which afforded protection to learning; and even so late as the twelfth century, the school of Armagh received the patronage of the last of the Irish kings. Up to the English conquest, the Irish Church, under its native prelates, maintained its independence of the authority of the papal see. Malachy II., the deposed king of Munster, having laid his crown at the pope's feet, Pope Adrian, in 1156, granted a bull to Henry II. for the total subjugation of Ireland to the double tyranny of the English crown and the Romish tiara. At that period, Ireland was divided into the five kingdoms of Munster, Leinster, Meath, Ulster, and Connaught. The sovereign of Leinster, expelled by his own subjects, had applied for aid to the English monarch, consenting to hold his kingdom, if recovered, in vassalage to the English crown. Henry had, consequently, granted him letters patent, empowering all his subjects to aid the exiled prince in the recovery of his dominions; and Strongbow, Earl of Strigul, entered into a compact with the Irish king, the conditions of which were, that he should marry his daughter, and be declared heir to his dominions. Thus supported, the king of Leinster was enabled to recover his

throne; and Strongbow, his son-in-law, succeeded eventually to the crown of Leinster. Henry II., landing in Ireland with 500 knights, received the homage of his new subjects, and appointed Strongbow seneschal of Ireland, which was thus formally annexed to the crown of England, although the entire subjugation of the island was not accomplished till after some centuries of misrule and intestine disorder. Henry VIII. was the first English monarch who changed the title of lord of Ireland, assumed by his predecessors, into that of king. Finally, by the act of union passed in 1800, Ireland was incorporated with the kingdom of Great Britain.

IRIS. A river of Pontus, which flows by Tokat (*Eudocia*) and Amasia, and, after receiving the Lycus on its right bank, falls into the Euxine. It is now called *Yeskil-ermák* (green river).

IRKUTSK. A government of Asiatic Russia, comprising the eastern part of Siberia. It extends about 2000 miles from E. to W. and 1500 from N. to S., comprising 126,460 square miles, with a population under 700,000. Irkutsk, the capital, situated in lat. $52^{\circ} 16' 41''$ N., long. $104^{\circ} 11'$ E., stands in a plain, on the right bank of the Angara, opposite to where the Irkut falls into that river. The population, including the military, amounts to 15,000. The commerce carried on there, is considerable, particularly in furs and Chinese commodities. See **SIBERIA**.

IROQUOIS. The name given by the French to six confederate nations of the North American Indians; called also, in Canada, Hurons. The confederacy originally consisted of the Mohawks, the Oneidas, the Onondagas, the Cayugas, and the Senecas; to which were added, in 1712, the Tuscaroras or Monacans, who originally inhabited part of North Carolina, but were recognised as a branch of the same stem. The Iroquois or Huron language abounds with gutturals and aspirates, and has no labials; yet, it is said to be both melodious and energetic. It is quite a different language from that of the Algonquin tribes. The remnant of these tribes now inhabit the western part of the State of New York and part of Canada. They style themselves Mingoes.

IRRAWADDY. (**ARAHWAHTEE**; **IRAVADI**; i. e. elephant river.) A large river of Indo-China, called also the Ava River, and forming the main channel of commerce and social intercourse in the Burmese nation. Both the ancient and modern capitals of Burmah, and all the chief towns, are situated on its banks. It is supposed to have its source in the eastern part of Tibet, and enters the Burmese territory about the 25th parallel of N. latitude. The town of Bamoo, situated on the Irrawaddy, in lat. 24° N., long. $96^{\circ} 56'$ E., is only 20 miles from the Chinese frontier. Above Bamoo, the river descends through a mountainous district called Bong, which reaches northward to Assam, is bounded by Yun-nan on the E., and Cassay on the W. The course of the river, in this part, is nearly S., inclining very slightly to S. W. by S. Below Ammerapura, it bends to the W., and flows in that direction till it receives on the right bank the Kiaynduem, its western branch or principal tributary, flowing from the mountains of Cassay. It then bends again S. W. and S., and, in about lat. 16° , divides into two main branches; one of which running S. W., passes the town of Persaim or Bassien; the other, running S. E., passes Rangoon. These

branches again subdivide into several streams, forming a delta covered with jungle, and inhabited by buffaloes and wild animals. This delta, extending from the western mountains of Cape Negrais to Syriam, is about 110 geographical miles in length. It is remarkably fertile, and produces the finest rice; but the teak-tree does not grow there, or on the banks of the river, but on the hills. The whole delta is called Henzawaddy. To the E. of the Syriam river, between that and the Sittong or Zeet-taung, is the Sittong territory, formerly an independent kingdom, dividing Henzawaddy from Martaban: it was afterwards annexed to the Burman empire, but, according to the treaty of 1826, was to be placed under a prince nominated by the British Government, with a resident stationed at his court. See BURMAH.

IRTISH. A large river of Asiatic Russia, which, rising in the country of the Mongols, traverses lake Zaizan, and, after a long and winding course towards the N. E., falls into the Ob in lat. 61° N. Tobolsk, the capital of Western Siberia, is situated at the confluence of the Irtish and the Tobol, its principal tributary.

ISAURIA. In ancient geography, a mountainous canton of Asia Minor, lying chiefly in the heart of Mount Taurus, between Lycaonia on the N. and Cilicia on the S. It appears to correspond to the modern *sanjakat* of Mout, which forms part of the pashalik of Konieh or Iconium.

ISER. A river of Bavaria, which has its source in the Tyrolese Alps: flowing N. N. E., it passes by Munich, and, traversing the circle to which it gives name, joins the Danube at Deckendorf.

ISERE. The largest river of Savoy. Rising in the glaciers of Mount Iseran, not far from the sources of the Arco, one of its chief tributaries, it descends through the long valley of the Tarentaise; receives the Arley from Upper Savoy at Conflans, and the Arco from the Maurienne near Montmelian; and, traversing Savoy Proper, falls into the Rhone at Valence. Except when swelled by the melting of the snows, it is a much smaller river than might be inferred from the fact, that it ultimately receives all the waters that flow northward or westward from the higher Alps in the S. of Savoy, extending along a waving line of 120 miles, and comprising 2000 square miles of the highest land in Europe. At Montmelian, the stream is not broader than the Thames at Richmond. The Isère gives its name to a department of France, part of the old province of Dauphiny, which it traverses from E. to W., after leaving Savoy, passing by Grenoble, in its way to meet the Rhone.

ISIS. A river of England, which rises in Gloucestershire, flows by Oxford, and joins the Thames.

ISLAND. Land surrounded with water, in contradistinction from the mainland of a continent or a peninsula. A groupe or chain of islands is commonly, though not very properly, called an archipelago, which see. The largest island in the world is Australia, which is 8000 miles in circumference, and has by some geographers been designated as a third (or fifth) continent. Next to this, the most considerable in size are, New Guinea, Borneo, Madagascar, Great Britain, Sumatra, Cuba, Celebes, New Zealand, and Japan. The principal groupes are, the Australian, the Polynesian, the Indian Archipelago or East Indies, the Antilles or West Indies, the British

Isles, the Danish Isles, the Islands of the Mediterranean, the Ionian Isles, the Egean Archipelago, the Canary Islands, the Azores, and the Cape Verd Islands. Islands may be distinguished according to their formation, as primitive, volcanic, coralline, and alluvial. Some islands are evidently sub-marine continuations of the mountainous ridges of the adjacent continent. Others appear to be the summits of sub-marine mountains; and the coral banks and islets have probably a basis of this description. Several islands have been thrown up by sub-marine volcanoes. Others have been formed by the depositories of great rivers. The terms *isle* and *island* are indiscriminately used, in application to countries or lands insulated by the sea, and smaller tracts surrounded by the waters of a lake or river; but the former only properly come under the cognizance of the geographer.

ISLE OF FRANCE. See MAURITIUS.

ISLE OF MAN. An island in the Irish Sea, nearly equidistant from the coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland. It is nearly 30 miles in length, and about 10 in breadth. The interior is mountainous, and Snowfield, the highest land, is nearly 2000 feet above the sea. The island was formerly the property of the dukes of Athol, but the sovereignty was sold to the Crown in 1765 for 70,000*l*. The Manx, a dialect of the Gaelic, still prevails in the interior. The population is now nearly 41,000. Castletown is the capital. The chief source of employment to the inhabitants is the herring-fishery.

ISLE OF WIGHT. An island in the English Channel, separated from the coast of Hampshire by a channel from 2 to 7 miles in breadth, but included in the county of Southampton. It is nearly 23 miles in extreme length from E. to W., and 13 from N. to S., and contains about 105,000 acres. Its name is corrupted from *Guith* (or *Guich*), signifying separated; whence, perhaps, its Latin name, *Vectis*. The surface of the island is richly diversified, and the southern coast especially, which presents a lofty perpendicular cliff to the fury of the waves, abounds with picturesque scenery. The climate is highly salubrious, but varies remarkably in different aspects. The Undercliff Vale, sheltered from the N., N. E., and W. winds, and exempt from fog, is the Madeira of England, being peculiarly fitted for delicate invalids as a winter residence. Ryde, on the north-eastern coast, is recommended as a summer residence; also Cowes, a favourite watering-place, delightfully situated, with a fine harbour. The island contains three boroughs, Newport, Yarmouth, and Newton. The population is about 35,000.

ISPAHAN. (Written also ISFAHAN, ASP-HAN, and SEPAHAN.) A city of Persia, the capital of Irak, and, during the reign of Shah Abbas, the metropolis of the empire. It is beautifully situated in the plain of the Zeindehrood, and, in the time of its prosperity, is said to have contained from 65,000 to 70,000 families. Including the suburbs, it was 24 miles in circuit, and the lowest computation made the inhabitants amount to 600,000, while some accounts made them 1,100,000 souls. The decline of the city dates from the Afghan invasion in the beginning of the eighteenth century, when it sustained a ruinous siege of eight months, during which the adjacent country was barbarously laid waste. Half the city is now almost deserted, and the

actual population is supposed to be not above 200,000, or 250,000 souls. The removal of the court to Tehraun has materially affected its prosperity; yet it may still be considered as the chief emporium of Persia. Its ancient name and history are involved in great uncertainty. It has been supposed to be the Aspadana of Ptolemy; but that city is placed by the Greek geographers in *Persis*.

ISSUS. In ancient geography, a town of Cilicia, near the entrance of the defile called the Gates of Cilicia, and probably not far from the modern Baías or Payass. In the small plain which lies between Mount Amanus and the Gulf of Scanderoon, the memorable battle was fought between Alexander of Macedon and Darius, which decided the fate of the Persian monarchy.

ISTER. See **DANUBE**.

ISTHMUS. A narrow neck of land joining a peninsula to the main land, or connecting two peninsulas or continents. The most celebrated isthmuses are, the Isthmus of Panama or Darien, which joins North and South America; the Isthmus of Suez, which connects Asia and Africa, separating the Mediterranean and the Red Sea; the Isthmus of Corinth, connecting the Peloponnesus or Morea and Continental Greece or Hellas; the Caucasian Isthmus, between the Euxine and Caspian Seas; and the Isthmus of Perekop, joining the Crimea to the Continent of Europe.

ISTRIA. A province of Austrian Italy, occupying the peninsula formed by the Gulfs of Trieste and Fiume, bounded northward by Carniola. It was formerly divided into Venetian and Austrian Istria, but the whole now belongs to Austria, forming the southern division of the province of Illyria. The districts of Capo d'Istria and Rovigno are comprised in the circle of Trieste, and the remainder in the circle of Fiume. The territorial extent of Istria is about 1600 square miles; the population between 140,000 and 145,000. The soil is fertile; the oil of Istria is deemed superior to that of Spain or Sicily; there are quarries of fine marble, and valuable forests; but the maritime districts are very insalubrious. Rovigno is the chief town. Near Cape Promontorio, the magnificent ruins of Pola are found in the midst of a pestilential marsh.

ITALY. A region of Europe, comprehending the peninsula lying between the Mediterranean and the Adriatic, and the whole basin of the Po, bounded on the N. and W. by the Alps, and on the E. by Austrian Illyria. It includes the countries known to the ancients under the names of Cisalpine Gaul, Venetia, Liguria, Italy Proper, and Magna Græcia. The first three are now included under the general name of Northern Italy, comprising the Lombardo-Venetian territories of Austria; Piedmont and the Genoese territory, which belong to the kingdom of Sardinia; and the states of Parma and Modena. Italy Proper is divided between the grand-duchy of Tuscany, the little territory of Lucca, and the states of the Church; and Southern Italy is included in the Neapolitan territory or the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. Thus, Italy may be considered as politically divided into Sardinian, Austrian, Roman, Tuscan, and Neapolitan Italy. The following table will shew the respective extent and population of the several states.

	Sq. miles.	Population.
I. Kingdom of Sardinia (including Savoy, Piedmont, Genoa, and Sardinia) . . }	27,400	4,300,000
II. Lombardo-Venetian kingdom . . .	18,660	4,250,000
III. Dutchy of Modena	2,480	475,000
IV. States of Parma	2,300	380,000
V. Dutchy of Lucca	430	143,000
VI. Grand-dutchy of Tuscany	9,270	1,275,000
VII. States of the Church (including the re-public of San Marino) }	14,540	2,600,000
VIII. Kingdom of the Two Sicilies	43,500	7,450,000
	<hr/> 118,580	<hr/> 20,873,000

Savoy, though now incorporated with an Italian state, cannot be considered as geographically belonging to Italy. Its waters are received by the Rhone; and it was anciently included in Gallia Narbonensis, a province of Transalpine Gaul. The province of Nice also, now included in the Sardinian territory, is properly transalpine. The river Var divides it from France. The ancient boundary of Italy is still attested by the ruins of the trophy raised by Augustus on the summit of the Maritime Alp, just above Monaco. From this point, where the Alps unite with the Apennines, the great Alpine barrier stretches northward, separating the plains of Dauphiny from Piedmont, and afterwards dividing Piedmont from Savoy; till it meets the Pennine Alps, which, stretching eastward, separate Italy from the Valais, and are continued under other names along the whole northern frontier of Lombardy. The Apennines, after sweeping round the head of the Gulf of Genoa, encloses on the south the vast plains of Lombardy, dividing the states of Parma and Modena and the Papal Legations of Bologna and Ravenna from Tuscany. Thence, running south-eastward, they form the main structure of the peninsula, gradually closing in upon the Adriatic. To the S. of the Sangro, they stretch at nearly an equal distance between the two seas as far as Muro, where they divide into two branches; one extending eastward between the Terra di Bari and Otranto, and afterwards skirting the Gulf of Taranto; the loftier range traversing both Calabrias, and terminating in the promontory of Aspromonti, at the Straits of Messina. With the exception of the rivers which fall into the Po, and the Adige, which, hending eastward, reaches the Adriatic, the only considerable rivers of Italy, are, the Tiber and the Arno in Central Italy, and, in the kingdom of Naples, the Volturno, the Garigliano, and the Ofanto. Northern Italy is distinguished by the extent and picturesque beauty of its lakes: the principal are, the Lake of Locarno, or Lago Maggiore, formed by the Ticino; the Lake of Lugano, which discharges its waters into the former; the Lake of Como, which is traversed by the Adda; and the Lake of Guarda, of which the Mincio forms the outlet. In the Peninsula, there are a number of lakes of smaller extent, but of great beauty and classic interest, most of which have the appearance of occupying volcanic craters, and their borders are infested with malaria. The principal are, the Lake

of Bolsena; the Lago di Vico, or Ciminian Lake; the Lake of Perugia, or Trasimene; the Lake of Lugo, formed by the Velino; and, in Southern Italy, the Lakes of Castel Gondolfo, Bracciano, Celano; Varano, and Averno.

Italy has been divided, as to climate, into four distinct zones or regions. The first, comprising the basin of the Po, lies between the parallels of $46^{\circ} 30'$ and $43^{\circ} 30'$ N., extending about 260 miles in length, and 150 at its greatest breadth from the Alps to the heads of the Gulfs of Genoa and Venice. Here, the climate is generally serene and temperate, but the cold of winter is often severe, the thermometer falling several degrees below the freezing point, and neither the olive-tree nor the orange-tree flourishes, except on the sheltered shores of Genoa, the borders of the lakes, and some other favoured spots. This is the agricultural region of Italy, where a rich soil admits of a regular rotation of crops. The second region, extending over Tuscany and the Papal dominions as far southward as lat. $41^{\circ} 30'$, is more exposed to the heats of summer, than to the rigours of winter. This is the region of the olive-tree and the wild orange; but the sweet orange and other delicate plants cannot be brought to perfection in the open air. The whole of the western coast, from Pisa to Terracina, is abandoned to pasture, and is depopulated by malaria. The third climate, between the parallels of $41^{\circ} 30'$ and $39^{\circ} 30'$, comprehends the northern part of the kingdom of Naples, where the orange and the lemon thrive almost without culture or shelter, where the vegetation is luxuriant, the heavens serene, the air pure, and the climate delicious. Frosts, however, occur in places raised but little above the level of the sea; and at Naples, the thermometer occasionally descends a few degrees below the freezing point, while, in summer, it often rises to 96° . In the fourth region, that of the Further Calabria and Sicily, the thermometer rarely sinks to the freezing point, and snow is seldom seen, except on the volcanic summits of Etna. The palm, the aloe, the Indian fig-tree flourish in the open air, and the sugar-cane thrives in the low grounds. The vegetation resembles that of the finest parts of Africa, and the climate is not dissimilar: when the sirocco or south-east wind blows, vegetation withers, and the human frame is affected with languor and dejection. The climate of Italy is considerably modified by the diversity of elevation and aspect. Rain does not fall frequently during the summer months; but in autumn, the showers are regular and heavy, and are succeeded by the inundations of winter. In Northern Italy, the air is remarkably calm, and a breeze is seldom felt, sufficient to turn a wind-mill. The great scourge of Italy is the mysterious endemic pestilence, which has laid waste extensive districts once flourishing and populous. The malaria infests the fertile and cultivated plains of Lombardy; it especially prevails in the marshy tract between Ferrara and Bologna; and it reigns throughout the Tuscan *maremma*, extending along the coast from Pisa to the Neapolitan frontier, a distance of 200 miles, with a breadth, in the Campagna di Roma, of about 40 miles. The Campagna of Naples is also infested by it; the low and sheltered hollows near Pozzuoli and Baïæ, are unhealthy in the extreme, and the plains of Pæstum have been rendered by the

same cause a desert. The whole of Tuscany does not contain, on an area of nearly 10,000 square miles, a population equal to that of London; and the millions of ancient Rome have dwindled down to less than 150,000 inhabitants. Italy was never, with the exception of Lombardy, a very productive country. Corn was always imported. The chestnut forms a principal article of food with the mountaineers of the Apennines. The most important productions are the olive and the fruit of the vine. Cotton and silk are also extensively cultivated in the Genoese, the Milanese, and some other districts; and herds of black cattle, sheep, and goats stock the pastures. Swine are fed in large herds in Calabria. Quarries of beautiful marble and other valuable mineral productions abound in different parts of the Apennines. The staple manufactures of Italy are silks and velvets; but its commerce has greatly declined. The principal commercial towns are, Genoa, Milan, Verona, Venice, Bologna, Florence, Leghorn, Lucca, Ancona, Civita Vecchia, Naples, and, in Sicily, Messina and Palermo. Naples is the most populous capital of Italy, being in size and population the third city in Europe. After this, the chief cities rank, in population, as follows: Rome, Milan, Venice, Turin, Genoa, Florence, Bologna, Leghorn, Verona, Padua, Perugia, Ancona, Parma, Modena, Vicenza, Bergamo, Ravenna, Ferrara, Cremona, Mantua, Pavia, Lucca, Pisa, and Siena. See those articles. Florence, Rome, and Naples present the strongest attraction to foreigners; the first, for its treasures of art, its social advantages and conveniences, and the beauty of its environs; the second for its antiquities, its collections, St. Peter's, and the Vatican; the third, for the matchless beauty of the landscape and the luxurious softness of the climate. Although the common name of Italian may be given to the inhabitants of the whole region, and to their respective dialects, the provincial varieties of language, character, and manners are so strongly marked, as to divide them into many distinct communities, nor have they ever been united by the bond of a common national feeling. Turin is almost French, that language being spoken by most of the inhabitants, and the common language is a mere *patois*. The Milanese dialect is intermediate between French and Italian. The Venetian dialect, which is spoken with little variation through the tract under the government of Venice, (with the exception of a few towns, which have a dialect of their own,) is distinguished by its softness and melody, in its nasal sounds resembling the Milanese more than the Tuscan, and having a large infusion of exotic terms, which are supposed to be the remains of the language of the ancient *Veneti*, and are probably Slavonian. A striking and perceptible difference of national character still distinguishes the Venetian from the Lombard. The Bolognese dialect, once the purest, has degenerated into a corrupt, coarse, "truncated jargon," one of the worst in Italy. The rustic Florentine scarcely differs less from the classic Tuscan, being distinguished by the substitution of aspirates and gutturals for the soft consonants, and by a singular transposition of letters and accents. The purest Tuscan is spoken in Siena; and the pronunciation and accent of the Siense are deemed softer than even the Roman. The Neapolitan is, like the Venetian, a distinct language, rather than a mere

dialect of the Italian ; nor does the national character of the sullen, spiritless, morose Roman differ less widely than his language, from that of the mercurial, vivacious, loquacious, impassioned Neapolitan, of whom his own Punchinello is the emblem and representative. The established religion throughout Italy is the Roman Catholic ; but other sects are now tolerated, and the Protestant worship is permitted without the walls of Rome itself. There, indeed, the Romish superstition is a mere pageant. In other parts, it takes its complexion from the national character and institutions, allying itself to fanaticism in the north, and to the rites and morals of the ancient paganism in Naples and Sicily. See LOMBARDY, NAPLES, PAPAL STATES, ROME, TUSCANY, VENICE, &c.

ITHACA. In ancient geography, an island in the Ionian Sea, famous as the country and kingdom of Ulysses. It is now called Thiaki, and is one of the seven islands of the Ionian Republic, lying in the Gulf of Patras. It is about 18 miles long, and 4 in extreme breadth, consisting of a narrow ridge of limestone, rising into rugged eminences, with scarcely 100 yards of continuous level surface. Near the middle, it is deeply indented by a bay which penetrates nearly across it. Upon its shores, Vathi, the capital, is situated. The chief produce is currants, but it yields also a small quantity of oil and excellent wine, with a little grain. The population is variously stated at 5000, and between 8000 and 9000.

ITURÆA. A mountainous canton of trans-Jordanic Palestine. See PALESTINE.

IVICA. An island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Spain, and the principal of the groupe anciently called *Pithyusæ*. It lies about 61 miles E. of Cape Sant' Antonio, and 52 S. W. of Majorca. The extent is about 190 square miles, and the population about 15,000. See BALEARIC ISLANDS.

IVORY COAST. That part of the coast of Guinea, which extends from Cape Palmas eastward to the mouth of the Lagos. See GUINEA.

J

JAEN. A province of the south of Spain, forming the smallest of the four Moorish kingdoms of Andalusia. The northern part is occupied by the Sierra Morena, which separates it from La Mancha ; another lofty chain divides it from Granada ; and on the W., it is bounded by Cordova. Its territorial extent is 4730 square miles, and the population is under 200,000. The Guadalquiver intersects the province, flowing by Andujar on its course to Cordova. The city of Jaen, which gave its name to the kingdom, is a walled town, situated in a fertile valley at the foot of a mountain of marble, a league from the river Guadalbera, and two from the Guadalquiver ; and containing about 30,000 inhabitants. The chief trade of Jaen is in silk ; wine, oil, and corn are also produced in abundance.

JAFFA. The ancient Joppa, the port of Jerusalem ; situated on the coast of Palestine in lat. 32° N. There is, properly speaking, no harbour, but only a road-stead, protected by a castle. The town was

taken by Bonaparte in 1799, and signalized by that massacre of Turkish prisoners, which has afforded ground for one of the darkest charges laid against his character.

JAGHIRE (JAGHEER). In India, an assignment of the government share of the produce of a portion of territory, on the condition of military service; a pension secured on land. Hence, jagheerdar, the holder of a jaghire. This name is sometimes specifically applied to a district of the Carnatic, to the N. of Madras, extending 108 miles along the shore and 47 inland; included in the collectorship of Chingleput.

JAGO, ST. See **SANTIAGO**.

JALLONKS. The name given in contempt to the *kaffir* (i. e. pagan) inhabitants of the mountainous country of Western Africa, in which the head-streams of the Senegal, the Gambia, and the Rio Grande have their sources. The Jallonks or Jallonkees were the former possessors of Foota Jallon, before it was overrun by the Foola or Fellata tribes, and appear to be the aboriginal inhabitants. They are described as a race of reddish complexion, with a broad, flat nose, and ferocious look, and of low stature. Those who have embraced Mohammedism appear to have blended with the Foolas. Foota Jallon is, according to Major Laing, only part of Jallonka-doo, or the Jallonka country; and the word Jallonk signifies a toper or drinker of strong liquor.

JALOFFS. A nation of Senegambia. See **YOLOR**.

JAMAICA. The most considerable of the British West India Islands, and the furthest westward, lying to the south of Cuba, and separated from the south-western peninsula of Hayti by the channel called the Windward Passage. It is about 150 miles in length and 40 in breadth, containing about 4,000,000 acres, of which nearly 700,000 are occupied with sugar-plantations, 350,000 with other agriculture, 700,000 in pasture, and the rest, being more than half, is unproductive. An elevated ridge, covered with vast forests of valuable timber, runs through the length of the island: it is called the Blue Mountains. Jamaica was discovered by Columbus in 1494. It has belonged to Great Britain ever since 1655, when it was taken from the Spaniards by an expedition sent out by Cromwell; and it was afterwards colonised by some disbanded soldiers and refugee royalists. It has received from Africa, in the course of three centuries, 850,000 negroes; (670,000 between 1700 and 1808;) but the present population consists of not more than 323,000 slaves, 55,000 free blacks and mulattoes, and 37,000 whites. Prior to the abolition of the Slave Trade, Jamaica lost annually 7000 on the slave population, or two and a half per cent. Since then, the decrease has been nearly at a stand; while in the United States, under similar circumstances, the slave population has rapidly increased. Jamaica is divided into three counties, called Middlesex, Surrey, and Cornwall. The chief town is Santiago de la Vega, now commonly called Spanish-town, on the river Cobre, six miles from the southern coast, with about 5000 inhabitants. The other towns are, Kingston and Port Royal on the south-eastern coast; Savannah le Mar at the south-western extremity; and Montego Bay Town and Falmouth on the northern coast. The island is governed by a governor and council nominated by the crown, and a house of

assembly of 43 members, elected by the freeholders. A bishop has been appointed to this island since 1825 ; but the planters have for the most part opposed every attempt to communicate religious instruction to the slave population. The former slave code of Jamaica is one of the most atrocious specimens of legislation that ever disgraced a civilized people.

JANEIRO, RIO DE. See RIO.

JAPAN. An empire of Asia, extending over three large islands, and a number of smaller ones, which are separated from the peninsula of Corea and the coast of Chinese Tatory, by the strait of Corea and the sea of Japan : they lie between the parallels of 30° and 41° N. The word Je-paun (or Je-pen) is said to signify in Chinese, the country of the rising Sun, or the East. The names of the three principal islands are, Nippon, Kiu-siu, and Sikokf, comprising a superficial extent of about 90,000 square miles. The surface is finely diversified with volcanic mountains, cultivated and wooded hills, extensive lakes, and fertile valleys. The mountains are rich in mineral treasures, which afford the most lucrative article of foreign commerce. Sulphur abounds, and hot mineral springs are numerous. The chief article of subsistence is rice, and, next to this, a species of bean. The varnish-tree (*rhus vernix*), the tea-plant, the mulberry-tree, the camphire-tree, and a variety of other valuable fruit-trees and gummiferous shrubs are among the vegetable productions. The flora of Japan is distinguished by its brilliancy, but the flowers are generally without scent. The Japanese resemble the Chinese in complexion and in their general physiognomical character. Their distinctive features are, small, oblong, sunk eyes ; head large, with short neck ; hair black, thick, and shining with oil ; stature, middle size and robust. In mechanical ingenuity, they excel even the Chinese, particularly in their silk-manufactures, and bear a higher character for probity, as well as docility, courtesy, and quickness of apprehension. The population is conjecturally estimated at between thirty and forty millions. The government of Japan consists, like that of Tibet, of a sovereign pontiff, called the *dairi*, and answering to the lama, and a military chief, called the *kubo*, the nominal vizier, but actual and hereditary master of the empire ; whose power is, however, in some degree controlled by that of the hereditary magnates or tributary princes. The administration of justice is said to be very rigorous, but equitable. All military men and persons holding office under government, possess the highly rated privilege of being their own executioner, in case of having been found guilty of any crime. A profound disregard of life and contempt for death, imbibed from their earliest years, extend even to the lowest classes ; and suicide is preferred to the slightest disgrace ; while pain and even torture are endured with Indian fortitude. The feasts and ceremonies of the Japanese are extremely numerous, pompous, and childish, and seem to constitute the chief part of their religion, which is a modification of Boodhism. Between 1549 and 1638, the Jesuit Missionaries were employed in attempts to establish Christianity in Japan ; but twice (in 1590 and 1638) an exterminating persecution was excited against their converts ; and since the last epoch, every foreign nation, except the Chinese and the Dutch, have been jealously excluded from

the Japanese ports. The chief commerce is with China, but many of the Japanese read and speak Dutch. Their learned language is Chinese, but their vernacular dialect is different, and they are said to have an alphabetic character. The daïri holds his court in the city of Meaco; but Jeddo is the secular capital.

JASSY. The capital of Moldavia, seated on the Pruth; the residence of the Greek hospodar and metropolitan.

JAVA. The finest and most valuable island of the Indian Archipelago; situated between the meridians of 105° and 115° E., and the parallels of 6° and 9° S. It is 642 miles long from E. to W., varying in breadth from 95 to 128 miles. The Strait of Sunda separates it, on the N. W., from Sumatra; to the N. is Borneo; to the N. E., Celebes; and on the E., the Straits of Bali separate it from the small island of that name. The island is divided nearly in its whole length by a range of volcanic mountains, attaining the height of 8000 feet above the sea: they approach nearest the southern coast, rising into high and rugged hills, against which the surf dashes violently, so that, with the exception of a few bays, it is almost inaccessible. On the northern side of this ridge, the surface is low and swampy, intersected by a great number of rivers and fine bays, where good anchorage is obtained in moderate depths during the S. E. monsoon. The mouths of all the rivers, however, are choked up with mud or sand-banks; and when they are swelled by the torrents, they inundate all the low lands. The eastern extremity of the island is but thinly inhabited and very little cultivated. All the European settlements are on the northern coast; but a magnificent military road, constructed by the Dutch, traverses the whole length of the island. For upwards of a century, the Dutch remained in undisturbed possession of this fine and fertile island, where, however, their rule was most oppressive and odious to the natives; but in August, 1811, a British force took by storm, Batavia, their capital, and the whole colony was subsequently surrendered. Under the excellent government of Sir Stamford Raffles, whose memory is held by the inhabitants in affectionate veneration, the prosperity of the island rapidly increased. But in 1816, it was restored to its former masters; an act as impolitic as it was cruel to the natives, and which reflected deep disgrace on the Administration, who were most inadequately informed as to the value of the possession. The population of the island is estimated by the latest British surveys at 5,000,000. The inhabitants consist of Javanese, who inhabit the interior parts, and are in general the cultivators of the soil: Malays; Chinese; Dutch; English; and mixed castes. The Chinese are shopkeepers and traders. The Malays are altogether a servile race, and are the servants and drudges of the colonists. The Javanese are of the Hindoo family, their language being a dialect of the Sanscrit: they embraced Mohammedism about three centuries ago. Monuments of the ancient paganism exist in the interior, in a number of massive ruins of temples; and the mountains are said to contain tribes who adhere to the original superstition. The Malay language is spoken on all the coasts. The principal towns are, Batavia, the colonial capital; Surabaga; Samarang; Bantam, once a flourishing capital, but now in decay; Solo, the residence of the

native sovereign, containing 100,000 inhabitants, of which not above 500 are Europeans; Surakerta; and Yasynkerta.

JAUTS (JHATS). A people of India, whose original country appears to have bordered on the Jelum or Behoot, and to have formed part of Moultan. The present head of the nation is the Rajah of Bhurtpoor, which see. The Juts of Gujerat are of Sindhian extraction, resembling the Balooche tribes, with whom they are found intermingled throughout the south-western districts of Baloochistan; and they have embraced Mohammedism. They form the bulk of the population in Kutch Gundava. They are supposed by Colonel Tod to be related to the ancient *Geta*, their names being sometimes written Jeths.

JAXT. A river of Germany, rising in the northern department of the kingdom of Wirtemberg, to which it gives name, and falling into the Neckar, opposite Wimpfen, in Suabia.

JEBEL. Written also **DJEBEL**, **JIBBEL**, and **GEBEL**. In Arabic, a mountain: *ex. gr.* *Jebel al Tath*, corrupted into Gibraltar.

JEEL. In India, a shallow lake or morass.

JENA. A city of Germany, in the grand-duchy of Weimar, seated on the Saale, and famed for its university, which belongs to four ducal proprietors. One half belongs to the grand-duke, and the other half to the dukes of Saxe Gotha, Saxe Coburg, and Saxe Meinengen.

JERSEY. One of a groupe of islands off the coast of France, in the English Channel, originally dependent on Normandy. It is 12 miles long and 6 in breadth, and contains 36,580 inhabitants. A ridge of hills runs through the centre, the sides of which are covered with orchards. Cider and wool are the chief exports, and corn is imported. There are two towns; St. Helier and St. Aubin. See **GUERNSEY**.

JERSEY, NEW. One of the United States of North America, bordering on the Atlantic; bounded on the N. by New York; E. by the Hudson river and the ocean; and separated from the states of Delaware and Pennsylvania by Delaware river and bay. It contains an area of 6900 miles, with a population of about 300,000.

JERUSALEM. The capital of ancient Judea and modern Palestine; now included in the Turkish pashalik of Damascus, and governed by a *moutsellim*, or military governor, appointed by the pasha. Not a vestige remains of the ancient city, and only part of the site is included within the modern walls. It is still called, however, even by Mohammedans, the Holy City (*El Koods* or *El Gootz*), its sanctity in the eyes of Moslem being now derived from the mosque of Omar, which has usurped the site of Solomon's temple; while the holy sepulchre, though destitute of the slightest claims to the appellation, continues to attract Latin, Greek, and Armenian pilgrims from all quarters. The population is fluctuating, and has been variously estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000, of whom the Christians form about 5000. The original name is written in Greek, *Ἱερουσαλὴμ* and *Ἱεροσόλυμα*, whence Hierosolyma and Solyma. The Hebrew word *Salem* signifies Peace; the prefix, *ycrw* (which may be rendered, dwelling), has been variously interpreted; but the Greek translators seem to have understood it in the sense of holy (*ἱερός*, *sanctus*).

JESSO. An island off the eastern coast of Asia, separated from

the Japanese island of Nippon by the Strait of Sangaar. The natives are called by the Japanese, *Mosins* (hairy-bodied), by themselves, *Ainos*; and are wholly uncivilized.

JEWS. The name given to the whole Israelitish nation, corrupted from the Greek and Roman *Ioudaios*; *Judæus*; in Hebrew, *Yehudi*. The present numbers of the Jews have been very variously estimated. According to a German authority (Weimar Ephem. Geog.), they are as follows:

Russia and Poland . . .	658,809	
Cracow	7,300	
Austria	455,521	
European Turkey . . .	321,000	
German Confederation . .	138,000	
Prussia	134,000	
Netherlands	80,000	
France	60,000	
Italy	36,000	
Great Britain	12,000	
Ionian Isles	7,000	
Denmark	6,000	
Switzerland	1,970	
Sweden	450	
	<hr/>	In Europe . . . 1,918,053
Asiatic Turkey	300,000	
Arabia	200,000	
Hindustan	100,000	
China	60,000	
Turkestan	40,000	
Iran (Persia)	35,000	
Asiatic Russia	3,000	
	<hr/>	In Asia . . . 738,000
Morocco and Fez	300,000	
Tunis	130,000	
Algiers	30,000	
Tripoli	12,000	
Abyssinia	20,000	
Egypt	12,000	
	<hr/>	In Africa . . . 504,000
North America	5,000	
Netherlandish Colonies . .	500	
Demerara and Essequibo . .	200	
New Holland	50	
	<hr/>	In America and } Australia . . } 5,750
		<hr/>
		3,165,803
		<hr/>

A calculation which appeared in a Berlin Journal, founded apparently on similar data, makes the numbers in Europe, Africa, and America nearly the same as above stated, but reduces the numbers in Asia to 438,000, and the aggregate to 2,778,305. On the other hand, in a

tract published at Paris, by M. Bail, the number of the Jews is carried as high as six millions and a half: the details are as follows:

In Poland before 1772	1,000,000
Russia, including Moldavia and Wallachia	200,000
All the States where German is spoken	500,000
All the States where Italian is spoken	200,000
Holland and the Netherlands	80,000
France	50,000
Great Britain (London 12,000)	50,000
Sweden and Denmark	5,000
Spain and Portugal	10,000
Mohammedan States of Europe, Asia, and Africa	4,000,000
Persia, China, and India	500,000
United States	3,000
	<hr/>
	6,598,000

These calculations are, to a great extent, founded on very uncertain conjecture. One writer (Dr. Pinkerton) supposes no fewer than two millions of Jews to be under the Russian sceptre, of whom 400,000 are in Poland. Yet, in an estimate made in 1828, of the various classes of the population in the Russian empire, apparently authentic, the Jews are set down at only 600,000. They are subdivided into various sects. The most populous and numerous is that of the Talmudists and Rabbinites; but in Russian Poland and European Turkey, the modern sect of the Chasidim or Pietists, founded by Israel Baalshem in 1740, has greatly increased, so as to outnumber in some places the Rabbinites. The Zoharites, a sect revived by a Polish Jew named Jacob Frank in 1750, are met with in different parts of Poland and Hungary. The Karaite Jews, who now appear to form the most virtuous and intelligent portion of the Jewish nation, are found in different parts of Poland, the Crimea, Lithuania, Austria, Algesiras, Persia, Syria, Turkey, Egypt, Abyssinia, and India; but they are nowhere very numerous: in Poland, they are supposed to be not above 2000. The number of Jews inhabiting the Caucasus, especially its eastern region, is very considerable; Dr. Henderson supposes, 15,000. Within the dominions of the Grand Signior, exclusive of the Barbary States, a Jewish physician, cited by Mr. Wolfe, calculates there are 600,000. Saloniki contains between 12,000 and 15,000 Jews of Spanish descent, who settled there under favourable conditions, which appear to have been faithfully fulfilled. There were formerly many Jews in Cyprus; but a fanatical attempt "to establish a new Palestine upon that island" by force of arms, led to their expulsion. At Safet, Tiberias, Aleppo, and Bagdad, they are very numerous. Jerusalem contains 5000 or 6000; Smyrna about 10,000; Alexandria, 150 or 200 Jewish families; Cairo, about 3000 Jews; Tunis, 30,000; Fez, 2000 Jewish families. At Gibraltar, the Jews have four synagogues, and their numbers are estimated at between 3000 and 4000; all Talmudists. In Spain, there are numbers of concealed Jews, who affect Catholicism; and a street in Madrid is said to be entirely inhabited by Catholic Jews. In Portugal, the Jews adhere to their religion. At Malta,

they are very numerous. In Cracow, in 1821, they were supposed to amount to 12,000, deep sunk in uncleanness and misery. In Great Britain, there are 25,000 domiciled Jews, the majority of whom are British-born subjects, and do not require naturalization. Upon the whole, the aggregate numbers of the Jewish people can scarcely be estimated, with probable correctness, at more than between three and four millions: M. Malte Brun, however, sets them down at five millions.

JIDDA. A sea-port of Arabia, on the eastern coast of the Red Sea, forming the port to Mecca.

JIHON. See OXUS.

JOANNINA. See IOANNINA.

JOPPA. See JAFFA.

JORDAN. A river of Asia, forming the eastern boundary of Galilee and Judæa. It has a double source. According to Josephus, its true source was Lake Phiala, so called from its being round like a bowl or cup; but according to Captain Mangles, this lake has no apparent discharge, and the connexion between it and the Jordan must be, if it exists, subterranean; which is what Josephus probably means by saying, the water of the lake is carried to Panium in an occult manner. The apparent source is near Banias, the ancient Panias or Panium, and probably the Baal-Gad of the Hebrews, situated "under Mount Hermon" (*Djebel Herish*). It flows from under a cave at the foot of a precipice, in the perpendicular sides of which are several niches, adorned with pilasters, having Greek inscriptions. The hill, now called *Tel-el-Kadi*, is an hour and a quarter N. E. of Banias. There are two springs, the waters of which unite immediately below, the larger source forming a rapid stream 12 or 16 yards across. At the distance of about an hour and a half, it is joined by the *Mouet Hasbeia*, or Hasbeia water, flowing from the vale of that name, which is the larger head-stream of the two. Near this confluence was situated the Dan of the Scriptures. The united streams form the great Jordan of Josephus, which, flowing through the marshes of Lake Semechonitis and the district now called *Ard Hoole*, enters the Lake of Tiberias at its northern extremity, and, passing through it, continues its course in a southerly direction till it falls into the Dead Sea. At its mouth, it is deep and rapid, and between 200 and 300 feet in width; rolling its turbid waters through a deep channel, the perpendicular banks of which are from 6 to 15 feet high, bordered with willows and reeds. Its appearance and volume vary, however, very considerably with the season, which will explain the contradictory accounts given by travellers. Between the end of January and the end of March, the Jordan, swelled by the rains, rises very rapidly 9 or 10 feet in perpendicular height; but owing, apparently, to its having worn for itself a deeper channel, it no longer overflows its banks, as in ancient times. At the distance, however, of about a furlong, in some places, from the immediate bank of the stream, there is an outer bank, from which there is a descent of several feet, and to which the inundations seem to have formerly reached. The intermediate borders of the river are so covered with a thicket of willow, oleander, and other bushes and reeds, that the traveller cannot see the river till he has made his way through them;

and this thicket still furnishes covert for wild animals, as when, of old, the leopard was driven up into the plain by the swelling of Jordan. The name of the river is supposed to mean, "the river of Dan." Between the Hoole and the Lake of Tiberias, it is still called Orden; but after its exit from the lake, it takes that of Sheriat, which it preserves till it reaches the Dead Sea. This name it seems to borrow from its chief tributary on the left bank, the Sheriat el Mand-hour (*Hieromax*), which, descending from the Haouran, falls into it to the N. of Bisan. All the other streams are mere rivulets or torrents (*wadys*): the most considerable is the Wady Zerka, which separates the ancient Galaaditis from the Belka or Perea. See DEAD SEA; TIBERIAS, LAKE OF; and PALESTINE.

JUAN, SAN. See SAN-JUAN.

JUDÆA. In sacred geography, a province (or tetrarchy) of the Holy Land, bounded northward by Samaria, eastward by the Jordan and the Dead Sea, extending westward to the Mediterranean, and bordering southward on Egypt and the Desert. It included the territories of Judah, Benjamin, Dan, and Simeon, with Philistia. It is often taken in a more extended sense, by Josephus and the ecclesiastical writers, as denoting all Palestine. Hence, the word Jews or Judæans has come to signify the whole Israelitish nation. See JEWS and PALESTINE.

JUMNA. A river of India, the principal tributary to the Ganges. It rises in the Himalaya, and, on entering the province of Delhi, pursues a course parallel, at the distance of from 50 to 70 miles, to that of the Ganges, forming the peninsula of the Doab. It flows by the cities of Delhi and Agra, and, after receiving on its right bank the Chumbul flowing from Malwah, joins the Ganges at Allahabad. Its whole course is estimated at 780 miles. During the rainy season, it is navigable for flat-bottomed boats; but from October to June, it is fordable above the mouth of the Chumbul.

JUNKSEYLO. An island near the western coast of the Malayan peninsula, at the south-eastern extremity of the Bay of Bengal; separated from the main land by a shallow channel, about a mile across, which is nearly dry during the ebb tide. It is 54 miles long by 15 broad, and has some valuable tin-mines. The inhabitants are a mixture of Chinese, Malays, Siamese, and Burmese. It was taken from the Siamese by the Burmese in 1810.

JURA. A chain of mountains running from the N. W. border of the Lake of Geneva, along the frontier of France and Switzerland, till, on reaching the French department of Upper Rhine, it divides into two main arms: the more easterly, running through the cantons of Solothurn and Aargau, terminates in the Frickthal on the Rhine; the western branch continues its course due N. under the name of the Vosges Mountains. The most elevated peaks are about 5200 feet above the sea. The Jura gives its name to a department of France, formed of part of Franche Comté, which is chiefly occupied with these mountains. Jura is the name also of one of the Hebrides; and of a river of East Prussia, which joins the Memel.

JUTES (or GIETES). The ancient inhabitants of the Cimbric Chersonesus, from them called Jutland.

JUTLAND. A peninsula of Northern Europe, running up for

nearly 200 miles between the German Ocean and the Baltic, and bounded southward by Holstein. It is from 70 to 95 miles in breadth. It is now divided into the Danish provinces of North Jutland, to which the appellation is generally confined, and South Jutland or Sleswick. See DENMARK.

K

KAARTA. A kingdom of Western Nigritia, lying between Luda-mar (Welled Omar) on the N., Bambarra on the E., the Ba Woollima, which separates it from Fooladoo on the S., and Kasson on the W. It extends about 200 miles in length by 80 in breadth. The soil is sandy, but produces the lotus-tree in abundance. Kemmoo is the chief town.

KAJAAGA. A kingdom of Senegambia, extending along the left bank of the Senegal between Foota Toro and Kasson. See GALAM.

KALMUCS. See CALMUCS.

KAMSIN. (The wind of fifty days.) A south-south-west wind which blows in Egypt, at intervals, during about fifty days of March and April, and is much dreaded for its fiery blasts. It is of the same description as the samiel or simoom.

KAMTSCHATKA. A peninsula stretching from the south-eastern extremity of Siberia, between lat. 62° and 51° N., and separating the Sea of Okotsk from the Pacific Ocean. On the N., it is bounded by the Koriak country. A chain of mountains, of volcanic formation, traverses the length of the peninsula. The climate is remarkably cold for the latitude, having but three months of imperfect summer. The only navigable river is the Kamtschatka, which, after a long course towards the N. and N. E., falls into the Eastern Ocean in lat. $56^{\circ} 30'$. It admits vessels of 100 tons 150 miles up. The country abounds with lakes; and except when these are frozen, there is no intercourse between the different parts of the peninsula. It abounds with timber fit for ship-building, but corn and vegetables seldom come to perfection; and the inhabitants depend for subsistence on fish, game, wild animals, and the bark of trees mixed with wild vegetables. The total population is supposed now not to exceed 8000 persons. St. Peter and St. Paul's, the chief Russian settlement, in lat. 53° N., long. 158° E., contains about 30 houses. The number of real Kamtschadales, who retain their ancient usages, is very small (about 4000); epidemic disorders, which are frequent, having committed great ravages among them. They are considered as a different race from the other inhabitants of Siberia: short and broad in stature, with slender arms and legs, the face round, with high cheek-bones and sunken eyes. Their habits are extremely filthy. Of their general character we have the most contradictory description; that they are indolent, yet passionately fond of dancing; mild and hospitable, yet addicted to perpetual wars till subjected to Russia; sensual and cheerful. Their common mode of travelling is in sledges drawn by dogs, which they manage with peculiar dexterity. During their short summer, the dogs are left to provide for themselves by ranging over the country; and at the approach of winter, they punctually return to their masters.

has been peopled chiefly by emigrants from Virginia and the Carolinas; and the proud, fierce, reckless, and vindictive character of the backwoodsman is said still to prevail among the inhabitants. The state of education is, for America, very backward; and that of religion no better. In short, a proverbial brutality and coarseness attach to the name of the Kentuckian among his countrymen.

KERMAN. A province of Persia, the ancient Carmania, taking its name from the chief town. It lies to the E. of Fars, bounded on the S. W. by Laristan, S. by the Persian Gulf; E. by Mekran and Segistan, and N. by the Great Salt Desert. Kerman, the capital, was formerly one of the most opulent and magnificent cities of Persia; and, in 1794, it sustained a siege of four months, under Looft Ali Khan, the last of the Zund dynasty, against Aga Mahomed Khan, and fell at last through treachery. The ferocious vengeance of the conqueror exceeded all bounds of even oriental cruelty. Every male adult in the city was either massacred or deprived of sight; the number of the latter is said to have been 70,000, and this was exceeded by the number massacred; and 20,000 women and children were granted as slaves to the soldiery. The population is now supposed to be about 20,000, including a small number of Guebres; and the trade and manufactures are still considerable.

KERRY. A county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, occupying the south-western extremity of the island. The Shannon separates it on the N. from the county of Clare; on the N. E. and E., it adjoins Limerick and Cork; and on every other side, its deeply indented coast is beat and broken by the Atlantic. Its greatest length is 67 miles, and its breadth 62. The surface is very broken and mountainous, and for the most part ill adapted for cultivation; grazing is, therefore, more attended to than tillage. The southern district is occupied by a lofty chain of hills, commencing on the eastern side of Dingle Bay, and running, with little interruption, along the southern side of the Lake of Killarney and the Blackwater, as far as the county of Waterford. The prevailing rock is a clay slate. The mines and minerals form the chief natural wealth of the county, which is in a very backward and unimproved state. None of the rivers afford any advantage of navigation, except the Kenmare, which is an arm of the sea. Tralee, where the assizes are held, and Killarney, are the chief towns. The ancient dioceses of Ardfert and Aghadoe, into which this county was formerly divided, have been annexed to the see of Limerick since 1663.

KESROUAN (or CASTRAVAN). That part of the chain of Libanus which lies between the *nahr el kebir* (great river) on the N., and the *nahr el kelb* (dog river, the ancient Lycus) on the S. and which is comprehended within the pashalik of Tripoli. This whole country is inhabited by the Maronites, and within these limits no Mussulman is permitted to reside. They are governed by their own sheikhs, paying only an annual tribute to the pasha. See **MARONITE**. Kanohin, the residence of their patriarch, may be considered as the capital. The name of Kesrouan is said to be derived from Kesrou, a chief who governed this part of the country in the seventh century. The district of Kesrouan, properly so called, however, according to Burckhardt, extends only about three hours and a half from N. to S. and from two

to three hours in breadth across the mountains; bounded northward by the *nahr Ibrahim*, and southward by the khan of *El Mellaha*.

KHAN. Written by the French, *Cham*. The title given to the princes of Tatar, and signifying lord. Also, a caravanserai.

KHANDEISH. A province of India, in the Deccan, forming the heart of the Mahratta country; lying between Malwah on the N.; Gondwarra on the E.; Berar, S. E. and S.; Aurungabad, S. W.; and Gujerat, W. It is traversed by the Nerbuddah and Taptee rivers, flowing westward. It is now chiefly divided between the Mahratta chief of the Holkar family and the Bombay Presidency. The chief places are, Boorhanpore and Asseerghur; but the country abounds with Mahratta forts.

KHORASAN. An extensive province of Persia, now divided between the dominions of the Shah of Persia and of the Shah of Caubul. Bounded westward by Mazanderan, it appears to have extended originally northward to the Oxus, eastward to Balkh, and southward to Segistan and the Desert; including the ancient Parthiene, Aria, and Margiana, as well as part of Carmania. The principal cities are, Nishapoor, Mushed, and Yezd, in Persian Khorasan; Heraut (formerly the capital of the whole province) and Merve Shah-jehan, in the Afghan territory: the latter is situated in the fertile vale of the Marg-aub (*Margiana*), while it is separated from every other part of the province by a great desert. Yezd is sometimes included in Kerman. See **PERSIA**.

KHUZISTAN. A province of Persia, corresponding to the ancient *Sasiana Proper*. The chief towns are, Shooster and Desfool. See **PERSIA**.

KIAKHTA. A town of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Irkoutsk; situated on a little stream of the same name, which there forms the boundary between the Russian and Chinese empires. It stands in lat. 52° 56' N., long. 105° E., 4200 miles from Moscow, and about 1500 from Peking; and contains about 4000 inhabitants. Some of the Russian merchants are said to be very rich, this miserable place being the emporium of the commerce between Russia and China; and to the great fair held there in December, merchants flock from every part of the Russian empire. Nearly opposite to it is the Chinese town of Maimatchin, a small mud-built town of from 300 to 500 fixed inhabitants. No women are allowed to reside there.

KIEV. (Written also **KIEW**, **KIEF**, **KIOFF**, **KIOU**, **KIOWIA**, &c. It is supposed to derive its name from *kiori*, heights.) A city of Russia, situated on the right bank of the Dnieper. In the eleventh century, it was declared the capital of the dominions of the Great Duke, and may be regarded as the cradle of the Russian sovereignty. Its catacombs and other antiquities alone render it interesting, as it is decayed and dull, crowded with churches and monasteries, but not containing much above 20,000 resident inhabitants. It belonged at one time to Poland, but was finally ceded to Russia in 1686. In 1782, it was made one of the three governments of Little Russia, but is now the head town of a new province to which it gives name, consisting chiefly of territories on the right bank of the Dniester, wrested from Poland.

KILDARE. A county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster,

taking its name from the head town, which is also an episcopal see. It is bounded, N., by Meath; E. by Dublin and Wicklow; S. by Carlow; and W. by King's and Queen's Counties. It extends 41 miles in length, and 27 in breadth, and contains 392,000 acres, of which four-fifths are arable, meadow, and pasture, and the rest are bog. It is watered by the Liffey, the Boyne, and the Barrow, and is traversed by the Grand and Royal Canals. The assizes are held alternately at Athy, on the Barrow, and Naas. This county contains no borough or large town; Kildare itself being a poor decayed place, remarkable only for its ruins. The Catholics are to the Protestants as thirty to one.

KILKENNY. A county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, taking its name from its capital. It is bounded, N. by Queen's County; E. by Carlow and Wexford; S. by Waterford; and W. by Tipperary, and extends about 35 miles N. and S., and 18 from E. to W. The superficial extent is nearly 290,000 acres, for the most part level and of fertile soil; and it is reckoned one of the most healthy, pleasant, and populous counties of Ireland. It is watered by the Barrow, the Suire, and the Nore. Kilkenny, the capital, seated on the Nore, is the seat of the bishop of Ossory, and is one of the handsomest towns in the island. The venerable ruins of abbeys and churches attest its ancient importance. The situation is deemed particularly salubrious; and there is a saying, that its air is without fog, its water without mud, its fire without smoke, and its streets are paved with marble. The Kilkenny coal is remarkable for giving little smoke, and near the city are large quarries of a black marble mixed with white granite. The name of the town is derived from the church of a saint and hermit called St. Canic or Kennick.

KILL. In Irish, a church. It occurs in the composition of a vast number of names of towns in Ireland; as Kildare, Killaloe, Killala, &c. The word seems to be related to the Latin *cella*, which denoted the sanctuary of a temple.

KILLARNEY, LAKE OF. A beautiful lake of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, taking its name from the neighbouring town of Killarney. It is also called Lough Lean. There are three lakes, the lower, middle, and upper one. The latter is four miles long and from two to three in breadth, surrounded with mountains, from which descend a number of beautiful cascades, and studded with islands, which afford a constant variety of picturesque scenery. The central lake is small; but the lower one is six miles long, and from three to four in breadth, and exhibits some beautiful points of view.

KINCARDINESHIRE, or the MEARNs. A county of Scotland, extending for about 35 miles along the shore of the German Ocean, with a rocky and indented coast; bounded on the N. by the Dee and part of Aberdeenshire; and W. and S. by the county of Angus or Forfar, from which it is separated, in almost the whole line, by the North Esk. Its area is about 380 square miles or 243,444 acres, of which about a third is under cultivation. A part of the Grampian ridge runs through the county, forming the northern side of the How (or valley) of the Mearns, the north-eastern extremity of Strathmure. This is a low, well-cultivated tract, abounding with villages, seats, and plantations. The hill country in the north-western part is very

bleak, and almost without inhabitants. The total population is 31,500. Mount Battock rises 3500 feet above the sea. The chief towns are, Bervie or Inverbervie, at the mouth of the Bervie Water, and Stonehaven, at the mouth of the Cowie. Kincardine, anciently the chief town, is now an insignificant village. There are several places of the same name in Scotland; one in Perthshire, on the Frith of Forth; another in Ross; and a third in Aberdeenshire.

KING'S COUNTY. A county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster; so named in honour of Philip II. of Spain, the husband of Queen Mary I. It is bounded on the N. by Westmeath; E. by Kildare; the Shannon separates it from Galway and Roscommon on the W.; and on the S. it adjoins Tipperary and Queen's County. It is of very irregular figure, extending about 38 miles in length, and from 17 to 30 in breadth, and containing 453,000 acres. More than a third is bog or mountain. The chief towns are, Philipstown, Birr, Edenderry, and Tallamore.

KINGSTON. The name of several towns in England, the West Indies, Canada, and the United States. The two most important are, Kingston, a city of Jamaica, on the southern coast; and Kingston, the largest town of Upper Canada, situated at the north-eastern extremity of Lake Ontario, near the commencement of the channel of the St. Lawrence. This harbour is one of the best on the Great Lakes, and has been strongly fortified; and its situation renders it the focus of commercial intercourse between Montreal and all the settlements along the Great Lakes.

KINROSS. A county of Scotland, only 13 miles in length and 11 at its greatest breadth; bounded N. and W. by Perthshire, and S. and E. by Fifeshire. It takes its name from its chief town, situated at the western end of Loch Leven, which occupies the middle part of the county. The population is little more than 9000.

KIRCUDBRIGHT. A county of Scotland, comprehending the eastern part of Galloway, and bordering southward on the Solway Frith and the Irish Sea. On the N. E. and E., it adjoins Dumfriesshire; N. W. Ayrshire; and W. Wigtonshire. It extends 45 miles in length by 30 in breadth, and exhibits the appearance of one continued heath or moor, producing only pasture for sheep and black cattle, but intersected with some pleasant valleys. Population, 40,600. Its principal river is the Dee, which, after watering a tract 70 miles in length, enters the Irish Sea, forming the harbour of Kircudbright. The town of that name is a royal burgh, but without much trade.

KIRKWALL. The capital of the Orkneys; which see.

KISTNA. See KRISHNA.

KIZILERMAK. A river of Asia Minor, which falls into the Black Sea. See HALYS.

KIZILOZEN. A river of Persia, called also the Sefydood, the ancient *Mardus*. It rises in Diarbekir, and, after a very winding course through picturesque ravines, forms a series of cataracts, and rushes with great force into the Caspian Sea near Reshd.

KOBI. Properly *Gobi*, the Mongol word for a naked desert. In Chinese, *Shamo*. A vast desert to the N. of China.

KONG. A kingdom of Central Africa, the precise situation of

which is not known, but it appears to be one of a groupe of petty Mohammedan states included in the country called Sarem. Its sultan acknowledges the supremacy of the sovereign of Melli, and the language of the inhabitants is a corruption of the Mandingo or Bambarra. According to Mr. Bowdich, it lies about midway between Bambarra on the N. and Ashantee on the S., and has a communication with Houssa. The word Kong signifies mountain in Mandingo, and the capital is said to be situated near a high mountain, which probably belongs to a continuation of the range which runs through Kooranko in a south-easterly direction, and is supposed to extend to the Niger. To the W. or N. W. of Sarem, there is a mountainous district called Ganowa; while to the S. E., there are said to be deserts of coarse white sand, producing only a few stunted bushes, and abounding with pools, which extend four days' journey N. and S. This may be a table-land; and the white sand is formed, there can be no doubt, by the disintegration of the granitic mountains, which run behind Ashantee, and stretch into Benin, where they probably join the Qua Mountains.

KONIEH. See **ICONIUM**.

KONIGSBERG. The capital of East Prussia, situated on the Pregel, about four miles from its mouth. The houses are built on piles, like those of Venice and Amsterdam. It was formerly a royal residence, and is the seat of a university founded in 1544. The wall which surrounds the city and suburbs is nine miles in circuit, but half the area is occupied with gardens and corn-fields. The population is between 50,000 and 60,000, chiefly Germans, but including nearly 8000 Jews. It is the most commercial city in the Prussian dominions, carrying on a considerable trade with England and Holland; but as small vessels only can ascend to the town, the merchants have found it necessary to make a *depôt* at Pillau, situated on a bay of the Frische Haff, 30 miles below the city.

KONKODOO. (In Mandingo, mountainous country.) The name given to the auriferous mountains which occupy a considerable portion of Bambook in Western Africa, where they form a chain from 30 to 40 leagues in extent, giving rise to the Eastern and Western Colez, the former of which falls into the Senegal, the latter into the Falemme. See **SENEGAMBIA** and **BAMBOOK**.

KOORD. **KOORDISTAN.** See **KURDISTAN**.

KORDOFAN. A kingdom of Eastern Nigritia, bounded on the W. by Sennaar, from which it is separated by the *Bahr el Abiad*; on the E. by Dar Foor; on the N. by the Desert; and S. by the *Bahr el Abiad* and the *Dar Kulla*. The language spoken is Arabic. From time immemorial, an inveterate animosity has existed between the Foorians and the Kordofanese; originating, in great measure, in mercantile jealousy, as the country lies in the route to Sennaar and Suakem, the most direct line of communication with Mecca. The governors of Kordofan have, till of late years, been appointed by the governors of Sennaar. Recently, in consequence of the weakness and dissensions of the latter kingdom, the power has been usurped by the Foorian sultans, which has occasioned an interruption of the communication with the eastern regions. Ibeit, or Obeydah, is the chief

town. Burckhardt describes Kordofan as "a complete oasis, separated on all sides from the neighbouring countries by deserts of six days' extent, except that of Shilluk, which is only four."

KRISHNA. (Sometimes written KISTNA.) A river of India, which, according to the Mohammedan geographers, separates the Deccan from the peninsula. Rising in the Western Ghauts at not more than 50 miles from the coast, it flows south-westward till, at Merritch in Bejapoor, it meets the Warnah, composed of several streams from the Ghauts. From this point, it bends more to the eastward, receiving in its progress through Beder, Hyderabad, and the Northern Circars, the waters of the Matpurba, the Outpurbah, the Beemah, and the Toombuddra. It forms the northern boundary of the Guntoor Circar, separating it from Condapilly, which, with Ellore, occupies the whole space between this river and the Godavery. After a course of nearly 650 miles, it forms a delta near Masulipatam. This river, like the Ganges, is an object of worship. Its name, which signifies black or dark blue, is that of Vishnoo under his ninth incarnation. Its periodical inundations dispense a fertility which entitles it to rank among the most useful of the Indian rivers. See INDIA.

KUBAN. A river of Asiatic Russia, the *Hispanis* of the Greeks, and one of the largest in the Caucasus. It has its source in the Elborz, and forms the boundary between the Russian empire and the Ciscaasian territory. After a long course to the N. W., it gives off a branch near Kapil, called the *Tchernoi-protok* (black stream), which falls into the Sea of Azof, while the Kuban at length discharges itself into the Black Sea. A third branch of the same river forms the island Astchenief, which is larger than Taman, but full of sand and marshes. It was originally a peninsula; but Pharnaces, king of the Bosphorus, transformed it into an island, by piercing the banks of the Kuban, and turning the waters of this third branch into the Sea of Azof.

KULLA. (Black.) A river and country of Central Africa, to the S. of Foor and Bergoo, to which the merchants of those countries journey to procure slaves in exchange for salt. The natives are negroes and pagans, but are said to be remarkable for cleanliness and honesty; the smallest theft being punishable by selling the offender or his relatives, so that a pretence is never wanting for obtaining slaves. They have ferry boats on their river, the *Bahr Kulla*, impelled partly by poles, and partly by a double oar. The pimento-tree abounds in the country.

KUMAOON. A province of Northern India, now included in the Bengal Presidency; comprising the hilly tract lying between the western branch of the Goggrah, (called the *Kali-muldee*,) which divides it from Nepaul, and the Ram-gunga, its boundary on the side of Gurwal. The population is estimated at about 300,000 souls.

KUR (Koor or Goor). The ancient Cyrus, the largest river of Georgia, to which it has perhaps given name. It rises in Armenia, flowing northward for about 60 miles, and then winds round to the S. W., separating the territories of Shirwan and Erivan, and, after being joined by the Araxes, becomes navigable to the Caspian.

KURDISTAN. A mountainous country on the borders of the Turkish and Persian empires, from which issue the different head-streams of the Tigris. Persian Kurdistan, or Ardelan, answers to the ancient Elymais or Elam, having for its chief towns, Suleimanie,

Sennel, and Kermanshah. It is bounded, on the N. and E. by Ajerbajan and Irak Ajem, and S. by Looristan. Turkish Kurdistan consists of the territories of Betlis, Arbela, and Van, and corresponds generally to the ancient Assyria, being separated by the Tigris from Algezira or Mesopotamia. On the N., it is bounded by Armenia; on the E. by the Persian territory; and S. by Irak Arabi. The Koords, from whom the country takes its name, are supposed to be the descendants of the ancient *Carduchi*, who opposed the retreat of the Ten Thousand, as narrated by Xenophon. They are, like the Turkinaus, a pastoral and nomadic nation, but differ from them in their warlike and predatory habits; in their pride of lineage; in their practice of selling their daughters, instead of giving a dower with them as the Turkish tribes do; and in other characteristic manners and customs. They appear to be, in fact, more nearly allied to the Indian, than to the Scythian family. All their tribes united are supposed to furnish upwards of 140,000 tents or armed men. They have never been completely subdued by the neighbouring states; but profess for the most part to be, in creed, Mohammedans of the Turkish or Soonic sect. Detached tribes are scattered over Diarbekir, and the territories of Erzroom, Erivan, Siwas, and Aleppo; but they rarely pass further southward than Antioch. In Syria, they occupy the mountains between Aleppo and the sea. When a Koordish chief takes the field, his equipment differs but little from that of a knight in the days of chivalry; and the Saracen who fought under the great Saladin, was probably armed in the same manner as the Koord who now makes marauding warfare against the Persian.

KURILES. A long chain of islands, extending from the southern point of Kamtschatka to the Japanese island of Jesso. They are subdivided into two groupes, the Great or Japanese Kuriles, and the Little Kuriles, which are inhabited by the Kamtschadale race. Twenty-two are laid down in the charts, of which nineteen are tributary to Russia, the three most southerly belonging to Japan. The whole length of the chain is nearly 900 miles. Some of them are destitute of water and uninhabitable; others are wooded and fertile; several of them contain volcanoes, and the whole range is probably of volcanic formation. The entire population is supposed not to exceed 1500 souls. The natives of the southern Kuriles are of the singular race called by the Japanese, *Mosins*, or *Hairy*, from their having the body almost covered with hair.

L

LABRADOR. A mountainous and barren peninsula of North America, lying between the parallels of 50° and 60° N.; bounded on the S. by Canada and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, W. by Hudson's Bay, N. by Hudson's Straits, and E. by the Atlantic. The inhabitants consist of native Indians, called mountaineers, and Esquimaux. On these inhospitable shores, the Moravians have three settlements, viz. Okkak, Nain, and Hopedale, the total population of which is about 600. At Nain, the chief establishment, situated on the eastern coast in lat. 57°, the thermometer sometimes rises in July to 82°, and sinks in December to 8°, the mean temperature of the year being 32° 6'.

LACCADIVES. (*Laksha-dwipa*; Hundred Thousand Isles.) A cluster of low islands lying off the Malabar coast of the Indian peninsula, at the distance of 38 leagues, between the parallels of 10° and 12° N. There are nineteen considerable ones, and thirty-two have been counted. They are all low, of coral formation, and surrounded with reefs; are well supplied with fish, and produce cocoa-nuts, plantains, and other fruits. They are nominally dependent on Cannanore, and the inhabitants are Mohammedans of the Moplay tribe, who carry on a trade with the small shells called cowries, which pass as currency not only all over India, but in Western Africa. The largest of the Laccadives is about seven miles in length by two and a half in breadth. Being rarely visited by European ships, they are but imperfectly known. See MALDIVES.

LACEDÆMON. The ancient capital of Laconia, situated on the Eurotas; called also Sparta. The ruins are found near Mistra.

LACHSA. (Properly, El-Ah'sa.) The capital of a territory of the same name, in the Arabian peninsula, on the coast of the Persian Gulf; formerly subject to the Porte, and now governed by an independent shiekh of the Beni Khaled. This coast was formerly notorious for its pirates.

LACONIA. In ancient geography, a territory occupying the south-eastern portion of the Peloponnesus, having Argos and Arcadia on the N., and Messenia on the W., from which it is separated by Mount Taygetus. The ancient name appears to be preserved in a corrupted form, the Laconian mountaineers calling their country Zakonia or Zaccunia. Robust, warlike, and hospitable, the Zakoniotes retain more of their ancient customs, language, and liberty, than the inhabitants of any other part of the peninsula. Their territory lies to the E. of the Eurotas, stretching along the western shores of the Argolic Gulf, and terminating in the Maliac promontory. The district of Maina, occupying the rocky peninsula which terminates in Cape Matapan, also belongs to Laconia; and its inhabitants are said to boast of being descended from the ancient Spartans. See MAINA.

LADOGA. A lake of European Russia, the largest in Europe, being 130 miles in length, 75 in breadth, and covering an area of 6200 square miles, equal to about an eighth part of England. It lies between the Lake of Onega and the Gulf of Finland, and is surrounded with the Russian governments of Petersburg, Wiburg, and Olonetz. It receives several rivers, and communicates by a canal with the river Neva. It abounds with fish, particularly salmon.

LADRONE ISLANDS. (THIEF ISLANDS.) 1. The name given by Magellan, the discoverer, to a cluster of islands in the North Pacific, to the N. of the Carolines; called also the Mariana Islands. They are fifteen or sixteen in number, extending about 450 miles from N. to S., between 13° and 21° N., and from 145° to 148° E. The principal is Guam. 2. Also, of a small cluster, about ten in number, in the Gulf of Sa, at the southern extremity of China, the inhabitants of which, answering to their name, are audacious pirates, who have sometimes carried their depredations to the mouth of the Canton river.

LAGO MAGGIORE. See LAKE and LOCARNO.

LAGOON. From the Italian *laguna*. A marsh or shallow lake;

applied also to shallow gulfs. Thus, the shallow estuary in which Venice is built, is called the *Laguna*. The same name is given to three gulfs of the Bay of Honduras, and to various lakes in Venezuela, Peru, and other parts of America.

LAHDAK. The capital of a territory of the same name, lying to the E. of Cashmere, between the parallels of 34° and 37° N., and tributary to Tibet; which see. The Lahdāk river falls into the Indus.

LAHORE. A city of Northern India, situated on the S. E. bank of the Ravey, in the territory of the Seik Rajah. The province of Lahore, lying between the parallels of 30° and 34° N., is 320 miles in length by 220 in breadth. The upper or north-western part now belongs to the Afghan Shah; the lower part, or Punjaub, to the Seik Rajah, whose capital is Amretsir.

LAKE. A large inland body of water or collection of waters. When of very large extent, it is more usually denominated an inland sea, but the words are used convertibly. Lakes are of four classes: I. Such as neither receive nor send forth rivers. II. Such as form the head or source of rivers. III. Such as both receive and send forth rivers. IV. Such as form the receptacle of rivers without having any emissary or outlet. Lakes of the first class are produced either by rains collected in a hollow cavity; by inundations, where the inclination is not sufficient to carry off the water of the rivers when swelled by rains or melted snow; or by subterranean springs, which form the feeders of the lake, but are not copious enough to originate rivers. They are, accordingly, either perennial or periodical. Of the latter description are several of the lakes formed by inundations of the Nile, the Niger, the Indus, the Paraguay, and other large rivers which flow down planes of slight inclination; and in Russia, Finland, and Lapland, many lakes are formed partly by the rains and partly by the melting of the ice and snow. The second class of lakes comprises such as are formed by springs situated within a hollow, the waters of which, after filling the cavity, overflow, and become a river. In some instances, the lake is partly supplied by its own springs, partly by mountain rills from springs at a higher elevation, or by streams that descend from the region of snow; and in other instances, the lake is a mere reservoir of waters from a higher elevation, or a cistern without springs. To this class of lakes belong, that of Charamai, which gives rise to the Pabur, one of the head streams of the Jumna; the lake which forms the head of the Don; the lakes of the St. Gothard, which are the sources of the Ticino and the Reuss; and many of the Alpine lakes. The third class of lakes, those which both receive and send forth rivers, are of three kinds; 1. those which emit a greater quantity than they receive, being partly fed by bottom springs; 2. those which emit less, the surplus being carried off by evaporation; and 3. those which receive as much as they discharge by their outlet and evaporation. Again, the following varieties may be distinguished. First, such as receive a number of smaller streams, and pour their collected waters through one large emissary. Of this description are Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, and others of the American lakes. Secondly, those which are formed by one principal river, which retains the same name on issuing from the lake through

which it flows. Of this description are the Lake of Geneva, traversed by the Rhone; the Lake of Locarno, which receives and emits the Ticino; the Lake of Como, which receives and discharges itself by the Adda; the Lake of Galilee, through which the Jordan flows; and the lakes traversed by the Shannon. Thirdly, such as discharge their waters only periodically, by a channel which is dry during part of the year. Some of these lakes, such as those of Egypt and Northern Africa, have been originally bays of the sea, which, in the course of ages, the sands thrown up by the action of the winds and waves have converted into lagoons, leaving only a channel for the waters brought down by the rivers. The fourth class of lakes, which form the receptacle of rivers, and have no visible outlet, are of two descriptions, fresh water and salt. The former have probably in every instance a subterraneous outlet, like the lakes of Atitan and Metapa in Guatemala, and one of the supposed sources of the Eurotas and the Alpheus. Whenever the waters of a lake fed by rivers are entirely discharged by evaporation, the lake is found to be salt. Of this description are the Dead Sea of Judæa, some of the Persian lakes, and the Caspian Lake, which, from its immense extent, is more properly denominated an inland sea.

LANARKSHIRE. A county of Scotland, traversed by the Clyde, and taking its name from the town of Lanark, situated on that river. It is bounded, N. and N. W., by the counties of Renfrew, Dumbarton, and Stirling; N. E. by those of Linlithgow and Edinburgh; E. by Peebles; S. by Dumfriesshire; and S. W. by Ayrshire. It extends 52 miles in length and 33 at its greatest breadth. It is divided into three wards; the Upper, in which Lanark is situated; the Middle, containing the town of Hamilton; and the Lower, in which Glasgow is situated. The county is mountainous, about one half being incapable of productive cultivation; but it contains some of the most romantic scenery in Scotland, and the mountains yield coal, lead, lime, and other minerals. Population, 316,820.

LANCASTER. A palatine county of England, taking its name from the chief town, and commonly called by corruption Lancashire. It borders, westward, on the Irish Sea; on the S. W., the estuary of the Mersey divides it from Cheshire; on the E., it is bounded by Yorkshire; and N. by Westmoreland. Its greatest length is 74 miles, and its extreme breadth 44 and a half; comprising an area of 1765 square miles, or 1,129,600 acres. The eastern part of the county, between the Ribble and the Mersey, comprising the ancient forests of Wiresdale and Bowland, is mountainous and generally barren. The southern part of the tract between those rivers, extending from Blackstone-edge, a ridge that separates this county from Yorkshire, to the sea, is a perfect flat, partly fertile, and partly occupied with black turf bogs, called mosses, some of which are of great extent, and in wet seasons impassable. These, however, have of late years been greatly reduced, and converted, in many parts, into fine meadowland. On the N. W., the hundred of Furness, separated from the rest of the county by a creek at the head of Morecombe Bay, consists of a wild and rugged region, stored with large quantities of iron ore and slate, and covered with a growth of underwood, which is cut in succession, and made into charcoal for the iron-furnaces. The county

includes part also of the great coal-field of the North of England; and with these natural advantages, it has gradually become one of the greatest manufacturing counties of England. The agricultural produce is not considerable, oats being the principal crop, and forming the chief food of the lower classes, and the farms are generally very small. The climate, from its remarkable humidity, is not, indeed, adapted for the raising of corn. A larger quantity of rain falls in Lancashire than in any other county of England, owing to the ridge of mountains extending along the eastern border, which intercept and break the clouds wafted over the Irish Sea from the Atlantic. But this ridge screens the county at the same time from the eastern blasts and blights that infest the counties bordering on the German Ocean, and may contribute to the reputed salubrity of the climate. The manufactures of Lancashire are the most extensive in the kingdom. Manchester, the centre of the cotton manufacture, and Liverpool, the emporium of the west, are, next to London, the two largest towns in England. The other chief places are, Lancaster, the county town, seated on the Lune or Lane; Preston, where the cotton business is very extensive, as well as other manufactures; Wigan, celebrated for its brass and cotton manufactures, as well as for the produce of the loom; Bolton, a great mart for cottons and muslins, where spinning is carried on to an immense extent; Blackburn; Bury; Ashton; Newton; and Clithero. In 1700, the whole population of the county was only 166,200. In 1750, it had risen to 297,400; in 1801, to 695,100, having more than quadrupled in the course of the century. It amounted, in 1811, to 856,000; in 1821, to 1,074,000; and it now amounts to 1,337,000, of whom more than two-thirds are employed in manufactures. Lancashire, prior to the Roman conquest, formed part of the territory of the Brigantes. It was included in the Roman province of Maxima Caesariensis, but was incorporated by the Saxons with the kingdom of Northumbria. Edward III. created his son, the celebrated John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, investing him with the power and privileges of a palatine jurisdiction. The duchy is now annexed to the crown. The county is in the province of York, the diocese of Chester, and the northern circuit.

LANDGRAVE. A title originally gives to those judges (*graffs*) or counts who administered justice, in a certain district or circuit, on behalf of the German Emperor. The title became in time the hereditary designation of those princes or counts of the empire who succeeded to the possession of a landgravate, with the sovereignty of which they were invested by the Emperor. The only sovereign German prince who now retains the title, is the Landgrave of Hesse Homburg.

LAND-LOCKED. A term applied to ports which are closed on all sides, so as to be sheltered from all winds, leaving only an entrance.

LANGUEDOC. A province of France, according to the old divisions, bounded on the E. by the Rhone, on the W. by the Garonne, N. by the Lyonnais, and S. by Roussillon and the Mediterranean; extending nearly 200 miles from E. to W., and 90 from N. to S. It was divided into Upper or Western Languedoc, which had Toulouse for its capital, and Lower or Eastern, which had for its chief city

Montpellier. It is now divided into the departments of Tarn, Upper Loire, Upper Garonne, Tarn and Garonne, Aude, Hérault, Gard, Ardèche, and Lozère. Languedoc formed the *Provincia Narbonensis Prima* of the Romans. It afterwards fell under the government of the counts of Toulouse, until, in the thirteenth century, it became incorporated with the French monarchy.

LAODICEA. In ancient geography, the name of, 1. A town of Phrygia, on the Lycus, built by Antiochus Theos, and named after his consort Laodice: this is the Laodicea of the Apocalypse. 2. A maritime town of Syria, founded by Seleucus, and named in honour of his mother: it is still called Ladikieh or Latikeia.

LAOS. A kingdom of the Indo-Chinese peninsula, lying between Ton-king and Cochin China on the E., Cambodia on the S., Siam on the W., and the Chinese territory on the N. It is now understood to be comprised in the empire of Anam. Little is known of either the country or its inhabitants; but the most probable conclusion to be drawn from the vague and somewhat conflicting accounts, is, that it consists of an immense tract of low, level country, partly covered with vast forests, abounding with elephants, and partly occupied with lakes, swamps, and morasses, from which the Meinam, or Siam river, as well, perhaps, as the Mei-kong or Cambodia river, and even the Thaluayn, Caypumo, or Martahan river, may derive at least a portion of their waters. At certain seasons, the inundations appear to form an immense lake, like those produced by the expansion of the Paraguay. Laos appears to be the proper name, not of the country, but of the people, as a timid and peaceful race of that name are said to have been the original inhabitants of Cochin China, prior to the irruptions of Tongkinese fugitives or invaders. *Lawa* is the name given by the Burmese to a numerous tribe inhabiting the forests E. of the Martaban river, who are probably the same people. The inhabitants of Lower Laos are also known to them under the name of Layn-sayn; and above them are the Layn-thœk. Sir Stamford Raffles places Laos to the N. of Siam Proper, making it consequently to include Siammay (or Chiamay) and Yun-Shan. The capital of Laos, according to some accounts, is Zandapura or Sandepora, situated on the Mei-kong, above the cataracts. Others make Lanjang or Lantchang the capital, situated on the same river, in about lat. 18° 30' N. The fact is, that such a country can have no capital; there may be a few towns on the banks of the navigable rivers; but the greater part of the territory is a wilderness thinly inhabited by migratory and probably hostile tribes. The language is a dialect of the Siamese. See SIAM.

LAPLAND. The most northern country of the European continent; bounded on the N. by the Arctic Ocean, E. by the White Sea, W. by Norway and the Atlantic, and S. by Sweden. It extends in length, reckoning from Cape Orlov on the White Sea, to the entrance of Saltersfiord on the Atlantic, about 700 miles, and from N. to S. about 500; comprising a superficial extent of 150,000 square miles, on which the total population is supposed not to exceed 60,000. It was formerly divided into Russian, Swedish, and Danish or Norwegian Lapland. The first, the most dreary division of the whole, is now included, together with the district of Kemi-Lapmark to the E. of the river Torneo,

(ceded by Sweden in 1809,) in the Russian circle of Kola. Swedish Lapland, or Lapmark, sometimes distinguished as Lapland Proper, is divided into six provinces, all included in the government of Umea. Norwegian Lapland, or Finmark, the most northerly of all, now also belongs to Sweden. The general aspect of Lapland is mountainous. That part of it lying along the northern shore of the Gulf of Bothnia, consists of an extensive plain covered with vast forests of spruce and Scotch fir; but at the distance of 80 miles from the Gulf, the ground becomes gradually elevated, and is at last filled with lofty mountains. These, between the latitude of 67° and $68^{\circ} 30'$, rise to the height of 6200 feet, which, in this region, is 2700 feet above the line of perpetual congelation. The ranges continue all the way to the North Cape, but decline gradually in elevation. The prevailing rock is gneiss, inclosing large strata of magnetic iron ore. Copper, lead, zinc, arsenic, and gold have also been found. The principal rivers are, the Torneo, the Kemi, the Lulea, the Pitea, the Yana, and the Alten; all comparatively small in winter, but some of them traverse considerable lakes, between 40 and 50 miles in length. The maritime districts are of uniform and rather mild temperature: the winters, for the latitude, are not severe, but the summers are foggy. In the interior, the cold of winter is extreme, so as often to freeze brandy; while the heat of summer in the valleys is very steady and intense. The summer begins in May, and ends in September. Corn ripens in the valleys in the short space of three months. Barley is the common grain; rye and oats are also cultivated in some places; and the Finnish colonists, who are the best husbandmen, have raised corn at Alten, under the parallel of 70° , the most northern limit of cultivation. Some culinary vegetables are raised, but no apples, pears, or cherries can be produced. There is, however, abundance of berries;—the black currant, the Norwegian mulberry, growing upon a creeping plant, the raspberry, cranberry, juniper-berry, and bilberry. The angelica is greatly esteemed by the natives, who use it in their food. The acetosa, or sorrel, also grows in great plenty, besides various kinds of grass, heath, fern, and moss; and roses and carnations are seen blowing wild on the banks of the lakes and rivers. But the vegetable production which is of most extensive use, is the *lichen rangiferus*, which the natives boil in broth as a cordial and restorative. Some parts of Lapland produce the service-tree, the willow (*salix glauca*), the poplar, the elder, and the cornel; and fine woods of birch, pine, and fir grow on the sheltered declivities. Lapland, like Norway, is infested with a great number of gray wolves and bears, with whom the inhabitants wage perpetual war. The lakes abound with beavers and otters, which live there unmolested, and find plenty of fish for their subsistence; and the forests are the haunt of the elk, the marten, the squirrel, the zibeling or sable, the ermine, the hare, and the weasel. Large black cats often attend the Laplanders in hunting, and curs are also trained to the sport. But the most remarkable animal of Lapland, is the rein-deer, which may be said to belong to the country, and by its singular usefulness to compensate to the natives for many privations. Its milk is nutritive and pleasant, and yields good cheese; its flesh is well-flavoured, either fresh or dried; its sinews are made into thread; its horns, into spoons and other domestic utensils; and its skin furnishes

a great part of their dress. Harnessed to the sledge, it will perform long journeys over the snow with wonderful speed and sagacity. These animals form, indeed, the chief wealth of the natives, and are kept at no expense. In summer, they feed upon grasses and alpine plants; in winter, upon the *lichen rangiferus* and its varieties, which they dig up from under the snow. The females are driven home morning and evening, to be milked; and the herds, when numerous, are unremittingly attended by men and dogs day and night. The Laplanders have also small breeds of oxen, sheep, and goats, the last two uncommonly prolific. Birds are numerous, some peculiar to the country: the most remarkable is the Swedish mocking-bird, extolled for the beauty of its plumage and the variety of its tones. In summer, the myriads of insects gendered by the morasses are a serious annoyance, against which the inhabitants have no better defence than to keep their tents and huts as full of smoke as possible. The Laplanders, or more properly Lapps, disclaiming that appellation, given to them by the Swedes, call themselves *Sahme-ladzh*, and their country *Sahme-landa*. The men are of low stature, swarthy or copper-coloured complexion, the head large, hair black and short, the eyes half closed, mouth pinched close, but wide, the ears full, large, and projecting, the cheeks hollow, and chin long and pointed. Though ill-shaped, they are very strong and robust, possess singular flexibility of limb, and can bear incredible fatigue. The stoutest Norwegian, it is said, is unable to bend the bow of a Laplander. In war, they are timorous; but to other dangers they expose themselves with surprising intrepidity. The women are generally well-made, with a delicate and florid complexion. Both sexes marry very early. In these physiological characteristics, the Lapps are remarkably distinguished from the flaxen or yellow-haired Finns, and from the nobler Swede, who is a giant in comparison. Yet, they have been supposed to be a branch of the Finnic or Tschoudic race, mixed with the Huns. Dr. E. D. Clarke represents them as assimilated in their complexion and physiognomy to the natives of Japan. In their mode of life, they are divided into two classes, fishers and mountaineers. The former, in summer, live in small villages of conical huts, fixed near some lake, from which they draw their subsistence, and in winter retire to the woods. The mountaineers are nomadic, living in tents of coarse cloth, and subsisting on their herds or by the chase. They bear the character of being generally simple, honest, and hospitable. Those under the dominion of Sweden are nominally Lutherans, but their religious notions are greatly blended with traditional superstitions and the relics of paganism. They now possess a translation of the New Testament in their language; and many are able to read and write.

LARISSA. A city of Thessaly, situated on the Peneus, now the Salembria. The modern town is called by the Turks, Yeniseri. It is still, as formerly, the capital of Thessaly, being between three and four miles in circuit, and containing 26 mosques, a Greek cathedral, and a population of between 20,000 and 30,000 Moslem, with a few Greeks and Jews, and a great number of African slaves. A hundred villages are comprised within the jurisdiction of its moutsellim. The

surrounding plain is very fertile, producing corn and cotton, but marshy and insalubrious. Many of the Turks of Lariassa are opulent.

LARISTAN. A province of Persia, bordering on the Persian Gulf, bounded on the N. W. by Farsistan, and N. E. by Kerman. It forms part of the *gurm-seer* or hot region, called also Dashtistan, the *Mesambria* of the ancients; resembling, in its physical character, the opposite shores of Omaun, rather than Persia; and it is in fact chiefly in the possession of piratical Arabs, who dwell in small towns defended by mud forts, under their own shiekhs. The district has once been populous, as is attested by numerous ruins; but the inhabitants have in all ages been maritime Arabs, the sailors, carriers, and pirates of the Indian seas. It is now almost depopulated. Lar is the chief town. It contains also the famous port of Gomberoon or Bender-Abbas, opposite the island of Ormuz, once the emporium of the Persian Gulf, but now reduced to insignificance.

LASSA. The capital of Tibet, and the residence of the Dalai Lama. See **TIBET**.

LATITUDE. The distance of any place from the Equator, N. or S., reckoned on a meridian or great circle of the globe passing through the poles. It is reckoned by degrees, minutes, and seconds, expressed thus: $1^{\circ} 2' 3''$. Each degree is equal to 60 geographical miles or 69 miles and a half statute measure. Those places which lie on the equator, have of course no latitude. The highest latitude that has been reached by any navigator, is $81^{\circ} 30'$. An overland expedition has penetrated nearly to 83° .

LATIUM. In ancient geography, a province of Italy, bounded by Etruria on the N. W., from which it was separated by the Tiber, and on the S. by Campania. Under Augustus, it was included in the latter province. It appears to have corresponded to the modern delegation of Frosinone and Ponte Corvo in the Papal States. From this word comes the name of Latin, applied to the language of ancient Rome, and employed, in modern times, to distinguish the members of the Roman communion or Latin Church from those of the Greek or Oriental churches. The boundaries of ancient Latium underwent repeated changes, and were always, perhaps, indeterminate; and the very etymology of the name appears to have been unknown to the Romans themselves, as is indicated by the fabulous and contradictory explanations given of the word. It might have been supposed to designate, originally, the *Ager Latinus*, or Roman Campagna. The Latins, who formed the basis of the Roman population, are supposed by Niebuhr to have been a Sicilian or Greek colony, blended with an Umbrian or old Italian stock; and it was by their system of colonies, he remarks, that the Latins, the smallest of the Italian races, spread their language and laws over the whole peninsula.

LAUENBURG. A duchy of Northern Germany, comprising a territory of 425 square miles on the right bank of the Elbe, and taking its name from the capital, seated near the confluence of the Steckenitz with that river. It was formerly an independent state, but, in 1689, lapsed to Hanover; and recent changes have transferred it to Denmark.

LAUSANNE. A town of Switzerland, the capital of the Pays de Vaud, situated on three eminences about a mile from the northern

bank of the Lake of Geneva, sometimes called, from this town, the Lake of Lausanne.

LAVA. The fused materials which flow from a volcano in the state of eruption. See **VOLCANO**.

LAVORO, TERRA DI. The most north-western province of Naples, bordering on the Tuscan Sea, and forming part of the ancient Campania.

LAWRENCE, ST. A large river of North America, issuing from Lake Ontario, and forming the outlet of the waters of the great chain of lakes which divide Upper Canada from the United States. From Lake Ontario to the ocean, its course is 770 miles in length; but if the head-waters of Lake Superior be considered as its true source, which take their rise in $46^{\circ} 30' N.$, $92^{\circ} 10' W.$, the total length of its course through the chain of lakes to the Atlantic will be about 1853 miles. Between Lake Ontario and Montreal, it formerly bore the name of the Iroquois. Just above the island of Montreal, it receives on its left bank the waters of its principal tributary, the Ottawas; and below it, on its right bank, those of Lake Champlain by the river Sorelle. Near Quebec, it contracts itself into a narrower channel, whence the name of that city, but afterwards gradually expands to the width, at its mouth, of 90 miles, falling into a large gulf to which it gives name in lat. $49^{\circ} 30'$, long. $64^{\circ} 15'$. From Kingston, on Lake Ontario, to Prescott, a distance of 67 miles, the river is descended by schooners and sloops. Between Prescott and Montreal, 130 miles, there are numerous rapids, impassable by any thing larger than a *batteau*, and requiring regular pilots. This navigation will be avoided by the Rideau canal, connecting Lake Ontario with the Ottawas river. It meets the tide upwards of 400 miles from the sea, and is navigable for 580 miles by ships of 500 tons burthen. According to the estimate of the American geographers, it discharges into the ocean one half more water than the Mississippi.

LAYBACH (or LAUBACH). A river of Carniola, which falls into the Save, flowing by the city of Laybach, the capital of a circle of the same name, as well as of the government of Laybach, one of the great divisions of Austrian Illyria.

LEA. A river of England, rising near Luton in Bedfordshire, and flowing eastward to Hertford. After dividing Essex from Hertfordshire and Middlesex, it falls into the Thames below Blackwall.

LEBANON (LIBANUS; i. e. White Mountain). A double range of mountains in Syria, running N. E. and S. W., between the parallels of 36° and $34^{\circ} N.$, and enclosing the longitudinal valley anciently distinguished as the hollow Syria, or Cœlo-Syria. The Anti-Libanus, or eastern ridge, below the meridian of Damascus, branches out towards the W., and loses itself in the mountains of Hasbeia, comprised under the general name of *Djebel el Sheikh*, the ancient Hermon. The summit of this mountain, which is always covered with snow, is reckoned the highest in Syria. The plain or valley between the Libanus and Anti-Libanus, is divided into the *Bekaa* and the *Belled Baulbec*. The whole of the Libanus is now comprised within the territory of the Emir of the Druses, who pays an annual tribute to the Pasha of Tripoli. That part of the chain extending from the *nahr-el-keth* (dog-river), the ancient Lycus, to the *nahr-el-hebir* (great-river), and

usually known as the Kesrouan or Castravan Mountains, is inhabited by the Maronites; and to this part their exclusive privileges are confined, although they are also numerous in the Druse country. The roots of Libanus there meet the sea in a gentle declivity, though their surface is rocky and uneven. Beyond the *nahr-el-kebir*, the maritime plain is bounded on the E. by the single range of the Anzairy Mountains, which extend as far as Antioch, and may be considered as a prolongation of the chain of Libanus. The basis of the range is limestone. Near the summit of Lebanon, not far from the village of Eden, are the famous cedars, which the Maronite and Greek Christians devoutly believe to be the remains of the identical forest which furnished the timber of Solomon's temple; and every year, on Transfiguration day, mass is celebrated upon a homely altar of stone at the foot of a cedar. In 1550, these sacred trees were twenty-eight in number. When Maundrell travelled, they were reduced to sixteen; and in 1818, there were only seven left, the largest of which measured 32 feet in circumference. A second generation of these, however, forms a clump around these patriarchs of the forest. They grow in a small plain between the highest parts of Lebanon. The old cedars are not found in any other part of the mountain, but young trees are occasionally met with; they are very productive, casting many seeds annually. The cypress is the only tree that grows on the highest points. The fact is thus clearly established, that the cedar is the indigenous production of the soil; and there can be no doubt that the mountains of Libanus were formerly clothed with far nobler specimens of this majestic tree, than any at present to be seen there. Now, "the flower of Lebanon languisheth." The axe has been busy there during nearly 3000 years; and the torch of war has made still wider desolation.

LECH. A river of Bavaria, which rises in the Tyrol, and flows northward between Bavaria and Suabia, passing Fuessen, Landsburg, and Augsburg, and falling into the Danube five miles below Donauperth. It is navigable only by rafts and boats.

LEGHORN. (Corrupted from LIVORNO or LIGORNO.) The principal maritime town of Tuscany, and the emporium of Italian commerce with the Levant and Barbary. It is a neat and well-built fortified town, containing, within a circuit of about two miles and a half, a population of between 60,000 and 70,000 souls. About a sixth part are Jews, who here enjoy considerable privileges, and form the wealthiest portion of the community. At the beginning of the fifteenth century, it was a mere village, surrounded with unwholesome swamps, and is said to owe its earliest improvements to the English; but its prosperity must be ascribed chiefly to the princes of the house of Medici, by whom the mole and light-house were erected, and who first declared it a free port. Consuls from all the principal states of Europe now reside at Leghorn. It is 16 miles from Pisa, which it has robbed of both its commerce and its population.

LEICESTERSHIRE. An inland county of England, taking its name from the chief town; bounded, on the N., by Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire; E. by Rutlandshire and Lincolnshire; W. and S. W. by Warwickshire; and the river Welland separates it from Northamptonshire on the S. Its extreme length is 45 miles N. and S., and its greatest breadth 40 miles; its superficial area about 816 square

miles and 522,240 acres. Population, 197,000. More than half the land is constantly in pasture, and the rest is rendered chiefly subservient to the rearing of cattle. The Leicester breeds of sheep, horned cattle, horses, and swine, are noted for their superior qualities, and have become widely spread throughout the kingdom. The Stilton cheese is furnished by the pastures of this county. The principal manufactures are connected with its great staple article, wool. The county lies nearly in the middle of the kingdom, and consists of a gently undulating country, rising towards the N. E. into high uplands. The Soare, its principal stream next to the Welland, rises between Lutterworth and Hinckley in the southern part of the county, and running N. E. by Leicester, receives a small stream called the Eye, and then bending N. N. W., falls into the Trent a few miles N. of Ashby de la Zouch. Although none of its streams are considerable, advantage has been taken of them as the basis of an extensive system of inland navigation, to the great benefit of the trading and agricultural industry of the county. Leicestershire, under the Romans, was included in the province of Flavia Cæsariensis, and, under the Saxons, in the kingdom of Mercia. It is in the diocese of Lincoln and the province of Canterbury. The principal towns are, Leicester, the county-town, situated on the Soare, in the centre of the finest wool district in the kingdom, and the rival of Nottingham in the hosiery and lace manufacture; Loughborough; Hinckley; Lutterworth; Melton Mowbray; Market Harborough; Market Bosworth; and Ashby de la Zouch.

LEINSTER. One of the four provinces of Ireland, comprising the eastern part of the island. It is now divided into the twelve counties of Louth, Meath, West-meath, Longford, Dublin, Kildare, King's County, Queen's County, Wicklow, Carlow, Kilkenny, and Wexford. It is bounded on the N. by Ulster; W. by Connaught, from which it is separated by the Shannon; S. by Munster; and E. by the Irish Sea. It is in general level and fertile, but labours under the disadvantage of the want of commodious harbours, and has no considerable rivers: the deficiency of inland navigation is now supplied by two noble canals. See IRELAND.

LEIPSIG (or LEIPZIG). A city of Upper Saxony, situated in a plain on the river Pleisse, which has been the theatre of many sanguinary conflicts. The defeat which the French under Napoleon sustained there in 1813, may be considered as the event which delivered Germany from his power. The university of Leipsig is one of the most celebrated in Germany for its medical school, and it carries on the largest book trade of any town on the continent. Upwards of 50 booksellers are settled in the town; and the number from various parts that attend the great Easter fair, varies from 200 to 300. Exclusive of the book trade, it carries on an extensive commerce, its central situation rendering it the emporium of Northern Germany. The three fairs held at the new year, Easter, and Michaelmas, are frequented by merchants from all parts of the civilized world. The resident population is about 35,000. It is 64 miles W. by N. of Dresden, 90 S. by W. of Berlin, and 180 E. N. E. of Frankfort on Maine.

LEITRIM. A county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught; bounded on the N. by Donegal Bay and part of Fermanagh county,

E. by Cavan, S. E. by Longford, S. W. by Roscommon, and W. by Sligo and the sea. Its greatest length is 52 miles, its breadth varying from 6 to 16. The surface is extremely uneven, consisting chiefly of bog and mountains, with some fertile valleys. The towns are few and unimportant. Carrick on Shannon, the assize-town, contains a population under 2000, exclusive of military; and the town, or rather village of Leitrim, which gives name to the county, situated three miles above Carrick, has not 300 inhabitants. The other places are mere villages. Leitrim is also the name of a river in the county of Wicklow. The word has been derived from *liath-druim*, the gray ridge. Coal, iron, lead, copper, and limestone abound in the mountains; but, hitherto, these have been turned to little account. The excellent pasturage with which the highlands abound, support large herds of black cattle.

LEMNOS. An island of the archipelago, lying between Mount Athos and the Troad; 15 miles in length and 11 in breadth. It is very fertile, producing corn, oil, cotton, silk, and fruit. The capital, of the same name, is the see of a Greek bishop, and a port. Lemnos has been famed from the earliest times for its quarries of bole, still used by the inhabitants as a febrifuge; and there are appearances of its having been desolated by volcanic eruptions, although the situation of the volcano, the fabled forge of the god Vulcan, as well as the site of the ancient Hephæstia, have become a subject of learned conjecture and dispute.

LENA. A river of Asiatic Russia, rising in the mountains to the N. W. of Lake Baikal, and flowing north-eastward through the Buriat country to Yakoutsck, where it is five miles wide. Soon after passing that town, it receives the Aldan, the largest of its tributaries, and bending first W., and then N. N. W., continues its course to the Frozen Ocean. It is navigable during its whole course, which is estimated at nearly 2000 miles.

LENNOX. A county of Scotland bordering on the Clyde, now more commonly known under the name of Dunbartonshire, which see.

LEON. A city of Spain, the capital of the first Christian kingdom founded in the peninsula after the Moorish conquest, and which was united to that of Castile A. D. 1030. The title of kingdom is still given to the territory, which forms a long irregular rectangle of about 200 miles in length from N. to S., with a mean breadth of 170, and containing 12,420 square miles. It lies between Galicia and Portugal on the W., Asturias on the N., Old Castile on the E., and Estremadura on the S. The Duero (or Douro) divides it into two nearly equal parts; besides which, it is watered by numerous streams which ultimately fall into that river. Among these are the Carrion, the Eresma, the Tormes or Salamanca river, the Ezla, and the Pisuerga. The province is divided into four intendancies, Leon, Salamanca, Toro, and Palencia. To these, in some geographical works, are added, Zamora and Valladolid; but improperly, as the latter city is in Old Castile; and Zamora, though situated in the kingdom of Leon, has long been the seat of the military government of Old Castile. The manner in which the military, judicial, fiscal, and ecclesiastical divisions cross each other in Spain, has led to much confusion. The kingdom of Leon contains six bishoprics; four to the N. of the Duero,—

Leon; Palencia, Astorga, and Zamora; and two in the southern part, —Salamanca and Ciudad Rodrigo. The city of Leon, the *Legio Septima Germanica* of the Romans, is one of the most ancient episcopal sees in Spain: its prelate is suffragan to Compostella, but without being dependent on his jurisdiction. A heterogeneous assemblage of dirty streets, filled with splendid churches and convents and half-ruined mansions, and peopled by priests and beggars, forms all that remains of this famous city. The ancient palace of its kings has been converted into a cloth-manufactory, but this is now in a state of decay. The towns throughout this part of the country are half uninhabited; and at the beginning of the present century, there were reckoned no fewer than 76 deserted villages. The land is chiefly occupied with wooded mountains or with pasturage. According to the census of 1788, out of a population of 665,000 inhabitants, 5600 were secular priests, 2064 monks, 1570 nuns; there were 2460 parish churches and 195 convents. The church has absorbed the wealth of the country.

LEPANTO, GULF OF. The modern name of the gulf or sea which divides the Morea from Continental Greece; anciently known under the names of the Corinthian or Delphic Gulf and the Sea of Crissa. It is about 60 miles in length, reckoning from Patras to Corinth. The promontories of *Rhium* and *Antirhium*, projecting from the opposite coasts of Ætolia and Achaia, divide the Corinthian Gulf from that which now bears the name of the Gulf of Patras. These points are defended by the castles of Romelia and Morea. Lepanto is the Italian name of the ruinous town called Epacto by the modern Greeks, and Enebechte by the Turks; names corrupted from the ancient Naupactos. It stands on the coast of the Ozolæan Locria, and is important from its position, but has been repeatedly taken and retaken in the wars between the Ottomans and the Venetians.

LESBOS. An island of the Egean Sea; called also from its chief city, Mitylene, and now Metelin. The site of that city is occupied by Castro, the modern capital. It is the country of Sappho, Alcaeus, and Pittacus, and is distinguished alike by its fertility and its fine climate. It is situated near the Asiatic coast, to the N. of the Gulf of Smyrna, and S. of Cape Baba. Its figure is very irregular, the coast being deeply indented, so as to divide the island into two parts, and the eastern part is again broken into two peninsulas. It extends about 56 miles N. and S.

LEUCADIA. The ancient name of an island in the Ionian Sea, now called Santa Maura; originally a peninsula of Acarnania, and still connected with the continent by a causey. From a promontory of this island, projecting into the sea opposite to Cephalonia, and surmounted with a temple of Apollo Leucadius, despairing lovers precipitated themselves into the sea; the leap, if they survived, being deemed a certain cure of passion. Thus Sappho perished. See **SANTA MAURA.**

LEVANT. (From the Italian *Levante*, the East; literally orient, or the quarter of sun-rise.) The eastern part of the Mediterranean, between Asia Minor or Natolia, Syria, and the coast of Egypt and Barca. Milton gives this name to the east wind, which is known under the name of the levantine. The eastern coast of the Gulf of

Genoa is distinguished as the *Riviera del Levante*, the opposite coast being denominated the *Riviera del Ponente* or Western Shore.

LEYDEN. One of the largest and finest cities of the Netherlands, the *Lugdunum Batavorum* of the Romans. It is situated in South Holland, on a branch of the Rhine, and is traversed by canals in all directions. The principal street is reckoned one of the finest in Europe. The university, once famous throughout the continent, is the oldest in the kingdom, having been founded in 1573. Its manufactures are now inconsiderable, and the population is only about 31,000. It is 10 miles N. E. of the Hague, and 22 S. W. of Amsterdam.

LIBYA. In ancient geography, that district of Northern Africa bordering on the Mediterranean, between the Greater Syrtis and Egypt, which now forms the territory of Barca. This was sometimes distinguished as *Libya Propria*; the appellation being used in a more extensive application, as denoting Africa in general, W. of Egypt and Ethiopia. This was vaguely divided into Hither and Further Libya. The name is supposed to be derived from a Hebrew word signifying a flame, in allusion to the burning or glittering sky; or from another term denoting thirst. What is somewhat less uncertain, is, that the Lubim of the Old Testament were Libyans.

LIEGE. A city and province of the Southern Netherlands. The province is surrounded by the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, the grand-dutchy of Luxemburg, and the Belgic provinces of Namur, South Brabant, and Limburg. It consists of an undulating plain, rising into hills towards the S. and E., and watered by the Maese and the smaller streams which fall into it; the Ourthe, the Loose, and the Semoy. The inhabitants, about 360,000, are for the most part Roman Catholics. Prior to the French Revolution, the territory was under the dominion of the Prince-bishop of Liege, a member of the Germanic body. Liege, the capital, formerly a free imperial city, and one of the most eminent in Germany, is seated on the Maese, which is navigable thus far, though 100 miles from its mouth. Churches and convents occupy a large part of the town, which was formerly styled the paradise of priests. Its fortifications were once imposing, but it is no longer a garrison town. It is 16 miles S. S. W. of Maestricht, and 53 E. by S. of Brussels.

LIEGNITZ. A city of Silesia, formerly the capital of a dutchy, and now the head town of a large province or government of Prussian Silesia, comprising the former dutchies and principalities of Glogau, Sagan, Liegnitz, and Karolath, with part of Janer and Upper Lusatia. The town is situated at the conflux of the Katzbach, the Schwartzwasser, and the Neisse.

LIGURIA. The ancient name of the maritime country extending along the shores of the Tuscan Sea, from the Maritime Alps, which divided it from Transalpine Gaul on the S. W., to the river Macra, which formed the boundary towards Etruria. It corresponds to the territory of Genoa, which, under the transitory dominion of Napoleon, was formed into the Ligurian Republic. See GENOA.

LIMA. The capital of Peru, situated on the left bank of the Rimac, (from which it takes its name, corrupted into Lima,) in a broad and fertile plain, gently sloping to the Pacific. The great chain of the Andes passes within 20 leagues E. of the city, and spurs proceed-

ing from it approach within three quarters of a league of the gates, forming an amphitheatre within which the city is built. It received from its founder, Francis Pizarro, in 1535, the dedicatory name of the City of the Kings (i. e. the Three Magi), in commemoration of the day of its foundation (Epiphany). It is stated to contain nearly 4000 houses, four large monasteries with numerous dependent conventual and collegiate establishments, fifteen nunneries, and four *beaterios*, and a population which has fluctuated from 60,000 to nearly 90,000 souls, and may now be estimated at about 70,000 of all castes and classes. The university, founded in 1549, by a bull of Pius V., with the same privileges as those of Salamanca, is the most ancient in the New World. It had also, before the Revolution, its inquisition. In the days of its wealth and pride, Lima was the richest city of South America; and it was proverbially distinguished for the luxury and dissipation of its inhabitants, the state of morals being low in proportion to the numbers and ascendancy of the monastic orders. The climate is delicious, and upon the whole salubrious, but the city is peculiarly subject to the frequent shock of earthquakes. Seen from the anchorage off the port of Callao, the numerous domes and spires of the city have an imposing and decidedly oriental appearance, but the interior of the town does not correspond to the grandeur of the approach. It has been stigmatized as the dirtiest city in South America. The principal square is, however, very handsome, and in some parts of the city, there are a number of smart shops gay with French silks and British merchandise. The English costume is now quite prevalent, mingled with the French; the fair Limenas have a costume peculiar to themselves, consisting of a short, tight, and showy *saya* (petticoat) and black silk *manto* (hood), concealing the face, and exposing the shape; priests are seen in rich sacerdotal vestments, portly friars in the dress of their respective orders; and these, with country creoles in various costumes, copper-coloured Indians, negro and mulatto slaves, people of all colours and almost all countries, present a motley and picturesque living scene.

LIMBURG. A province of the Belgian Netherlands, bounded by the Prussian territory and by the provinces of Liege, South Brabant, Antwerp, and North Brabant. It is a level country, watered by the Maese, the Jaer, the Demer, the Herk, and the Worm. Maestricht is the capital. The town of Limburg is in the province of Liege, on the Weze or Vesce. There is a town of the same name in Nassau, and another in Westphalia.

LIMERICK. A city and county of Ireland, in the province of Munster. The county of Limerick has the Shannon for its northern boundary, on which the city is situated, and which separates it from Clare. On the N. E. and E., it is bounded by Tipperary, S. by Cork, and W. by Kerry. It is 51 miles in length by 32 in breadth, comprising an area of 970 miles or 623,000 acres, the greater part very fertile country. Besides the Shannon, it is watered by the Deel, the Maig, and some smaller streams. A chain of lofty and beautiful hills, 25 miles in length, called the Galtees, stretch along the south-eastern part of the county; to the N. of which is a very fertile tract; and on the banks of the Shannon are swampy grass-lands, which are fertilized by the annual inundations of that river. Limerick, the county-town,

and the ancient metropolis of Munster, was formerly reckoned the second city in Ireland, but now yields the pre-eminence in wealth and population to Cork. It was once a place of great strength, and stood a siege from King William III. in 1691, but capitulated the following year. Its fortifications are now dismantled, but it is still considerable for its commerce and wealth, containing a population of between 50,000 and 60,000 souls. It is a very ancient see, but its prelate is suffragan to the Archbishop of Cashel. Besides this city, there is no other town of consequence in the county.

LIMOUSIN. A province of France under the old division, now forming the departments of Upper Vienne and Corrèze. Limoges, on the Upper Vienne, the chief town, was a place of importance in the days of Julius Cæsar; it is an episcopal see, with a royal college, and has a considerable trade: the population is about 25,000.

LINCOLN. A city and county of England. Lincolnshire is the third county, in size, in the kingdom. It extends along the German Ocean from the Humber, its northern boundary, which separates it from Yorkshire, to the arm of the sea, called the Wash, which runs up between the coasts of Lincoln and Norfolk. On the S., it adjoins the counties of Cambridge, Northampton, and Rutland; and westward, those of Leicester, Nottingham, and York. It extends 77 miles from N. to S., and 48 in extreme breadth, containing 2888 square miles or 1,848,320 acres, with a population of 317,250. It is subdivided into three districts; Holland, on the S. E., which consists entirely of fen-lands, supposed to have been formerly covered by the sea; Kesteven, on the S. W., which is hilly; and Lindsey on the N., which is chiefly occupied with the wolds, a long ridge of bleak calcareous hills, extending diagonally from Spilsby to near the Humber, about 40 miles in length, and 10 at the greatest breadth. Another long ridge, also of calcareous formation, and consisting of heath land, extends N. and S. of Lincoln, across the centre of the county. The heaths are now chiefly enclosed. The climate is as various as the character of the surface: it is for the most part cold and damp, but the drainage of the low lands has rendered it less insalubrious than formerly. The inland part contains some very rich corn-land, and the fens furnish excellent pasture. Lincolnshire is purely an agricultural county, having scarcely any manufactures. Its only considerable river, except those which form its boundaries, is the Witham, which, rising about 10 miles N. of Grantham, flows northward to Lincoln, and then turning eastward and southward, traverses the fens, passing Tattershall and Boston, and falls into the Wash. Several canals supply, however, an extensive inland navigation. Lincolnshire, under the Romans, was included in *Flavia Cæsariensis*: it afterwards formed part of Mercia, but was subsequently incorporated with Wessex. The diocese of Lincoln included at one time so many counties as to be "ready to sink under the weight of its own greatness." Henry II. took out of it the diocese of Ely, and Henry VIII. those of Peterborough and Oxford, and still it is the largest in England, and one of the richest. In 1547, its prelate had no fewer than eight episcopal palaces in different counties, but most of these were given up to the crown in the reign of Edward VI.; and of about thirty manors, four only remain attached to the see. The city of Lincoln, the *Lindum Colonia* of the Romans,

occupies a distinguished place in English history, as a city of the first rank and political importance, but it has greatly declined. Of its fifty churches, eleven only, besides the cathedral, remain. The cathedral is a magnificent structure; and the palace was at one time equal in grandeur to any of our ancient castles. Few places exhibit so many architectural remains. Of the castle built by William I., there are still obscure vestiges. The city is a county of itself. The other chief towns are, Stamford, Boston, Grantham, Grimsby, and Louth.

LINE, THE. See EQUINOCTIAL.

LINLITHGOW. A royal borough of Scotland, and at one time a royal residence, the capital of West Lothian, otherwise called Linlithgowshire. This shire, separated from Stirlingshire by the Avon, is nearly 20 miles in length from N. W. to S. E., and from 10 to 13 in breadth; containing 71,580 acres, of which 58,000 are cultivated. Population, 23,300. See **LOTHIAN, WEST.**

LINTZ. The capital of Upper Austria, seated at the confluence of the Traun with the Danube.

LIPARI ISLANDS. A groupe of ten islands, situated at the south-eastern extremity of the Tuscan Sea, off the northern coast of Sicily, and included in the intendancies of that kingdom. Their names are, Alicudi, Baliluzzo, Felicudi, Lampeduza, Lipari, Panaria, Pantellena, Salina, Stromboli, and Ustica. They are the *Æolia* of ancient geography. Lipara, or Lipari, which gives its name to the groupe, is the largest as well as the most fertile and populous: it is five leagues in circuit, and more than half is said to be under cultivation, the produce consisting of rye, cotton, olives, raisins, and wine. Next to this in size is Salina, so named from a salt lagoon, and consisting of two mountains united at the base. Stromboli is one immense volcano, whose continual eruptions of flame have gained it the name of the Light-house of the Mediterranean: the island is three leagues in circuit, and very barren. Alicudi, the westernmost island, and Felicudi, produce some wine, barley, and rye; but both are destitute of springs, and the inhabitants depend for water on their cisterns. Besides the principal islands, there are several smaller islets and rocks, all composed of volcanic substances.

LISBON. The capital of Portugal, and one of the most valuable and important ports of the peninsula, being situated on the northern bank of the Tagus, three leagues within the bar. It is built upon several hills, the natives say seven; and the city, rising from the edge of the water with its numerous churches and palaces, domes and spires, presents from the bay a superb appearance; to which the interior, with its filthy, ill-paved streets, gloomy houses, indifferent public edifices, and ragged, motley population, forms a revolting contrast. Out of 230,000 or 240,000 inhabitants, a fifth is supposed to consist of negroes and mulattoes. In filthiness of every description, Lisbon may vie with Constantinople; and the heat, in summer, is such as "only a native or a salamander can subsist in." The state of the police is horrible, as well as that of public morals, and many a corpse, on which no inquest ever sits, is floated down the Tagus to the Atlantic. Yet this is one of the most commercial cities of Europe, enjoying all the colonial trade, and three-fourths of the foreign trade of Portugal, and annually employing between 1000 and 1500 vessels. Of 200 mercantile houses, 150 are said to be English. Lisbon is the

ancient Olyssippo or Ulyssippo, which the Moors are supposed to have corrupted into Lisboa, whence the present name. It was also styled, *Felicitas Julia*, in allusion to the beauty and salubrity of the situation. It stands in the province of Estremadura. The environs present some beautiful situations; and the village of Cintra in particular, "the Richmond of Lisbon," famous in modern times for the discreditable convention signed there, is not less celebrated for its singularly picturesque and delightful scenery. The neighbouring vineyards of Carcavella give name to the well-known wine.

LITHUANIA. An extensive tract of sandy, level country, lying between Poland and Prussia. It was annexed to Poland in the sixteenth century, and was then divided into the palatinates of Troki and Wilna, which formed Lithuania Proper, and Samogitia. It now forms the three Russian governments of Wilna, Grodno, and Minsk. It is very thinly peopled, a large portion being covered with forests, abounding with wild animals, and bogs.

LIVADIA. A city of European Turkey, the head town of a jurisdiction extending over a rich territory, which includes the ancient Phocis, Bœotia, and Eubœa. It has a *vaivode* or governor, and contained, in 1806, about 10,000 inhabitants, of whom half were Greeks and half Turks. The Greeks were powerful and rich, and carried on a considerable trade in cotton and the red dye called *pumari*, while the neighbouring plains produce silk, rice, tobacco, and corn. The town was burned by Omer Vrionis in 1821; and Odysseus, the partisan chief, in an attack upon the Turkish garrison, completed its destruction. Of its present condition we have no accurate account. Livadia (*Lebudeia*) exhibits few ancient vestiges, but is thought to represent the ancient *Medeia*; and it is pretty clearly ascertained to occupy the site of the sacred grove of Trophonius, in the immediate neighbourhood of which was the far-famed oracular cave. The situation is far from salubrious. Mount Granitza, a branch of Helicon, intercepts the sun in winter, and the sea-breezes in summer; so that the winters are intensely severe, and the summers very hot and unhealthy, the waters of Lake Kopais then becoming stagnant and pestilential. The place is also much infested by locusts. Livadia is about 25 miles from Thebes, twice that distance from Athens, and about 10 miles from the ancient Choeroneia, now Kapourna, or Kaprena, being situated in the Choeroneian plain. See GREECE.

LIVERPOOL. A borough and corporate town of England, in the county of Lancaster, situated near the mouth of the Mersey, which here forms the most accessible port of the north-western coast. Its trade was long confined to Ireland and Man, with a small coasting trade; and in 1700, its population was only 5145. In 1750, it had risen to 18,400; in 1801, to 77,653; and it now exceeds 165,000. In the extent of its commerce, Liverpool has risen to the rank of the second port in England, having outstripped Bristol in the West India trade, and, since the opening of the East India trade, having entered with spirit into that branch of commerce. It is supposed to engross one-fourth of the foreign trade of Great Britain, one-sixth of her general trade, three-fourths of the trade with the United States; to furnish one-twelfth of the shipping of the kingdom, and in exports and imports to equal half the trade of the capital. A railway affords the means of a rapid communication with Manchester;

and an extensive system of canal navigation gives it the command of the inland trade with the great manufacturing towns of Bolton, Blackburn, Wigan, Preston, Rochdale, Ashton, Macclesfield, and Congleton, as well as with the more distant towns of Huddersfield, Halifax, and Leeds. It has also a constant communication with Birmingham and Sheffield. Its maritime accommodations for ships now comprise six docks, occupying about 45 acres.

LIVONIA. A maritime province of Russia, bounded by Esthonia on the N., the Gulf of Riga on the W., Courland on the S., and the governments of Pskov and Vitepsk on the E. It comprises an area of 21,000 square miles, of level, marshy country, abounding with lakes, with a population of about 600,000. After having successively belonged to the Danes, the Teutonic knights, the Poles, and the Swedes, it was conquered from the latter, together with Esthonia, by Peter the Great, and now forms the Russian government of Riga. The city of that name, situated on the Duna, is the only place of much trade: the only other town of note is Dorpt (or Dorpet), situated on the Embach, the seat of a university established in 1802, and of a great annual fair. See **RIGA**.

LLANOS. (PLAINS.) The specific name of the vast steppes or savannas of Venezuela, extending from the eastern base of the Andes of Cundinamarca to the banks of the Upper Orinoco. These plains, as well as those called the *Pampas*, S. of the Plata, are described by Humboldt as "real steppes," which "display, in the rainy season, a beautiful verdure, but, in the time of great drought, assume the aspect of a desert. The grass is then reduced to powder; the earth cracks; the alligator and the great serpents remain buried in the dried mud, till awakened from their long lethargy by the first showers of spring. These phenomena are observed on barren tracts of 50 or 60 leagues in length, wherever the savannas are not traversed by rivers; for, on the borders of rivulets, and around little pools of stagnant water, the traveller finds at certain distances, even during the period of great droughts, thickets of the *mauritia* palm, the leaves of which, spreading out like a fan, preserve a brilliant verdure. The chief characteristic of the savannas or steppes of South America is, the absolute want of hills and inequalities, the perfect level of every part of the soil. Often, in a space of 30 square leagues, there is not an eminence of a foot high. This resemblance to the surface of the sea, strikes the imagination most powerfully where the plains are altogether destitute of palm-trees, and where the mountains of the coast and of the Orinoco are so distant, that they cannot be seen. This equality of surface reigns without interruption from the mouths of the Orinoco to Villa de Araure and Ospinos, under a parallel of 180 leagues in length, and from San Carlos to the savannas of Caqueta, on a meridian of 200 leagues. It particularly characterizes the New Continent, as it does the low steppes of Asia, between the Borysthenes and the Wolga, and between the Irtish and the Obi. There is something awful, but sad and gloomy, in the uniform aspect of these steppes. Every thing seems motionless. Scarcely does a small cloud, as it passes across the zenith, and announces the approach of the rainy season, sometimes cast its shadow on the savanna. All around, the plains seem to ascend toward the sky; and that vast and profound solitude appears

like an ocean covered with sea-weed. Through the dry fog and strata of vapour, the trunks of palm-trees are discovered at a great distance, appearing, stripped of their verdant tops, like the masts of a ship discovered in the horizon." See PAMPAS.

LOANGO. A town of Lower Guinea, the capital of a state to which it gives name, situated about a league from Loango Bay, in $4^{\circ} 40' N.$, $12^{\circ} 30' E.$ Loango Proper is the central district of the country generally comprised under the name of Loango; which extends along the coast for about 400 miles, between Cape Catherine on the N., and the river Zaire or Congo on the S., where the Congo coast begins. The object for which Europeans have resorted to the Loango coast, has been the nefarious traffic in slaves. While Loango was in the height of its power, its port was the chief emporium of this trade; but of late, Mayomba, Malemba, and Cabenda have been as much frequented. The former district is to the N., the latter two to the S. of Loango Bay. This abominable trade is now much diminished. The total population of Loango, including the four districts of Mayomba, Loango, Malemba, and Cabenda, is estimated at not more than 600,000 souls.

LOCARNO, LAKE OF. Called also **LAGO MAGGIORE**; i. e. the Greater Lake. It is the ancient *Lacus Verbanus*, and is formed by the Ticino, which, rising in the St. Gothard, descends the Val Levantina, and, being joined by other mountain streams, enters the lake at Magadino. It receives also, by the Toccia, the waters of the Simplon and the Gries; by the Negoglia, on its western bank, those of Lake Orta; and by the Tresa, on the eastern side, those of Lake Lugano. The Ticino, retaining its name, flows out of the lake at Sesto, the Milanese frontier town, dividing the Sardinian territory from the Lombard-Venetian kingdom, and, flowing south-eastward to Pavia, it falls into the Po not far below that city. Notwithstanding its common name, it is not the largest of the lakes of Lombardy, being inferior in length to that of Como, and far less extensive than that of Garda. Its length is between 50 and 60 miles; its breadth only between 5 and 6; and it is about 100 feet deep near the middle. The celebrated Borromean Islands, four in number, are situated in the bay which receives the Ticino and the Toccia. The upper part of the lake is bold and mountainous, the back-ground being formed by the Rhoetian Alps, sweeping round in a magnificent amphitheatre. The lower part is of a more quiet and softened character, yet still very beautiful. Although inferior in wildness and sublimity of character to the Lake of Como, and perhaps to that of Lugano, the softer beauties of this lake are generally allowed to be the more attractive. Locarno is the name of a bailiwick on the N. W. coast, 15 miles in length and 12 in breadth, now belonging to the Milanese territory.

LOCH. The Scottish form of lake, as Loch-Lomond, Loch-Aber, &c.

LOCNIS. In ancient geography, the name of two districts of Continental Greece or Eastern Hellas: viz. *Locris Ozolæ* or *Zephyrii*, distinguished also as Citerior or Western Locris, between Ætolia and Phocis, and consisting of a narrow slip of territory bordering on the Gulf of Naupactum or Lepanto, scarcely 200 *stadia* in length; and *Locris Opuntii* or *Uterior*, beyond Parnassus, extending towards Thermopylæ, and reaching to the Euripus of Eubœa. See GREECE.

LODI. A province of Austrian Italy, in the government of Milan, taking its name from its chief town, situated on the Adda. The bridge of Lodi was the scene of a desperate encounter, in 1796, between the French and the Austrians, in which the former, under Bonaparte, succeeded in forcing the passage. See **LOMBARDY**.

LOIR. A river of France, which rises at Cernay, in the department of Eure and Loir, and, flowing southward, enters that of Loir and Cher, which it crosses in a westerly direction, to meet the Sarthe, and both ultimately fall into the Loire. Its course is upwards of 160 miles, for 60 of which it is navigable.

LOIRE. One of the four principal rivers of France, which it divides into two nearly equal parts; having a course of about 660 miles in length. It rises in the department of Ardèche, and is for some time closely shut up between the mountains of the Vivarais; flowing northward through the departments of Upper Loire, Loire, and Saone and Loire: on the confines of the latter department, it begins to bend towards the N. W., which general direction it inclines to till it reaches Orleans. It then winds round to the S. W., crossing the departments of Loir and Cher, Indre and Loire, Mayenne and Loire, and Lower Loire, and falls into the ocean 40 miles below Nantes. The department of Loire is formed out of the Forey, a district of the old province of Lyonnais; that of Upper Loire was formerly part of Languedoc; that of Lower Loire is in Brittany. See **FRANCE**.

LOIRET. A small river of France, giving name to the department of Loiret, a part of the ancient Orleannois. After a very short course, it falls into the Loire below Orleans.

LOMBARDY. The name commonly given to the whole country lying between the Alps and the Apennines, watered by the Po and its tributaries, and corresponding to the ancient Cisalpine Gaul. It derives its name from the Lombards, who conquered it in the sixth century. Taken in its widest sense, it includes Piedmont, Austrian Italy or the Lombard-Venetian kingdom, the states of Parma and Modena, and the province of Romagna; including the Papal delegations of Bologna, Ferrara, Ravenna, and Forli. The plain of the Po forms an isosceles triangle, the base of which, drawn from Cervia to Venice, is 90 miles, and each of the sides, from Venice to Vercelli, and from Cervia to Vercelli, 180 miles. The far-famed Rubicon, which flows from the last declivity of the Apennines into the Adriatic, at the very extremity of the south-eastern angle of this vast plain, between Ravenna and Rimini, forms the ancient boundary of Italy. The Romans distinguished the country on each side of the Po, as Cispadane and Transpadane Gaul; but the latter only is now generally included under the appellation of Lombardy, which is used as nearly synonymous with Austrian Italy, or what is now called the Lombard-Venetian kingdom. Of this, the river Ticino, which divides it from Piedmont, is the western boundary. It is now divided into the governments of Milan and Venice; the former comprising Western Lombardy, between the Ticino and the Mincio; the latter, Eastern Lombardy and the Venetian territory. Western Lombardy comprises the nine delegations of Milan, Pavia, Sondrio, Como, Bergamo, Lodi, Brescia, Cremona, and Mantua. Of these, the first two are geographically connected

with the Ticino; the next four belong to the basin of the Adda; Brescia and Cremona to the Oglio; and Mantua claims for her own the tardy Mincio, the last river of Lombardy that falls into the Po. The more rapid Adige, bending sooner to the eastward, pours its waters into the Adriatic. Eastern Lombardy, extending from the Mincio to the Adriatic, and round the head of the Gulf of Venice to the entrance of the Gulf of Trieste, comprises the eight delegations of Verona, Vicenza, Padua, Venice, Rovigo, Treviso, Belluno, and Udine. The territory divided between these two governments comprehends an area of 13,880 square miles, with a population of about 4,400,000. The viceroy resides at Milan, which must be regarded therefore as the capital of Austrian Italy. See AUSTRIA, ITALY, MILAN, PO, VENICE, and VERONA.

LONDON. The capital of England and metropolis of the British empire, situated on the river Thames, about 60 miles from its mouth, in lat. $51^{\circ} 31' N$. London, properly so called, is situated wholly in Middlesex, on the northern bank of the Thames, and is divided into the city within the walls and the city without the walls; but the borough of Southwark, on the opposite side of the river, in the county of Surrey, is a suburb, forming the ward called Bridge Without; besides which, the city of Westminster must be considered as forming part of the metropolis, being comprised under the general name of London; as well as out-parishes and suburban districts in all directions: occupying altogether an area of 30 square miles or nearly 20,000 acres. The ancient city, or London within the walls, is about a mile and a half in length, and rather more than half a mile in breadth. During the last century, the population has diminished nearly one half, in consequence of the widening of the streets and other improvements, and the expansion of the suburbs. The extent E. and W., from Poplar to Knightsbridge, is full seven miles and a half; while the breadth from N. to S., reckoning from Newington Butts in Surrey to Islington, is nearly five miles. The river Thames occupies, for seven miles, a space of about a quarter of a mile or 400 yards in width, or 1120 acres; the buildings are supposed to cover about 11,500 acres; and the rest of the area is occupied with streets and squares. The metropolis may be considered as consisting of five great portions, viz. the city of London; the city of Westminster, the seat of the court and the legislature; the West End of the town, which is popularly regarded as extending from Charing Cross to Hyde Park, and from St. James's Park northward to Paddington; the East End, or the Port of London, in which quarter are the London, East India, and West India docks; and the Borough, under which is now comprised the southern bank of the Thames from Lambeth to Deptford. The port of London, in a technical or legal sense, extends from the North Foreland in Kent, and Shoeberry-ness in Essex, to London Bridge; but the part occupied by shipping reaches from the bridge to Deptford, a distance of nearly four miles and between 400 and 500 yards in breadth. Of the gradual progress of the commerce of London some idea may be formed from the statement, that in 1539 there were not more than four merchant vessels exceeding 120 tons burden in the Thames. In 1701, there were 560 vessels belonging to this port, carrying 84,882 tons. In 1800, there were 1810 employed in the

foreign trade, carrying 503,676 tons, and 856 coasting vessels, the aggregate burthen of which was 64,586 tons. The total imports and exports of London were estimated, some years ago, at seventy millions sterling annually, being nearly two-thirds of the trade of the whole kingdom. About 4000 vessels have been employed some years in the foreign trade, and 9000 in the coasting trade, the outward and inward tonnage averaging 1,800,000 tons. About one sixth of the tonnage is employed in the East India trade, and another sixth in the West India. Of the vessels employed in the coasting trade, about 4500 are colliers or coal-vessels, which bring about 900,000 chaldrons, value amounting to £.1,800,000. Of the increase of the population during the last century, the following table will supply a clear view:—

	In 1700.	In 1750.	In 1801.
City, within the walls	139,300	87,000	78,000
City, without the walls	69,000	57,300	56,300
City and liberties of Westminster .	130,000	152,000	165,000
Out parishes within the bills of } mortality }	326,900	357,600	477,700
Parishes not included in the bills } of mortality }	9,150	22,350	123,000
Total of the metropolis . . .	674,350	676,250	900,000

In the ten years between 1801 and 1811, the population of the city within the walls appears to have been reduced nearly 20,000, while that of the whole metropolis was increased 150,000. In 1821, it had risen to 1,274,800; and the census of 1831, states it at 1,474,069, or nearly a million and a half. A twenty-fifth part is supposed to consist of occasional residents, sailors, foreigners, &c. The annual mortality, in 1700, was calculated at 1 to 25: it is now reduced to about 1 in 38. Owing to the artificial sources of heat in the metropolis, the temperature of the air is raised 2° on the annual mean above that of its immediate vicinity: the usual range of the thermometer is within the extremes of 5° and 95°.

London, though a fortified station of the Trinobantes, owes its foundation as a free city to the Romans, from whom it received the names of Londinium and Augusta. The former is the Roman form of the original British name, Llyn-den, the town on the lake; alluding to the wide expanse of the Thames, which, at the time of its foundation, is supposed to have washed the foot of the Surrey hills, and covered the marshes E. of the city. Even in modern times, the Thames has considerably overflowed its banks. On Sept. 1, 1555, the marshes on the Lambeth side were so overflowed, that, between Newington church and St. George's, Southwark, the people passed in boats, and the water found its way into Westminster Hall and the royal palace at Westminster. In 1774, 1791, and 1821, the river also burst its bounds. It may well be supposed, therefore, that originally, London stood on the border of a much larger expanse of water. The heart of the city was on the summit of an angle of rising ground, now crowned by St. Paul's cathedral, bounded on the S. by the marshy Thames; on the W. ran the deep and rapid Fleet; and to the E., the wall-brook formed a natural fosse; beyond it was the Wapping

marsh; and behind this entrenched mount, a thick forest extended to the N. of the city, which, so late as the reign of Henry II., contained beasts of the chase, forming part of the Great Forest of Middlesex. Westminster then stood on the small island of Thorny. After the abandonment of Britain by the Romans, the history of London for nearly four centuries presents only a series of disasters, till Alfred restored it to the importance of a capital. In the year 1377, London is stated to have contained 35,000 inhabitants. The Great Plague of 1665 carried off nearly 70,000 persons according to the returns; and Defoe asserts, that the number was at least 100,000; which would seem to render credible the estimate, by census, of the population in 1636-7, which made it amount to 700,000 within the city. In 1682, Sir William Petty rated the number of inhabitants at 672,000. Prior to the Great Plague, the city was scarcely less liable to visitations of pestilence than Constantinople; but since the great fire of 1666, from which the present city dates its erection, London has been remarkably free from epidemic disease. The only public edifices of ancient date are the Tower, the Abbey and Great Hall at Westminster, and a few of the churches which escaped the great fire. The other principal buildings are, the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's, the admiration of all foreigners; the noble pillar called the Monument, built in commemoration of the fire; the Bank of England; the East India House; the Custom House; the Post Office; the Mansion House; the London Institution; the Royal Exchange; the five bridges; Covent Garden Theatre; the hospitals; the London University; Somerset House and King's College; and the churches: of these, the most admired are, St. Stephen's, Wallbrook (for its interior), St. Bride's (for its spire), St. Michael's, Cornhill; St. Bartholomew's; St. Saviour's, Southwark; St. Mary-le-Strand; St. Martin's; and St. Pancras.

LONDONDERRY. A county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, taking its name from its capital. It is bounded on the N. by the Scottish Sea; on the E. it is separated from Antrim, by Lough Neagh and the river Bann; on the S. it is bounded by Tyrone, and W. by Donegal. It forms an irregular triangle, including an area of 798 square miles, about a fourth part of which is occupied with bleak highlands, from 1200 to 1600 feet in elevation, running southward from the coast through the whole county. Some fertile plains are interspersed between the mountains; but agriculture is in a very unimproved state, owing to the system of sub-letting and subdividing. The principal rivers are, the Foyle, or Green River, and the Bann, or White River. The former, after dividing the counties of Tyrone and Donegal, enters this county a little above the city of Londonderry, situated on its western bank, and passing it, expands into the large basin called Lough Foyle, which receives also the Faughan and the Roe, and affords a tolerably good harbour, communicating with the sea by one deep channel. The Bann flows from Lough Neagh towards Coleraine, four miles below which it meets the sea. This town, which has a valuable salmon-fishery, formerly gave its name to the county. The city of Londonderry (or Derry) is a walled town, of respectable antiquity, an episcopal see, and one of the cleanest, best built, and most beautifully situated towns in Ireland. It carries on a considerable intercourse with the West Indies

and America. The population is about 20,000. These are the only two places of consideration.

LONGFORD. An inland county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, taking its name from its chief town. It is bounded N., by Leitrim and Cavan, E. and S. by Westmeath, and W. by Roscommon. The Shannon forms its western boundary. It is also watered by the Inny, the Camlin, and the Fallen, the swelling of which, together with the inundations of Lough Gaunagh, occasionally lay great part of the country under water. The surface is chiefly level, much intermixed with bog, the northern angle only being occupied by bleak and barren hills. The little town of Longford, the only place of any consideration, is seated on the Camlin.

LONGITUDE. The distance of any place from another, eastward or westward, measured in degrees upon the equator. European geographers formerly made the first meridian pass through the Island of Ferro, one of the Canary Islands, as being the westernmost point of the old world. This has been superseded by the less convenient practice of selecting the capitals of their respective countries, from which to reckon the longitude. Thus, English geographers make the first meridian pass through Greenwich; the French through Paris; the Americans through Washington, &c. See **MERIDIAN**.

LOO-CHOO ISLANDS. (**LEWCHEW**, or **LIEOU-KIOU**.) A groupe of thirty-six islands in the Eastern Ocean, to the S. of Japan, and between 400 and 500 miles from the coast of China. The principal one, called the Great Loo-choo, is about 50 miles long, and from 12 to 15 in breadth, and has at its northern extremity a very fine harbour. The most glowing description is given of its climate, beauty, fertile soil, and various productions. The natives, a small but sturdy and athletic race, are as fair as the inhabitants of Southern Europe, and differ in features both from the Chinese and the Indians. They are probably of the same race as the inhabitants of Corea, but comparatively little is known of them.

LORETO. A town of Italy, in the papal delegation of Ancona, about three miles from the Adriatic; famous for its splendid shrine of the Virgin, and the pretended Holy House transported through the air from Palestine. This clumsy imposture formerly attracted thousands of pilgrims annually; and the wealth of the sacred treasury was valued at fifteen millions of crowns. The town is a small and wretched place, without any other attractions.

LORRAINE. A province of Old France, lying between Champagne and Alsace; now divided into the four departments of Meuse, Moselle, Meurthe, and Vosges. It was conquered by the French in 1733, prior to which it was an independent dutchy; and it was annexed to France by treaty in 1738, the ex-duke of Lorraine gaining the grand-dutchy of Tuscany as an equivalent. Luneville was the ancient capital.

LOT. A small river of France, which rises in the Cevennes, in the department of Lozère, crosses the department to which it gives its name, from E. to W., then flows through that of Lot and Garonne, and falls into the Garonne below Aignillon. Its whole course is about 180 miles.

LOTHIAN. A name common to three counties of Scotland, viz.

Haddingtonshire, Edinburghshire, and Linlithgowshire, otherwise distinguished as East, Mid, and West Lothian. The whole tract is bounded northward and eastward by the Frith of Forth and the German Ocean; the Avon separates West Lothian from Stirlingshire; and on the S. it borders on Berwickshire, Peebles, and Lanark.

LOUGH. The same as the Scottish word loch; a lake: as Lough Foyle, Lough Neagh, &c. in Ireland.

LOUISIANA. One of the United States of the North American Federacy, formed, in 1812, out of part of the ceded territories of Louisiana and West Florida. It comprises the delta of the Mississippi, and the country W. of that river below the parallel of 33° N., having the Sabine River for its western boundary. It extends about 240 miles N. and S., and 120 miles in mean breadth, containing 48,220 square miles. The chief town is New Orleans. Before it was erected into a state, it was called the territory of Orleans, and contained in 1810, 75,556 inhabitants, of whom more than half were slaves. That part of West Florida lying between the Mississippi, Iberville, and Pearl rivers and the 31st parallel, was afterwards annexed to it. In 1830, the population had risen to 215,575, being four and a half to the square league, of which 119,631 were slaves. A large extent of country in this state is annually overflowed by the Mississippi. During six months of the year, the climate is delightful; but from June to October, the heats are excessive, and the country very insalubrious, resembling the West Indies. Louisiana received its name from the French, by whom it was first colonized, and of whom it was purchased in 1805 for 15,000,000 dollars. The limits of the French territory were never very accurately defined, but it embraced a much larger tract of country, supposed to contain 1,500,000 square miles. It is the south-eastern part which forms the State of Louisiana. Another small portion is incorporated with the State of Mississippi; and the remainder is formed into a government called the Missouri territory, a very small part of which is as yet purchased from the natives. See AMERICA and UNITED STATES.

LOURISTAN. A mountainous but fertile district of Persia, the ancient country of the *Cossæi* and *Uxi*, and known under the name of Syro-Media. It consists of a range of hills, which appear to be a continuation of those of Kourdistan, separating the plains of Irak or Media from Khouzistan or Susiana. It is inhabited by pastoral hordes, who are nearly independent, dwelling wholly in tents. The only town is Korumabad.

LOUTH. A county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded on the N. by Monaghan and Armagh, E. by the Irish Channel, S. by Meath, and W. by Cavan. It is only 23 miles in length and 16 in breadth; but, though one of the smallest, it is one of the richest and most productive counties of Ireland, the greater part being under tillage. The chief towns are, Dundalk, the assize town, Drogheda, on the Boyne, Carlingford, Ardee, and Callon. The ancient town of Louth, which gives its name to the county, is reduced to an insignificant village, but contains the remains of an ancient abbey, to which it owed its former consequence.

LOZERE. A department of France, taking its name from a high mountain, part of the range of the Cevennes. With the exception of

the Cantal, it is the highest ground in France, consisting entirely of bleak metalliferous mountains and narrow valleys. The Lozère itself is 1473 metres (nearly 4800 feet) above the sea. This department formed part of Languedoc. It is bounded on the N. by those of the Cantal and Upper Loire; E. and S. by Ardèche and Gard, and W. by Aveyron. The chief town is Meude. See CEVENNES and FRANCE.

LUBEC. A maritime city of Germany, formerly the chief of the Hans Towns, and now a free republic, with a territory of 88 square miles, and a population of about 41,000. The city is seated on the two sides of a long hill, the eastern declivity of which extends to the Wackenitz, and the western to the Trave, which falls into the Baltic eight miles below. Its harbour is properly at Travenmunde (Travemouth), a village of fishermen and pilots, and vessels of above 200 tons lighten to ascend to Lubec. Flat-bottomed vessels ascend the Stockenitz, which falls into the Trave, and, by a canal, reach the Elbe. A great part of the trade formerly enjoyed by Lubec, has been transferred to Hamburg, but it still retains a fair share of the Baltic trade, and has a regular communication by packet with St. Petersburg. It is a clean and cheerful place; the houses are of stone, and old-fashioned; and the ramparts are converted into promenades. The inhabitants are estimated at about 22,000. The established religion is the Lutheran.

LUCANIA. In ancient geography, a country of Magna Græcia, including the Neapolitan province of Basilicata, and part of Calabria Citerior. It was bounded on the N. by the *Silarus* and *Bradanus*, which separated it from Samnium and Apulia; on the S., the *Laus* separated it from Bruttium; on the E., it bordered on the *Sinus Tarentinus*; and westward, on the Tuscan Sea.

LUCERNE. A canton of Switzerland, taking its name from its capital, bounded by the cantons of Zurich, Schweiz, and Unterwalden. Its extent is 740 square miles, chiefly composed of level and fertile country. It is, in fact, one of the least mountainous portions of Switzerland, and forms the most powerful of the catholic cantons. A papal nuncio has resided at the capital ever since the Reformation. Corn, flax, and hemp are raised in abundance; the vine is cultivated; and the pastures feed large herds and flocks of cattle, horses, goats, sheep, and hogs. The population is about 90,000. Lucerne, the capital, is situated on the Reuss, near where it issues from the lake of Lucerne, and contains a population of about 7000: its trade is chiefly in corn. The lake of Lucerne, called also the lake of Waldstadte, is the largest and most romantic lake in the interior of Switzerland. It is surrounded by the cantons of Lucerne, Unterwalden, Schweiz, and Uri. It is about 25 miles in length, with a breadth varying from two to four miles: its elevation above the sea is 1380 feet, and its depth in some places 600 feet. Some of the highest summits of the Alps are seen from its surface. See REUSS.

LUCIA, ST. One of the British West India islands of the Caribbee groupe, lying between Martinique and Barbadoes. It is about 22 miles in length and 12 in breadth, is tolerably fertile, and has a secure

harbour, on which is situated Carenage, the chief town. The population consists of 1100 whites, 4000 free blacks, and 13,500 slaves.

LUCKNOW (LACNOU). A city of India, the capital of the kingdom of Oude; situated on the southern bank of the Goomti, and containing a population roughly estimated at 300,000 souls. The proper name is *Lakshmanarati*. See **OUDE**.

LUCON (LUSON). The most considerable of the Philippine Islands. Manilla, the chief town, is the capital of the Spanish possessions in this archipelago. See **PHILIPPINES**.

LUCCA. A city of Italy, formerly an independent republic, and now the capital of a small duchy, comprising a territory of 54 square leagues, with a population of 145,000 souls. The whole area is considerably smaller than the English county of Hertford, but with a denser population, being by far the most populous and best cultivated district of Italy. The only other town is Via Reggio, on the coast. Lucca itself is a handsome walled city in the plain of the Serchio, containing about 22,000 inhabitants. The ramparts, three miles in circuit, now a delightful promenade, still attest the magnificence of the republic. The appearance of the city and plain is highly picturesque, the view being bounded by vine-clad hills, spotted with villas, over which tower the craggy Apennines. The Lucchese first introduced into Italy the cultivation of the silk-worm; the Lucca oil is reckoned the best in Europe; and the natives bear the character of being the most industrious people and most skilful husbandmen of southern Italy. Hence their city has been surnamed *Lucca l'Industriosa*. The peasantry of the mountains are in particular characterized by honesty and cheerful industry: they are poor, depending almost entirely upon the cultivation of the chestnut. Lucca is properly a part of Tuscany, being included in the ancient Etruria. Under the Romans, *Luca* was a colony and a municipal town. It has at different periods been subject to the Florentines, the Pisans, and foreign potentates. Lewis of Bavaria erected it into a duchy in 1316. In 1805, Napoleon formed it, together with Piombino, into a principality, over which he placed Pascal Bacciocchi, who had married his sister. In 1815, it was granted by the Congress of Vienna to the ex-queen of Etruria, with a provision for its eventual annexation to Tuscany. It lies in the route from Genoa to Florence.

LUDAMAR (WELLED OMAR). A country of Western Nigritia, bordering northward on the great desert of Sahara, and bounded on the S. by Kaarta and Bambarra. The inhabitants are Moors. Benowm is the name of the chief town, which occurs in the regular caravan route from Morocco to Timbuctoo. Little, however, is known of the country, which seems to be a part of the territory known to the natives under the general name of Mali.

LUGANO, LAKE OF. (*Lacus Cersius.*) A lake of Lombardy, to the E. of the Lake Locarno, with which it communicates by a channel called the Tresa. It is 25 miles in length, but its average breadth does not exceed a mile and a half. Its depth is great throughout; in some parts, said to be unfathomable. Abrupt and rugged mountains rise from the water's edge, but at the bottom of each of its six bays, they retire and leave cultivated valleys. The

lower part of the slopes is covered with vines and olive-trees, and spotted with villages, where the declivity is not too steep to admit of it: in other places, they are clothed with wood. The most beautiful part is the bay of Lugano, at the head of which stands the little city of that name, belonging to the Swiss canton of Ticino or Tessin. Rich woods sweep round the city, behind which rise the Lepontine Alps with the glaciers of the Simplon, and above all, the towering summit of Monte Rosa. Mr. Brockedon styles this lake the most beautiful of the northern lakes of Italy. The boundaries of the Milanese Government and the Swiss Canton cross it several times. Lugano traffics largely in books, and is a thriving place. A road leads from it to Bellinzona and the Gothard pass.

LUNEBURG. A city and province of Hanover, formerly a principality of the German empire; lying chiefly along the left bank of the Elbe. A small part, on the right bank, now belongs to Denmark. The city of Luneburg once held a leading rank among the Hans Towns, and is still, next to Embden, the most busy place in the Hanoverian States, carrying on a considerable trade in horses, salt, and lime. It stands on the Ilmenau. The population is about 10,000. See HANOVER.

LUSATIA. A margraviate of the German empire, comprising the country lying between the Elbe and the Oder, surrounded by Brandenburg, Bohemia, Silesia, and part of Saxony. It is divided into Upper and Lower Lusatia, which were formerly two distinct states, but afterwards became subject to Saxony. Lower Lusatia, the northern part of the margraviate, now belongs to Prussia. It comprises an area of 1940 square miles, the greater part of which is covered with sands, except on the borders of the rivers, which are marshy. Upper or Southern Lusatia consists in great part of a sandy plain; but a ridge, called the *Wohlische Kamm*, runs along the southern frontier. Its surface is computed at 2300 square miles, of which 1130 square miles have been annexed to Prussia, and are now included in the government of Leignitz, and 1170 remain to Saxony. The wealth of the country consists chiefly in its manufactures, agriculture being in a backward state. The principal rivers are, the Black Elster, the Spree, and the Neisse; the Pulsnitz, which divides Upper Lusatia from Misnia, and the Queiss, which divides it from Silesia. All of them, flowing northward, fall into either the Oder or the Elbe.

LUXEMBOURG. A territory erected into a grand-dutchy by the Congress of Vienna, and ceded, in compensation for other territory, to the King of the Netherlands. It is bounded by the Prussian states on the Rhine, part of the French frontier, and the Belgic provinces of Namur and Liege. Its extent is 2400 square miles, with a population rated at 226,000, Germans, French, and Walloons. The surface is mountainous and woody, being traversed by several branches of the Ardennes, and the forests occupy between 400,000 and 500,000 acres. It is watered by the Moselle and several smaller streams. It is divided into three districts, Luxembourg, Dietkirch, and Neufchateau. Part of the ancient dutchy, ceded to France in 1659, and known as French Luxembourg, now forms the department of the Moselle. The town of Luxembourg, which gives its name to the dutchy, is seated on the

river Alsetz or Elsetz, not far from the French frontier. It is reckoned one of the strongest places in Europe; and both the town and the environs present objects of interest to the antiquary in the various Roman vestiges. The population is about 10,000.

LYCAONIA. In ancient geography, a small province of Asia Minor, having Iconium for its capital. It was separated by Mount Taurus from Cilicia, and was bounded by Pisidia on the W., Armenia Minor on the E., and Cappadocia on the N. It now forms the pashalik of Konieh.

LYCIA. In ancient geography, a maritime province of Asia Minor, bordering upon the Mediterranean, between Caria on the W. and Pamphylia on the E., and bounded by Pisidia on the N. A knot of high and rugged mountains, anciently known as Mount Cragus, and now called *Yedi Booroon*, or Seven Capes, forming a promontory to the E. of the gulf of Glaucus (now Macri), separated the Carian and Lycian coasts. Phaselis, near Cape Avova, was the frontier town towards Pamphylia. The other chief cities were Xanthus, Myra, Patara, Pinara, and Ilos. It is now included in the jurisdiction of the pasha of Adalia.

LYDIA. In ancient geography, a kingdom, and afterwards a province of Asia Minor, between Mysia on the N., Phrygia on the E., Caria on the S., and Ionia on the W. Its chief cities were Sardis, Thyatira, and Tralles. It was more anciently called Mæonia.

LYONNOIS. A province of Old France, extending along the western bank of the Saone and the Loire, and now forming part of the departments of Rhone and Loire. Lyons, the capital, now the chief place in the department of the Rhone, is beautifully situated at the conflux of the Rhone and the Saone. Under the Romans, it was the metropolis of Celtic Gaul, with the name of *Lugdunum*; and it now ranks next to Paris in wealth and importance, containing a population of 147,000 souls.

M

MACAO. An island of China, in the bay of Canton, separated from the continent by a narrow channel, and containing the only European settlement within the limits of the Chinese empire, founded by the Portuguese. This town was at one time the centre of their trade with China, Japan, Anam, and Siam; but since the decline of their Indian trade, it has sunk into comparative insignificance. A prodigious population, however, comprising 40,000 Chinese and 5000 Europeans, chiefly Portuguese, are crowded within the city. In the European quarter are thirteen Roman Catholic chapels and one English chapel, attached to the British factory. Macao is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, a suffragan of Goa, who has under him nearly a hundred priests. Here Camoens composed great part of the *Lusiad*.

MACASSAR. Formerly a kingdom of the island of Celebes, occupying the south-western coast, from which the straits that separate the islands of Borneo and Celebes take their name. The straits of Macassar are about 350 miles in length, and from 110 to 140 miles

wide, except at the northern entrance, which is only 50 miles in width.

MACEDONIA. In ancient geography, a country of Europe, bounded by Mount Hæmus on the N., Thrace on the E., the Ionian Sea on the W., and on the S. by Thessaly, Epirus, and the Egean Sea. It was naturally divided by the Thermaic and Strymonic Gulfs into the three provinces of Pieria, Chalcis, and Pangæus. Its chief cities were, Thessalonica, Philippi, Amphipolis, Pella, Potidæa, Methone, Acanthus, and Edessa. The last, the ancient capital and burial-place of the Macedonian kings, is now called Vodina. Almost the whole of Macedonia is a *hiatus* in geography. The maritime part is now included in the pashalik of Salonica.

MACERATA. A city of Italy, in the States of the Church, the capital of the united delegations of Macerata and Camerino. It stands on a hill, near the river Chienti, and not far from the Adriatic, and contains a university. The population is about 12,000.

MACKENZIE'S RIVER. Called also the OREGON and the UNJIGAH. A river of North America, which has its source in the Rocky Mountains in $54^{\circ} 24' N.$, $121^{\circ} W.$, and, after a course of 2800 miles, falls into the Arctic Sea in $69^{\circ} N.$, $135^{\circ} 15' W.$ It takes its name from its discoverer, who ascended it in 1789.

MACQUARRIE. A large river of New South Wales, formed by the junction of several streams that flow from the southern declivity of the Blue Mountains. It runs in a N. W. direction into the interior, and terminates in a vast marsh. See AUSTRALIA.

MADAGASCAR. A large island off the eastern coast of Africa, from which it is separated by the Mozambique channel, between the parallels of $12^{\circ} 2' S.$ and $25^{\circ} 40' S.$, and extending from longitude $43^{\circ} 41'$ to $50^{\circ} 30' E.$ It is between 800 and 900 miles in length, and its breadth varies from 200 to 300 miles. It must therefore be considered as one of the largest islands in the world. Its nearest point to the coast of Africa is Cape Manambaho, which is opposite to Mozambique, distant about 90 leagues. From the island of Bourbon, it is distant 150 leagues; from the Mauritius, 186 leagues; and from the Cape of Good Hope, between 600 and 700. Its superficial extent is about 150 millions of acres: of these, an extremely small proportion is under cultivation. Sterile primitive rock stretches over a large part of the surface; and this, with vast morasses and desolate wastes, presents a dreary contrast to the few valleys where alone cultivation has yet reaped its harvests. A margin of low and level country extends along the coasts; that on the eastern side varying from 10 to 40 miles, and on the western from 50 to 100. Within this border, almost the whole country is diversified with hills of greater or smaller elevation, the land rising towards the interior in successive ranges or terraces. Few of the mountains exceed from 500 to 1000 feet, measured from their base, but the summits of those in the interior cannot be less than 5000 or 6000 feet above the sea. These mountains do not form a chain running N. and S. through the island, as has been supposed, but spread equally E. and W. from their centre. Immense and almost impervious forests clothe the greater part of their surface, consisting of a prodigious variety of beautiful and valuable trees,—palms of every species, ebony, dye-wood, enormous

bamboos, and orange and lemon trees. The thick underwood and parasitical plants stretching from tree to tree, render progress through these forests extremely difficult, and no small danger arises from their extreme insalubrity. There are four principal forests in the island, known under specific names, but all communicating with each other; and it is believed that one continued zone of forest might be traced from the northern point of the island, down the eastern side southward, then crossing the southern extremity, and proceeding upwards along the western side, till it again reaches the northern point. Occasionally, however, it is interrupted, particularly in the Sakalava country. Amid these forests are found immense caverns, which are used as places of retreat in time of war, and at other times are the holds of brigands. These caverns seem to indicate a limestone formation, supporting the belt of forests, above which rises the primitive rock. The rivers are numerous, and some of them of considerable width. The largest are on the western side of the island, having their sources in the interior; viz. the Sambaho, which, flowing through the province of Ambongo, falls into the sea south of Cape St. Andrew, or Antsiranmanjaray; the Betsiboka, which passes through Iboina, and falls into the sea W. of Mojanga; the Ikiopa, which rises in the S. of Angavo, and after fertilizing the rich neighbourhood of Tananarivo, joins the Betsiboka at the military post of Marovoy; and the Masiatra, which falls into a bay of the same name, N. of Morondava. The principal river which flows eastward is the Matitanana, which may be styled, for its supposed sanctity, the Ganges of Madagascar. The crocodile is found in all these rivers. For the purposes of trade and intercourse, they are of far less advantage than might be expected from their magnitude, some of them being interrupted by a succession of cataracts and cascades, and others being too rapid to admit of safe navigation, while, in most instances, the entrance is choked up with sand. Some of the lakes are very large; and these afford the means of easy transport by small canoes. That of Imania in the Sakalava country, is 100 miles in length, though not more than one in breadth. Most of these lakes are surrounded with the most beautiful scenery. From time immemorial, Madagascar has been divided into a number of petty kingdoms or independent provinces, between the rival chieftains of which, wars have been almost incessant. The late king Radama aimed to reduce the whole under one government; and at the time of his death, he had subdued all the provinces but one, which has subsequently been brought into subjection. The names of the principal divisions are as under.

Ankova or Hova.	{	The central province, comprising the three districts of Imerina, Imamo, and Vonizongo, and containing Tananarivo, Radama's capital.
Antankay	{	East of Ankova, inhabited by the Bezanozano tribe.
Betanimena . .	{	Adjoining Tamatavy, and extending to the eastern coast.
Betsimisaraka country . .	{	Extending eastward from Antankay to the coast, and subdivided into the three districts of Tamatavy, Mahavelona, and Ivongo.

Maroa . . .	{	Bordering on Antongil Bay, the scene of Count Benyowsky's operations.
Vohimarina (or Vohimaro) . .	{	Extending from the northern extremity several leagues along the eastern coast.
Antsianaka . .		N. of Ankova, and S. W. of Maroa.
Iboina (or Boyana) . .	{ North Sakalava.	{ W. of Antsianaka, watered by the Betsiboka.
Ambongo . . .	{	{ N. of Iboina, watered by the Sambaho.
Menabé (or South Sakalava) . .	{	Occupying a large extent of coast between Ambongo and Fiarenana.
Fiarenana . .		Between Ihara and the western coast.
Mahafaly . .		On the south-western coast.
Androy . .		Occupying the south-eastern point.
Anosy (or Antanosy) . . .	{	E. and N. E. of Androy, on the S. E. coast.
Vangaindrano . .		N. of Androy, and S. of Matitanana.
Anteva . . .	{	On the E. coast, between Matitanana and Betanimena.
North Betsileo . .	{	Including the districts of Andratsay, Fisakana, Ivorimo, and Vohitraomby, between Manabé W., and Anteva and Mitatanana E.
South Betsileo . .	{	Including Ihara (or Anakimosy) and Tsienimbala, between Fiarenana and Mahafaly W., and Vangaindrano and Anosy E.

The population of the island has been variously estimated, but the most authentic and recent accounts rate it at between four millions and a half and five millions. Owing to the dreadful waste of life occasioned by the intestine wars, the females are said greatly to preponderate. Madagascar has no beasts of prey to alarm the timid settler; no lion or tiger, no hyæna or wolf, no rhinoceros or hippopotamus. A few harmless monkeys, wild boars in the woods, and wild cattle are the only wild animals. That, with so many natural advantages, the island is not more populous, is accounted for by the former prevalence of the slave-trade, the practice of infanticide, the civil wars, and destructive diseases. The natives are of various races and tribes. The language spoken universally throughout the island, with only provincial differences, is described as a mixture of Arabic and Greek: in other words, the original Malagassy, which is a dialect of the Polynesian or Malay, and closely related to that of the Philippine islanders, has probably received a large mixture of Arabic from the Arabs who, some centuries ago, conquered great part of the island. The Arabic character is the only one in use. One class of inhabitants are distinguished by the name of *Zafe Abraham*, and another, to whom the introduction of letters is ascribed, *Zafe Ramini* or *Rahimini*; i. e. children of Imina, the mother of Mahomed, from whom they boast of having descended. Of the aboriginal black races, the *Voadziri* are said to trace their origin to the ancient sovereigns of the island; and though they have been superseded in the sovereignty by the race of *Ramini*, the natives still hold them in veneration. The *Onderoes* are the pariahs of the social system. Some of the inhabitants bear a strong resemblance to those of the Malabar coast, while others shew, in their

woolly hair, their affinity to the Caffres of Mozambique. Circumcision prevails very generally. Madagascar was first discovered by Europeans in 1506, when it was touched at by a son of the first Portuguese viceroy of the Indies, and received the name of San Lorenzo. The French navigators gave it the name of Isle Dauphin. The origin of the present name of Madagascar is involved in utter uncertainty, as it does not appear to be a native term. The Arabs have from time immemorial traded with some of its provinces, particularly with Iboina, on the N. W. At present, several Arab traders are settled on the eastern coast. The principal settlement of the French was Fort Dauphin, near the south-eastern extremity of the island, on a cove capable of receiving five or six vessels land-locked. Manoro River, in lat. 20° , has also been much frequented by the French of the Mauritius for rice and cattle. Tamatavy, situated on a lagoon, another of their posts, was taken by the British in 1811. Port Lonquez, at the north-eastern extremity of the island, is a capacious and secure harbour for the largest fleets, and is said to be healthy and abundant in provisions. Antongil Bay affords an excellent harbour, the Port Choiseul of the French; but, though one of the most fertile, it is also the most unhealthy part of the island. St. Augustine's Bay, at the S. W. extremity, is much frequented by traders for water and provisions. Morondava Bay, in lat. $20^{\circ} 16'$, is sometimes visited. Bombetoak Bay, in lat. $15^{\circ} 43'$, is large and safe, and reported to be one of the most eligible places for a European settlement: the proper name of the bay (*Ambóhibetoaka*) signifies a village of ardent spirits! Morigambo Harbour, in the bight of Astada, at the N. W. end of the island, is described as capacious and safe. Passindava is another large bay at the N. W. extremity, running seven leagues to the S., and abounding with provisions, wood, and water. St. Mary's Island, called by the natives Nossi Ibrahim, two leagues from the main island, has on the W. side a deep, capacious, and good port. The French formed an establishment there, but abandoned it, in 1760, on account of its insalubrity. This island was the rendezvous of the European pirates that infested the Indian Seas at the beginning of the last century. The French have recently renewed their attempts to obtain possession of part of the eastern coast of Madagascar, with a view to form colonies there, but, hitherto, with little success. The extreme insalubrity of the maritime districts presents a formidable objection to any European settlement; and it is the true policy of the sovereign of Ankova to discourage foreign colonists, who, for their own interested purposes, have fostered mutual and destructive wars between the native chieftains. The suppression of the slave-trade by King Radama, the introduction of European civilization by British missionaries, the establishment of schools in the capital, and the progress which has been made in translating the Scriptures into the Malagassy, are most interesting events, exciting the sanguine hope that this fine island may be reclaimed from desolation and barbarism, and rendered the seat of industry, knowledge, and Christian civilization.

MADEIRA. An island lying off the western coast of Africa, between lat. $32^{\circ} 22'$ N. and $33^{\circ} 10'$ N., and long. $17^{\circ} 30'$ and $16^{\circ} 20'$ W. It is about 60 miles long and 20 broad, and consists of one immense mountain, rising 5000 feet above the sea, on the summit of which is

an excavation supposed to have been the crater of a volcano. The various branches of this mountain are separated by narrow glens, the sides of which are thinly covered with soil, but nevertheless fully reward the high cultivation they receive. The lower slopes are covered with vines; the higher declivities with chestnut-tree and pine. The importance of Madeira as a colony, is derived solely from its vineyards, producing annually about 25,000 pipes, of which 15,000 are exported. The sugar-cane is also cultivated on a small scale in this island, whence it is said to have been first transported to America; but there are no slaves. Among the other productions are the *eddoe*-root, on which the poorer classes chiefly subsist, together with sweet potatoes and chestnuts; the plantain and other tropical fruits, as well as most of the European; the mastic and other gum-bearing trees; and the vineyards are enclosed with hedges of the prickly pear, wild rose, myrtle, and pomegranate. The only wild animal is the rabbit; and the only reptile, the lizard; but the custom of turning hogs into the woods, has produced a half-wild breed, which are hunted. The island abounds with beautiful scenery, and the climate is famed for its reputed salubrity. The different elevations afford every variety of temperature, from the heat of the torrid zone to the cold of middle Europe. In January, the summit of the mountain is covered with snow, while at Funchal the thermometer is at 64°. The *minimum* there is 55°; the *maximum* 95°, but it seldom exceeds 76°. Funchal, the only town, is situated on the southern coast, on a large open bay. Its most opulent inhabitants are British merchants. The Portuguese gentry are poor, and associate little with strangers. The only wealth among them is absorbed by the church. The total population of the island, which is almost entirely of Portuguese descent, is estimated at from 90,000 to 110,000. The lower classes live in a state of extreme poverty. Yet, the city is full of churches, and the country abounds with chapels and oratories. The neighbouring island of Porto Santo, 15 miles in circumference, may be considered as an appendage to Madeira; and the two are sometimes called the Madeira Islands.

MADRAS, or FORT ST. GEORGE. The capital of the British territories in the Indian Peninsula, and the seat of the second of the four Presidencies. It is most unhappily situated on the Coromandel coast, where a low, sandy beach, along which runs a rapid current, with a tremendous surf, renders landing at all times difficult; and all communication between the shipping in the roadstead and the shore is carried on by means of Massoula boats, composed of broad boards fastened together by fibres of coir, and which give to the water, like leather. Madras differs from Calcutta in having no European town, except a few houses in the Fort, the European inhabitants residing entirely in their garden-houses, and repairing to the Fort in the morning for the transaction of business. The Black town, which is separated from the Fort by the esplanade, contains a motley population vaguely estimated at 300,000 souls, although some accounts state it at only 80,000. The town is in general meanly built, but there are many large and handsome houses belonging to merchants and shop-keepers; and some streets of small, neat houses occupied by native Portuguese, Armenians, and half-castes, or by such of the native merchants and clerks as are become half European in their

habits. It contains a Protestant church, and several mission chapels, an Armenian church of old date, two or three Portuguese chapels, a Capuchin convent, a handsome mosque, and several Hindoo temples. The London Missionary, Church Missionary, and Wesleyan Missionary Societies have each a station at Madras, dating respectively from 1805, 1815, and 1817; and the Gospel Propagation Society have a station at Vepery, near Madras, which dates from 1727. Taking the average of the year, Madras suffers less extreme heat than Calcutta, the *minimum* in January being 70° , and the *maximum* in July about 91° . The immediate territory of Madras comprises the original *jagheer* obtained from the Nabob of Arcot in 1750 and 1763, in return for services rendered to him and his father, now forming the collectorship of Chingleput. The whole territory, now under the immediate jurisdiction of the Governor and Council of Fort George, comprehends 166,000 square miles, with a population of at least 12,000,000, excluding the subjects of the tributary states. See INDIA.

MADRID. The capital of Spain, situated in the centre of the peninsula, on the elevated table-land of New Castile. It stands on the banks of the Manzanares, which in summer is a mere rivulet, creeping through a wide bed of sand. On all sides extends an immense plain, arid and naked, but partially cultivated. The air is reckoned pure, but the climate is variable and far from genial, the cold of winter being extremely severe, and the summer heat overwhelming. Destitute of any local advantages, owing its foundation to the caprice of Philip II., Madrid is one of the finest, but dullest and least attractive capitals of Europe. Its magnificence is confined to the royal palaces, for it has no cathedral, and the architecture of the churches has nothing to recommend it. It has, properly speaking, neither suburbs nor environs. It contained, in 1823, 146 churches and chapels, 33 monasteries, 29 nunneries, and the population is roughly estimated at 170,000, including military and foreigners. It is reckoned 650 miles S. S. W. of Paris, and 850 W. by S. of Rome. Lat. $40^{\circ} 25' 7''$ N.; long. $3^{\circ} 33' 8''$ W.

MADURA. The name of, 1. A city and district of the Southern Carnatic in the Indian Peninsula. 2. An island of the Indian Archipelago, separated by a narrow strait, 100 miles in length, from the north-eastern coast of Java.

MÆANDER. In ancient geography, a river of Asia Minor, rising near Celænæ, and flowing through Caria and Ionia into the Egean Sea, between Miletus and Priene. It is now called the Minder or Mender. The Lycus falls into it.

MÆONIA. In ancient geography, that part of Lydia in the neighbourhood of Mount Tmolus which forms the valley of the Pactolus. The name is thought to have been originally that of all Lydia. From this country, according to some writers, Homer took the surname of Mæonides, while others make him to have been a son of Mæon.

MAESE. A large river of Europe, which has its source in the French department of Upper Marne, and flowing by Verdun, Sedan, and Mézières, enters the Netherlands to the N. of Charleville. It then passes by Namur and Liege to Maestricht, where it receives the Jaer, and, at the island of Voorn, is joined by the Waal or Wahal, a branch of the Rhine. The river is afterwards divided by the island

of Bommelwaert, but the streams reunite at Worcum, and the Maese reaches the German Ocean 20 miles below Rotterdam.

MAESTRICHT. A city of the Netherlands, the capital of the province of Limburg, and reckoned one of the strongest places in the kingdom. It is situated on the Maese, near its junction with the Jaer, and communicates, by a stone bridge 500 feet in length, with the suburb of Wyck on the opposite bank. The population is between 18,000 and 20,000.

MAGDALENA. A river of New Granada, which issues from the Lake of Papas, in the *paramo* of Guanacas, in the province of Popayan, in lat. $1^{\circ} 5' N.$, long. $74^{\circ} W.$, and flows northward between two chains of the Andes; one of which divides its valley from that of the Cauca on the W., while the other, the loftiest and most considerable chain of the triple cordillera, divides it from the vast plains of the Rio Meta. During almost the whole of its course, upwards of 300 leagues in length, it flows along the same meridian, gathering the waters of numerous confluent, some of which are considerable rivers. Of these, the principal is the Cauca, which rises in the mountains of Mariquita further southward, and would present similar advantages for navigation, did not its bed become narrower as it approaches the point of junction with the Magdalena, which renders its course dangerous, and in many parts unnavigable. The Magdalena, on the contrary, becomes wider as it flows onward, forming an invaluable channel of communication between the mountains and the sea. The confluence of the Cauca and Magdalena takes place below Monpox, and no river scenery can be more magnificent. The two majestic streams seem to contend with each other for the superiority; and it is not till after a distance of several leagues, that the clearer waters of the Cauca are finally lost in those of the muddy Magdalena. In the latter part of its course, it divides the provinces of Cartagena and Santa Marta, giving its name to the department which comprises those two provinces together with that of Rio Hacha. It falls into the Caribbean Sea at last by several mouths, in lat. $11^{\circ} 2'$, but its waters do not mingle with the sea for many leagues. The port of Savanilla is formed by its principal mouth, which is, however, so shallow, that flat-bottomed boats only can ascend to Barranguilla, whence navigable canals lead to the port of Santa Marta, the emporium of the commerce carried on by means of this noble river. The sea-breezes blow as high as Monpox, a distance of 46 or 47 leagues, which occupies, in ascending the river, from three to five days. Between twenty and thirty are required to ascend from Monpox to Honda, the port of Bogota, a distance of 115 leagues; whereas, in descending the river, the post from Honda generally reaches the coast in seven days. By means of steam-boats, the whole course of navigation upward might probably be effected in eight or nine days; and but for the intense heat, especially between Monpox and Morales, and the innumerable mosquitoes and other insect tormentors which infest the river, the voyage might thus be rendered as delightful as it is at present irksome and tedious. The river received its present strange name from having been first discovered by Rodrigo Bastidas on the festival of St. Mary Magdalen, 1525.

MAGDEBURG. A city of Germany, now comprised in the Prussian

dominions; situated in the midst of fertile plains on both banks of the Elbe. This ancient city, at one time the capital of the empire, and the see of an archbishop who was a count palatine, afterwards ranked among the Hanse and imperial towns. In the seventeenth century, its manufactures derived much advantage from the number of Protestant emigrants from France and the Low Countries, who settled there. Magdeburg has sustained several sieges. In 1631, it was taken by storm by the imperialists under General Count Tilly, who burned the town, and massacred above 10,000 of the inhabitants. In 1806, it was entered by the French, and annexed to the kingdom of Westphalia. On the retreat of the French from Germany in 1813, it was occupied by a strong garrison, and did not surrender till after the abdication of Napoleon. It is now the capital of a government to which it gives name in Prussian Saxony, comprising part only of the old dutchy on the left side of the Elbe, the principality of Halberstadt, and other territories, occupying altogether an area of 4400 square miles, with a population of 446,000. Another part of the old dutchy is included in the Prussian government of Merseburg. The Elbe traverses the province of Magdeburg from S. to N.; and of the trade of that river, Magdeburg still forms the chief emporium. The city is large and well built, consisting of five distinct towns or quarters: it contained, in 1816, upwards of 30,000 inhabitants, of whom 28,000 were Protestants, and the rest Catholics and Jews. It is the seat of courts of justice for Prussian Saxony. It is 75 miles W. S. W. of Berlin, 62 N. N. W. of Leipsic, and 120 S. S. E. of Hamburg.

MAGELLAN STRAITS. The name given to the passage between the southern extremity of the American continent and the island of Terra del Fuego, from its discoverer (in 1520), Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese navigator in the service of Spain. This strait is upwards of 300 miles in length, reckoning from Cape Virgin in the Atlantic, to Cape Desire in the Pacific Ocean. In some parts, the breadth is several leagues, but in others not more than half a league across. As a route between the two oceans, it is now almost entirely abandoned, it being found more safe and expeditious to double Cape Horn.

MAHRATTAS. A nation of Hindoo race, originally inhabiting the north-western portion of the Deccan, comprising the provinces of Gondwarra, Berar, Beeder, Naundeer, Hyderabad, Kandeish, Aurungabad, and Bejapoor. Throughout the whole of this country, an area of 102,000 square miles, the ancient Maharashtra, the Mahratta dialect prevails; its limit eastward being determined by Orissa, where a different language is spoken; to the N. of the Nerbuddah and the Sautpoora Mountains, the Gujara or Brij-bhassa and Hindee are spoken; and about the city of Beeder, the Mahratta meets the Karnata and Telinga dialects. The earliest sovereignty in the Mahratta country, of which we have any authentic account, is that of which Tagara was the metropolis; an emporium frequented by Alexandrian merchants 250 B. C. Deoghur, afterwards called Dowletabad, if not the same place, succeeded to its honours as a capital. The Mahratta era, which is still in use, dates from the accession of Shalivahan, A. D. 77-8, who succeeded in establishing a Mahratta empire, of which, by treaty with the sovereign of Malwah, the Nerbuddah was the northern boundary. The Mahrattas had long been lost to history as

a distinct nation, when, in the seventeenth century, they started up from their native hills, a new and almost unknown race, under the celebrated adventurer, Sivajee Bhonslay. The father of Sivajee had served in the armies of the Mogul, but afterwards entered into the interests of the Bejapoor Government, and, for his eminent services in the Carnatic, was invested by the Mohammedan king of Bejapoor with the extensive *jagheers* in the neighbourhood of Poonah and Satarah, which were destined to be the cradle of the Mahratta power, and the seat of a future dynasty in the line of his descendants. Sivajee commenced his career as a bandit or brigand; by a series of daring exploits and stratagems, he made himself master of the whole coast of the Concan from Kallian to Goa, extending through about four parallels of latitude, and compelled the Portuguese of Goa to make terms with him: at the time of his death, in addition to extended possessions on the western coast, he held half the Carnatic, besides various districts in other directions. The imperfectly consolidated empire which he had created, would scarcely have survived him, but for the anarchy and confusion which prevailed from one end of Hindostan to the other, after the death of Aurungzebe, and which gave to the Mahratta hordes almost an open field. Every lawless man and every disbanded soldier, whether Mohammedan or Mahratta, who could command a horse and a spear, joined the Mahratta parties. The laxity which took place in the discipline of the Mahratta army, threatened the infant state with total disorganization; and that any thing like a central government was preserved, was owing chiefly to the ability and influence of the Brahmins, who, on the death of Sivajee, succeeded to the direction of public affairs; in particular, of Ballajee Wishwanath, the first *Peishwa* or vizier, and the founder of the power which soon eclipsed that of the nominal sovereign. Although the sons and grandsons of Sivajee were acknowledged as the head of the Mahratta nation, and exercised the functions of royalty, the actual government passed almost immediately out of the military and monarchical form into that of a Brahminical oligarchy. The alliance of the Mahrattas was, in the end, sought for by the falling power of the Moguls; and as the only way to restore internal tranquillity, it was deemed advisable to recognise their extravagant claims, in order that they might have a stake in the prosperity of the country. Under the name and form of an imperial grant, the successor of Baber, Akbar, and Aurungzebe virtually transferred to the grandson of a Mahratta adventurer the sovereignty of Hindostan. The conditions of alliance which the aspiring mind of Ballajee, the *Peishwa*, prompted him to insist upon, were, the *chauth* (fourth) and *surdeshmookee* (ten per cent on the whole revenue) of the six provinces of the Deccan, including the Carnatic districts belonging to Bejapoor and Hyderabad, and the tributary states of Mysore, Trichinopoly, and Tanjore; together with the whole of the territory in Maharashtra, in sovereignty, that had belonged to Sevajee, with the exception of certain possessions in Kandeish, for which other territory was ceded. On these conditions, the Mahratta Government engaged to pay a tribute to the Imperial treasury, to be answerable for the internal peace and security of the country, and to furnish a body of 15,000 horse in the Emperor's service. By degrees the Mahrattas made themselves masters of Central

India; and rising with the decline, they attained the zenith of their power on the fall, of the Mogul empire. They received their first serious check from the Dooraunee Afghans in the field of Paniput in the year 1760, when, of an army of 140,000 horse, only three chiefs of rank and a mere remnant of troops found their way back to Deccan. About 1775, the affairs of the British first became implicated with those of the Mahrattas, by the results of an application on the part of Ragoba, the deposed Peishwa, for assistance to the Bombay Presidency. The consequence of our espousing the cause of Ragoba was, the formation of a hostile confederacy, headed by the rival Peishwa, and including Hyder Ali, the Mysore chieftain, the Nizam of Hyderabad, and the Mahratta chiefs, Sindia, Holkar, and the Bhonslay Rajah, the object of which was nothing less than the expulsion of the British from India. This first confederacy was defeated by the prompt measures and brilliant successes of the Company's forces, and by the subsequent jealousies and discordance of the confederates among themselves. In the first Mysore war, the Mahrattas acted as the allies and auxiliaries of the British. After the death of Tippoo, Sultan of Mysore, and the conquest of his territories, the relations of the British with the Mahrattas became extremely ambiguous and complicated; till, after endless negotiations and intrigues, a second confederacy of the Mahratta chieftains, more formidable than the first, called the British forces again into the field. The armies of Sindia and the Bhonslay were estimated at about 100,000 men, of whom half were cavalry. The British forces assembled in different quarters amounted to nearly 50,000. The complete success which attended the operations of General Wellesley (now Duke of Wellington) in the Deccan, and of General Lord Lake in Hindostan, enabled the Governor-general to dictate his own terms to the enemy; and in 1805, Lord Wellesley left India in peace. This hollow pacification was not of long continuance. The formidable increase and daring aggressions of the hordes of mercenaries and banditti, known under the name of Pindarries, rendered it necessary for the British Government to keep up an armed force, and to be constantly on the alert; and at length, in 1817, it was resolved by the Governor-general, Lord Hastings, to eradicate the predatory system from Central India, by a grand simultaneous movement, the Mahratta chieftains being required to join the league for the suppression of the Pindarries, on pain of being treated as enemies. It was soon ascertained, that a secret understanding existed between them and the Pindarries; and the Nizam himself was involved in this third hostile confederacy. Thus the hostile forces, or those against whose hostility it was deemed necessary to provide, presented an aggregate of 130,000 horse, 87,000 foot, and 589 guns. In September, 1817, Lord Hastings assumed the command of the grand army destined to act upon this formidable mass; and by the middle of the June following, the Pindarries had been every where exterminated or dispersed, and the Mahrattas had paid the penalty of their treacherous alliance in the annihilation of their power. The pageant Rajah of Satarah, who had long been a state prisoner in the power of the Peishwa, was restored to the pomp of a sovereign; while Lord Hastings no longer hesitated to proclaim that supremacy which now indisputably belonged to the British Government. Sindia,

Holkar, and the Guikwar, who retain their hereditary possessions in Malwah and Gujerat, and the Nagpoor Rajah in the Deccan, are the only Mahratta chiefs who can now claim, in courtesy, the title of sovereigns. Of these, Sindia alone can be regarded as preserving some degree of independence. Thus has the annihilation of the Mahrattas as a military power, made the British the undisputed masters of what was once the Mogul empire.

MAIN. A large expanse of either land or water. A continent is called the main, or more commonly the main-land, in contradistinction from an island. The word main is usually understood of "the main flood," as Shakspeare calls it, or the open sea.

MAINA. A mountainous district of the Morea, comprising the south-eastern part of the ancient Laconia. See **LACONIA**.

MAINE. A river of Germany, formed by the junction of two head streams, the Red and White Maine, which rise among the mountains of Franconia, and unite near Steinhaus. After winding through the Bavarian circles of Upper and Lower Maine, it flows by Frankfort, and falls into the Rhine opposite to Mentz. It is navigable as high as Bamberg. 2. A river of France, formed by the junction of the Mayenne and the Sarthe, which flows through the department of Maine and Loire, and falls into the Loire. See **MAYENNE**. 3. A river of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, which falls into the Anadir.

MAINE. One of the United States of North America, originally forming part of Massachusetts. It is bounded on the N. and N. W. by Lower Canada; E. by New Brunswick; W. by New Hampshire; and S. E. and S. by the Atlantic. Its area is 32,194 square miles, and its population nearly 400,000. Portland is the chief town. See **NEW ENGLAND**.

MAJORCA. The principal of the Balearic Isles in the Mediterranean, 100 miles off the eastern coast of Spain, and subject to that kingdom. Its extent is 50 miles of extreme length, between 35 and 40 of medium breadth, and 1440 square miles of surface, with a population of 136,000 souls, including 2000 priests and 1200 nuns. The island is mountainous and rocky, especially on the N. W., but fertile and salubrious. Palmas, the capital, at the head of the gulf to which it gives name, contains about 33,000 inhabitants. Corn is imported from Barbary: olive-oil, wine, fruit, cheese, sail-cloth, a little silk, and some coarse manufactures are exported.

MALABAR. A maritime province of the Indian peninsula, extending along the foot of the Western Ghauts, between the parallels of 10° and 13° N.; bounded southward by Cochin, and N. by Canara. It now forms two collectorships of the Madras Presidency. The principal towns are, Calicut, Tellicherry, and Cananore. The chief produce consists of timber, sandal-wood, cocoa-nuts, coir, and black pepper. The population comprises Hindoos of various castes, among whom is the singular military tribe of Nairs; native Portuguese, who are numerous; Arabs, Mussulman converts called Mopillas; Oriental Christians; and Jews. The famous Malabar sovereign, Ceram Perumal, who flourished in the eighth or ninth century, is known to have made grants of territory and commercial privileges to Jews, Christians, and Mohammedans. In fact, this

province has been, from the remotest times, the resort and refuge of adventurers, traders, and exiles from all the coasts of the Indian seas. Calicut was the New York of India, the course of emigration naturally flowing in the most ancient maritime line of communication between the E. and W. Nelisuram (*Nelcynda*) was the chief emporium of this part of India in the time of the Romans; and the Portuguese who made their first settlement in the dominions of the Zamorin rajah, as the sovereign of Calicut was then styled, succeeded to a trade that had been carried on, ages before, by Egyptian Greeks, and probably by the Phenicians at a still earlier period.

MALACCA. The capital of the Malayan peninsula, situated on the western coast, upon the straits to which it gives name. In 1511, the celebrated Albuquerque, after a desperate contest with the natives, gained possession of the place; and the settlement founded here by the Portuguese, was considered as the key of their trade in the seas beyond India. In 1642, it was taken by the Dutch, who retained possession of it till 1795, when it was conquered by the British. Its importance as an emporium has been greatly diminished since the formation of the settlement on Pulo Penang or Prince of Wales's Island, to which its traffic has been in a great measure transferred. The town contains about 35,000 inhabitants, Chinese, Malays, Portuguese, and a few Dutch and English. It is a large but poor place, extending along the shore. The old church tower, a ruin, and the light-house, built on a dilapidated Portuguese chapel, are the most conspicuous objects; and the Mission college, belonging to the London Missionary Society's establishment, is the best building. The town was formerly defended by a formidable fort, which was blown up by the English when they took possession of Malacca. There are also ruins of a convent founded by the celebrated St. Francis Xavier. A considerable stream discharges itself here into the sea. Over it is a drawbridge. In the schools belonging to the Mission are between 200 and 300 children, all of them half-castes, the fathers being Chinese, and the mothers Malays. The teachers are Chinese. Numerous tracts and religious works in Chinese and Malay have been issued from the college press. See MALAY.

MALAGA. A maritime city of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, ranking third in commercial importance, Cadiz and Barcelona only being before it. It stands at the head of a deep bay of the Mediterranean; and its port, since the construction of an additional mole, forms one of the best artificial harbours in the world: it is well sheltered, accessible with every wind, and a ship of the line can lie close to the pier. Wine, fruits, and oil are the chief exports. The climate is, during eight months of the year, insufferably hot, owing to its situation, overhung with naked, craggy mountains. The population in 1804, after a fatal epidemic had carried off more than 20,000 persons, was still rated at upwards of 52,000.

MALAY. A race very widely diffused over the coasts and islands of the Indian seas, to which the tribes of the Polynesian Archipelago are stated to bear a close affinity, in their physical characteristics, language, and institutions. The aborigines of Madagascar also, the Aleutians, and the Araucanians of South America, exhibit so many points of resemblance, in the sameness of radical words, their nume-

rales, and many of their customs, as to favour the supposition of their common origin. A learned American antiquary has expressed his decided opinion, that the skeletons found in the caverns of Kentucky and Tennessee are those of a Malay tribe; and the wrappers of feathers in which some of the bodies were found enveloped, are precisely similar to what have been met with in the Sandwich and Feejee Islands, and in Nootka Sound. The original or central seat of the Malay race is supposed to have been the island of Sumatra, or the Sunda Islands generally. There can be no doubt, however, that they must have formed an original portion of the Indian population. Bishop Heber was struck with the features of strong resemblance which the plains of Bengal presented, both in the aspect of the country, and in that of the people, to Polynesia; and the natives of Ceylon struck him as still more closely resembling the South-Sea Islanders. Among the traditions of the Polynesian tribes, there are notions closely allied to the Hindoo cosmogony. Further, the Malayan language, which is distinguished for its smoothness and softness, appears to have the Sanscrit for its basis, mingled, it is said, with Coptic and Arabic. The admixture of the last language may perhaps date from the adoption of Mohammedism. The Malays have always been a maritime people, and seem in all ages to have traded with India and the African coasts; they would appear to be, in fact, the genuine descendants of the first mariners, and carriers, and pirates of the Indian seas. In the ninth century, the Malayan empire of Zabaja, or Zabaje, which took its name from the famous emporium of Zaba, now Batu Sabor, near the extremity of the Malayan peninsula, comprehended not only the adjacent island of Sumatra, called *Jaba-diu*, but some portion of the Coromandel coast. The town of Calabar belonged to the Maharajah of Zabaje, who was able to support a war against the King of Al Comr or Comorin. At a much earlier period, indeed, Malaya, as well as Ceylon, must have been the seat of a powerful state; and it may be safely concluded, that the combat between Rama with his monkeys, and the King of Lanca or Ceylon, recorded in the Hindoo legends, was not the only one in which the gods, and warriors, and sacred animals of Southern India had to engage with foreign invaders. The kings of Sumatra call themselves Maharajahs to the present day. The Javanese, however, are supposed to have been the earliest of the Malay nations in attaining to civilization. While the Malays, properly so called, were confined to Sumatra, and perhaps to the inland districts, an extensive commerce was carried on in the Indian Seas, of which the island of Java was the principal centre. The Javanese are stated to have been lords of the Indian Ocean, and to have extended their trade on one side to Madagascar, and on the other to Amboyna. But Java is supposed to have derived its civilization, rather than its population, from India; and the Sanscrit blended with the Malay is, upon this hypothesis, not the indication of an original affinity, but of early intercourse between the Hindoos and the barbarous aborigines of the islands. All those dialects spoken in the Indian Archipelago which possess any refinement, or indicate civilization, partake, it is said, in a similar proportion of the language of the Hindoos; the remainder being of such a kind as to imply extreme barbarism in the people whose vocabulary and mode of

expression were so defective. It was subsequently to the dispersion of the Polynesian tribes over the Pacific Ocean, that their brethren in the Indian Archipelago began to improve by the importation of foreign arts. The first shade of civilization might be derived from China or the Indo-Chinese nations. But the great step in this progress was made through the medium of the Javanese, who first became proselytes to the religion of the Buddhic Hindoos, and received from India the arts and social culture of the continent. The commerce and settlement of the Javanese extended these advantages, more or less, to the neighbouring islands. Lastly, the adoption of Islamism and of a more modern style of manners by the Malays settled on the peninsula, and the subsequent extension of the power of this people, and of their colonies in the archipelago, changed the face of things, and gave origin to a third class of societies. The first settlement of the Malays of Sumatra on the peninsula to which they have given their name, was made about A. D. 1160; and their adoption of the Mohammedan religion took place about a century afterwards; since which time they have been the most zealous propagators of Islamism in the East. This hypothesis, though embracing much undoubted fact, is open to the objection, that it implies the savage state to be the primeval condition of society, rather than, as it really must have been, the result of degeneracy. The traditions preserved among the Polynesian tribes clearly point to a lost civilization; and nothing is more certain than the constant tendency of isolated or scattered tribes, destitute of the art of writing, to lose their knowledge, and, in the struggle for existence, to sink lower and lower into barbarism. The Malay tribes may therefore have shared in a primitive civilization, in comparison with which, that of the Javanese, which is referred to the period between the sixth and ninth centuries of our era, is modern. The islands of the Indian Archipelago, as well as Madagascar, are inhabited by aboriginal tribes of the Papua or Australian family, with woolly hair and black skin, who nevertheless are said to speak dialects clearly related to those of the Polynesians. It is not improbable, that the Malayan has been produced by a mixture of the language of the yellow race with that of the Asiatic negroes. The distinguishing characteristics of the Malay, are, a complexion yellow rather than tawny, lank, black hair, a transverse breadth of face, approaching in this respect, as well as in the prominent cheek-bones, to the Mongolian character; forehead high; nose small and rather flat; eyes somewhat resembling the Chinese in the formation of the inner angle; mouth well formed, but with large lips; size below the middle stature, but well proportioned. A similar description is given of the Ovas or Hovas of Madagascar, who are short in stature, with olive complexion and lank, smooth hair; strongly resembling, according to M. Pagés, the Malays, while M. le Gentil thinks they resemble in their features the Chinese and the Egyptians. Nor is this resemblance, perhaps, imaginary or accidental. The mixture of Coptic in the Malay has already been mentioned; and as the old Egyptians included several different races, and the ascendant race were not maritime, it is highly probable that, from the remotest times, the Malay, or, as it has been styled by recent geographers, the Oceanic race, formed the link of intercourse between the African, Arabian, and Indian coasts,—that they were

the Chinese of ancient Egypt; as they are now the "sea gipsies" of the Indo-Chinese region. Almost every where, they preserve the character of a nautical and commercial, and generally a servile and subtle race, with striking varieties both in their physical and moral characteristics. In fact, it has been remarked, that almost every variety of feature and complexion discovered in the human species, may be found within the limits of this one race; that is, the Polynesian. But, in their general characteristics, they seem to form the link between the Mongolian, the Negro, the Arabian, and the Indo-European families, each accommodating themselves to various modes of life, and embracing with equal zeal the doctrines of Buddha and the creed of the Arabian.

The Malayan peninsula, which separates the Sea of Bengal from the Chinese Sea, is formed by the loftiest of the chain of mountains which, proceeding from Tibet, divide the whole of the Indo-Chinese region longitudinally into four immense valleys. This chain, after separating Ava and Pegu, or the valley of the Irrawaddy from that of the Meinam, is prolonged through the whole peninsula, from about lat. 13° N. almost to the equator, terminating in Cape Romania, the southernmost point of Asia. The upper part of this long peninsula, separating the Bay of Bengal from the Gulf of Siam, is known under the name of the Isthmus of Kraw. Malaya or Malacca extends from lat. 8° N. to the Singapore Strait, being about 500 miles in length and 126 in its medium breadth. On the S. W. the straits of Malacca separate it from the island of Sumatra. The interior is occupied with mountains covered with impenetrable forests, thinly inhabited by Papua tribes called Samangs. These mountains contain tin-mines, and give rise to numerous streams, most of which are navigable by small vessels for a short distance. The coast is divided into seven petty sovereignties; Queda, Perah, and Salangore on the western coast; Patani, Tringano, and Pakango on the eastern; and Johore at the eastern extremity. The supremacy of Siam formerly extended over the whole peninsula, but it may now be considered as wholly dependent on the British power. The trade of Malacca, the chief town, has been for the most part transferred to Pulo Penang; and the island of Singapore near the southern extremity of the peninsula, opposite the mouth of the Johore river, has also been made the seat of a flourishing settlement. See MALACCA, PENANG, and SINGAPORE. The Malayan archipelago is generally understood to comprise the Sunda Islands, the Philippines, and the Moluccas, which see; also, BORNEO, INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO, JAVA, SUMATRA, &c.

MALDIVES. (THOUSAND ISLES.) A cluster of small islands in the Indian ocean, lying S. W. of Cape Comorin, and to the S. of the Laccadives; between the parallel of $7^{\circ} 30'$ N. and the equator, and the meridians of 72° and 74° E. They are divided into 13 groupes called *atollons*, under as many distinct governors. Arabian settlers appear at a remote era to have made themselves masters of these islands, the sovereign of which assumes the title of king of thirteen provinces and twelve thousand isles. The native dialect of the Maldivians is said to be nearly akin to the Bisayan dialect of the Philippine Isles; and in some of their customs, the Maldivians resemble the maritime *Bijays* or "sea gipsies" of the shores of Borneo. They

usually launch a small bark loaded with guns, perfumes, flowers, and marvellous food, and turn it adrift at the mercy of the winds and waves as an offering to the spirit of the winds; and similar offerings are made to the spirit whom they term the king of the sea. These islands, like the Laccadives, are of coral formation; and each groupe is surrounded with a circular reef, which protects the islets from the fury of the sea. The currents which set in among these islands are very strong, and vary with the season. The principal island is called Mohl, or Manna, &c. King's Island, being the residence of the chief. The Maudivians are described as a quiet and peaceable race. They trade in their own boats, made of the cocoa-palm, of the burden of 30 tons, to Bengal and other parts; exchanging the produce of their islands, cocoa-nuts, coir, cocoa-nut oil, tortoise-shell, and cowries, for betel-nut, opium, coffee, iron, china-ware, and other articles of some consumption. Ibn Batuta, who travelled early in the fourteenth century, gives a curious account of the manner in which they were converted to the Mussulman faith by a Moggrebyn traveller, who, by reciting the Koran, delivered the island of Mohl from a sea-demon that visited its terrified inhabitants once a month, and required to be propitiated by the sacrifice of a virgin as the spectre's monthly bride and victim.

MALDOVADO. A small town and port of the Banda Oriental, or eastern coast of the Plata, 15 leagues W. of Cape St. Mary.

MALTA. The ancient Melita. An island of the Mediterranean, nearly opposite to the southern angle of Sicily, from which it is 12 leagues distant. It was formerly considered by geographers as belonging to Africa; but an act of the British Parliament has declared it to belong to Europe. It is about 20 miles in length by 12 in breadth. The two small islands of Gozo and Cerrino are dependent upon it, being separated from it only by a narrow channel. The superficial extent of the whole is 170 square miles, with a population of 120,000; it is therefore one of the most populous spots on the surface of the globe. The island is composed of a white freestone abounding in petrifications, fossil-shells, and marine remains. It was formerly little better than a barren rock. The soil is, in few places, more than six inches deep, and has in great part been brought from Sicily. It is now, however, cultivated throughout with great care, and is so fertile, that it produces nearly corn enough for six months' consumption, besides indigo, saffron, and cotton, grapes and other fruits, and the finest oranges. There is no river, but many springs of fresh water. Rain water, preserved in cisterns, is, however, generally used. The climate, though very hot, is reckoned remarkably salubrious; and there are no venomous reptiles in the island, which the inhabitants ascribe to the miraculous intervention of St. Paul. The W. and N. W. coasts are bounded by perpendicular precipices, forming a natural fortification. La Valetta, the capital, stands on the N. E. side, and is built on several rocky points projecting into two of the finest harbours in the world. The entrance, which is not a quarter of a mile in breadth, is very strongly fortified, as is the town itself; and the whole island may be considered as an impregnable fortress, to be reduced only by famine. There are other landing-places, but no other good harbours. Citta Vecchia, the old capital, is situated

nearly in the centre and on the most elevated point of the island. The Maltese are partly of Arabian origin, and speak a corrupt dialect of the Arabic, which is supposed to have an affinity to the ancient Punic, and has also received a portion of Italian. The Italian itself is understood and spoken by a great part of the population. Malta, after having been successively possessed by the Carthaginians, the Romans, the Saracens, and the Normans, was given, by the Emperor Charles V., to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, when driven out of Rhodes by the Turks in 1530. In 1565, it was attacked by an Ottoman fleet; and the heroic defence made by the besieged is one of the most memorable events in modern history. The assailants were ultimately compelled, after immense loss, to abandon the enterprise. The defence of the island being at length entrusted to foreign mercenaries, the French, in 1798, made an almost unresisted conquest of it. After a two years' blockade, it subsequently capitulated to the British; and the treaty of Paris, in 1814, finally confirmed the possession to Great Britain. Gozo, which is five miles N. W. of Malta, has, as well as this island, considerable manufactures of cotton. In the channel between Malta and Gozo are the little islands Cumino and Cuminotta; and the islands of Lampedosa and Lampion, between Malta and the African coast, also belong to Malta.

MALVASIA, NAPOLI DI. A small maritime city on the Lacconian coast of the Morea, built from the ruins of the ancient *Epidauros Limera*, upon a little island. Its port is not now much frequented, being insecure; and its wines, formerly so famous under the name of Malmsey, (corrupted from Malvasia or Malvoisie,) are but of very middling quality.

MALVERN HILLS. A chain of hills dividing Worcestershire from Herefordshire. They run from N. to S., and are composed of limestone and quartz. The highest point is 1315 feet above the Severn at Hanley. The scenery of these hills is considered as equalling in beauty any part of the island.

MALWAH. A province of India, situated between lat. 22° and 23° N., bounded on the N. W. and N. by Rajpootana, N. by Agra, E. by Allahabad and Gondwarra, S. by Khandeish and Berar, and S. W. by Gujerat: being about 250 miles in length and 150 in breadth. Malwah Proper, according to its original and strongly marked boundaries, consists of an elevated table-land, in general open and highly cultivated, but varied with small conical and table-shaped hills and low ridges, extending N. and S. from the Vindhya mountains to the Chittore and Mokundra range, and E. and W. from Bhopaul to Dohud. Except to the N. W., there is a rise towards the province from all quarters. To the S., it is elevated nearly 1700 feet above the valley of the Nerbuddah or Nemaar; but Malwah in only a few places attains a higher elevation than 2000 feet above the sea. It declines gently towards the N., in which direction flow all its streams, with the exception of a few smaller ones, which flow into the Nerbuddah. The principal rivers are, the Chumbul, which forms the great northern receptacle of the waters of this province; its tributaries, the Seeprah and the Parbutty; the Kali-Sind and the Betwa, which fall into the Jumna below its junction with the Chumbul; and the Mhye, which reaches, by a reverted course, the Gulf of Cambay.

The table-land appears to constitute the northern termination of a very extensive secondary trap formation, which extends from the extremity of the Deccan, forming all the country above the Ghauts, and part of the plains below on the western side of the peninsula, including the islands of Bombay, Salsette, and Elephanta. The climate is generally mild and salubrious; but fevers and agues prevail in autumn, and the cholera morbus is said always to exist as a disease in this province. Under the Mogul Government, the *soubah* or province of Malwah comprised also a portion of Harowtee in Rajpootana on the N. W., and extended south of the Nerbuddah into Gondwarra and Khandeish. Its political boundaries have fluctuated, while its political distribution has become extremely intricate and strangely checkered. The hilly belt which forms the eastern boundary of the plains of Malwah, dividing it from Bundelcund, contains the small districts of Chendaree and Kycheewarra; which, together with the districts of Oojein and Hindia, and part of Omutwarra, Saurungpoor, and Raisein, belong to Sindia. The Holkar territory consists of Indore, Neemaur, and part of Omutwarra and Soandwarra. The rest of Soandwarra belongs to the Kotah Rajah. Dhar, comprising the greater part of the ancient *circar* of Mandoo, is the territory of the Puar Rajah. Sangur, with its district, was ceded by the Peishwa to the Bengal Government in 1818, and has been made the head-quarters of a strong force required to overawe this portion of Central India. The districts of Rath and Baugur, which separate Malwah from Gujerat, are in the possession of various petty rajahs. Bhopaul, including part of Saurungpoor, is the territory of the Nabob of Bhopaul; and Kauntul, that of the Pertaubghur rajah. See INDIA, MAHRATTA, and SAUGUR.

MAN. One of the smaller British Isles, situated in the Irish Channel, within sight of the three coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland. It is nearly thirty miles in length, and about ten or twelve in extreme breadth. On the south side is the Calf of Man, a small islet three miles in circuit, separated from the main island by a narrow channel. The interior of the island is mountainous, and Snaffield (or Snowfield) hill, near the eastern coast, the highest point, is 1740 feet above the level of the sea. About one-third of the island is in a state of nature, and is devoted to pasture. The soil is not naturally productive, but has been fertilized by the abundance of sea-weed cast on shore, and used as manure. The hills contain iron, lead, and copper, but none of the mines are worked; the quarries of marble, slate, and building stone are, however, productive. The fisheries occupy between 4000 and 5000 of the population. Besides herrings, the island exports barley and oats, kelp, butter, wool, bacon, coarse linen, and spun cotton. The total population is nearly 41,000 souls. Castle-town, the capital, is a neat little town with wide and clean streets, at the south-eastern extremity: in the middle of the town is a handsome fortress of freestone, the ancient residence of the lords of the isle. The most populous and commercial place is Douglas, which has 4000 inhabitants: it has a good pier haven for vessels of 500 tons, with a light-house. The other towns are, Ramsay, at the mouth of the Selby, on the north-east side of the island, containing 300 houses; and Peel, on the river Neb, on the western side, a neat town of 280 houses: the southern extremity of its bay is bounded by Peel Island, on which is

a castle with the ruins of a cathedral. In the middle ages, the Isle of Man was the rendezvous of the Scandinavian pirates who infested the Irish Sea. About 1123, Alexander, king of Scotland, compelled the Lord of Man to do him homage, and it continued tributary to Scotland till reduced by Edward I. It was still governed, however, by its native princes of Danish lineage, till Edward III. dethroned the last queen, and bestowed the island as a fief on one of his nobles. The last lord proprietor was a duke of Athol, who, in 1763, sold the sovereignty of the island to the British Government, with a reserve of its peculiar privileges. Among these is freedom from arrest for debts contracted in England; hence it is the asylum of many insolvent debtors. The administration is vested in a governor and council, and a house of representatives called the House of Keys; forming together what is called the Tynwald Court. The whole island is under the jurisdiction of a bishop, styled Bishop of Sodor and Man, who is sole baron of the isle. Two *deemsters*, or chief judges, hold each a court of justice weekly. The Manx language, which is still spoken by the lower class, is a dialect of Gaelic, with a considerable infusion of Scandinavian.

MANCHA, LA. A central province of Spain, lying between New Castile on the north, and Cordova and Jaen on the south; bounded on the E. by Valencia and Murcia, and W. by Estremadura. It is 43 miles long and 33 broad, and contains, on a surface of 7620 square miles, a population of about 220,000. It is divided into Upper and Lower; the former having Ciudad Real as its chief town, and the latter Ocaña. La Mancha is partly surrounded with mountains. The *Sierra Morena* (brown mountains) separates it from Andalusia; but the greater part of the province consists of bare plains, flat, monotonous, and uninviting, and in some parts exposed to drought from the want of rivers, but capable of being rendered fertile and flourishing. Wheat and barley, oil and wine, honey and saffron, are among the produce; and with a better system of husbandry, under a good government, these fine plains might be made to smile with abundance.

MANCHE, LA. The French name of the English Channel, and of a department of the north-west of France bordering upon it, comprising the western part of Normandy.

MANCHESTER. A town of England, in the county of Lancaster, the chief emporium of the cotton trade, and the most considerable manufacturing town in the kingdom. At the commencement of the eighteenth century, it did not contain a fifth part of its present population, nor a twentieth part of its present wealth. In 1757, the population was under 20,000; in 1788, it had risen to 50,000; in 1811, to 98,573; in 1821, to 133,788; and the last census (1831) made it 186,942, including the township of Salford, on the other side of the Irwell. It is 40 miles distant from the sea, and 182 miles W. by N. of London. A rail-road now connects this town with Liverpool.

MANDING. A territory of Senegambia, forming part of the elevated and hilly country, about 700 miles eastward of the coast, indefinitely called Jallonkadoo. On the E. it is bounded by Bambarra, on the N. by Fouladoo, and S. by the Timmanee country. The territory is crossed by a number of streams flowing to the Senegal. Little,

however, is known with any precision of the limits or topography of the country. See MANDINGO.

MANDINGO. The name of an African nation very widely spread over Senegambia and the interior of Western Africa. Being remarkably addicted to commerce, their traders, male and female, are found in almost every district; and their language, therefore, is the most widely diffused, as it is one of the most copious and polished of the Negro dialects: being the language of commerce, it is generally understood throughout Western Africa. "The Mandingoes," says Major Laing, "are a very shrewd people, and superior to any who inhabit the extent of Western Africa, from the boundaries of Morocco to the southward. They are not of ancient residence on the water side, having emigrated not a century since from Manding. The first emigrants settled in the countries surrounding the Gambia; but detached parties found their way both to the northward and southward; for they are of an unsettled migratory disposition, and are to be found traversing Africa, for the purposes of trade or war, from Tangiers to the American settlement at Cape Mesurado. The costume of the Mandingoes is extremely plain, simple, neat, and becoming; consisting of a cap, shirt, trowsers, and sandals. The cap is composed of blue or red cloth, of conical shape, and neatly worked with different coloured threads. The shirt, which hangs loosely over the trowsers, is formed of about a fathom or more of blue or white baft, doubled, with a small hole cut in the top to admit the head, and the sides are sewed up about half way. Trowsers of the same materials reach to the knee: they are made very wide, and gathered round the loins with a strong piece of tape. The width of the trowsers is a great mark of distinction among the Mandingoes: hence, *koorte abooniato* (large trowsers) is synonymous among them with great man. The females wear a shawl or some fancy cloth suspended from the head, and covering the neck and shoulders, if they are not at work: with this cloth they also conceal their faces, if required to eat or drink in the presence of a man. There are four trades or professions, to which conjointly is given the appellation of *Nyimahalah*; they rank in the order in which they are enumerated, and consist of the *fino* or orator, the *jellé* or minstrel, the *guaragé* or shoemaker, and the *noomo* or blacksmith; all of whom are high in the scale of society, and are possessed of great privileges. They travel through the country unmolested, even in war; and strangers, if of the sable hue, are always safe under their protection. The *guaragé* and *noomo* earn their livelihood by the exercise of their respective trades; the *fino*, by his oratory or subtlety as a lawyer; and the *jellé*, by singing the mighty deeds and qualifications of rich men. Like the minstrels of old, they are always at hand to laud with hyperbolical praise the landlord of a feast or the headman of a town. The priests and teachers of the Koran are held in estimation next to the king or ruler of a country. The respect which the Mandingoes shew to learning, is a trait in their character much to be admired. Next in order to the priests and teachers are the subordinate chiefs and headmen. Then follow the *Nyimahalaks*, no matter from what country; after them, dependent freemen; and lastly slaves,—divided into domestic, or those born in the country, who are not liable to be sold

contrary to their inclinations, and those taken in war, or enslaved on account of debt, or by way of punishment. A destitute old man is unknown among the Mandingoes. A son considers it as his first duty to provide for his aged father's comfort; and there is no nation among whom age is treated with more respect and deference. Their education, in general, consists in learning to read and write a few passages from the Koran, and to recite a few prayers. During their education, a period of three or four years, they are under the care of, and perform menial offices for the priest or *maraboo* who instructs them, and to whom the parents pay occasional instalments in the shape of presents, until a certain sum is made up: nor can the youth be taken from the hands of his master, till the education money is made good. The religion is Mohammedan, but they are not rigid in its observances." In many of the characteristics specified in this description, the Mandingoes are very strikingly distinguished from other African nations. The four trades or callings which are esteemed so honourable among them, form degraded castes among the Yolofs, and even among the Foolahs. The Yolofs, in particular, have so thorough a contempt for blacksmiths (*tug*), shoemakers (*oodae*), weavers, fishermen (*moul*), and singers or musicians (*gacwell* or *griots*), that no "good YOLOF" or YOLOF of pure blood will marry into either of those castes; and the *gacwell* are not even suffered to live within their towns. The Yolofs are a domestic people, little known beyond their own territory, and their language is not spoken by any other tribe. Their women attend to their households, but are little better than slaves. The Mandingoes send their women into the field, but allow them greater liberty. And as there is so marked a contrast in the respective habits and prejudices of these two nations, there is said to exist between them a strong mutual antipathy. The Mandingoes have not universally embraced the Mohammedan religion, but are divided into *bushreen* (moslem) and *kaffirs* (unbelievers), called also *sonakies* (drinkers of strong liquor). The latter are in some parts by far the more numerous, and maintain the ascendancy: the former are much the more industrious, cleanly, and abstemious. Circumcision is practised alike by bushreen and kaffirs, but is not performed till the children have reached the age of puberty. Maternal affection is conspicuous among the Mandingoes; and one of the first lessons in which the women instruct their children, is said to be the practice of truth. Upon the whole, the Mandingoes are described by Mungo Park as a very gentle race, cheerful, inquisitive, credulous, simple, and fond of flattery; the men are commonly above the middle size, well-shaped and strong, of a spare make, and capable of enduring great labour; the women are good-natured and sprightly. Their complexion is described as black with a mixture of yellow, which seems to distinguish them from the copper-coloured or tawny Foolahs, the red Jallonks, and the jet-black Yolofs. In some parts, the Mandingo and Foolah races seem to have blended; and the Soosoo language appears to be a mixed dialect, having received a considerable portion of Foolah, although the Soosoos are evidently a Mandingo tribe. In like manner, the Mandingo has been corrupted, in Bambarra, into a distinct dialect. Of all the African nations, the Mandingoes seem to be the best adapted to receive and to diffuse a higher degree of civilization than their

Mohammedan teachers have been qualified to impart, and to become the civilizers of Central Africa. See FOOLAH and YOLOF.

MANHEIM. The former capital of the palatinate of the Rhine; colonized in 1606 by emigrants from the Netherlands, and in 1719 made the residence of the elector palatine, instead of Heidelberg. It now belongs to the grand duchy of Baden. It is situated at the confluence of the Neckar and the Rhine, and is one of the finest towns in Germany, but has suffered in the wars, and declined in consequence of the removal of the court to Munich.

MANILLA. The Spanish capital of the Philippine Islands, situated on the island of Luçon. See PHILIPPINES.

MANSAROWAR (MANAS-SAROWAR). A large lake on the northern side of the Himalaya mountains, the Mapang of the Tatars, which appears to be the great central reservoir whence all the waters separate round the Himalaya, part running S. E. and part N. W. It is described as of oval form, about 15 miles from E. to W. and 11 from N. to S. But, at some seasons of the year, it probably unites with Lake Rawenhrudd on the west, the source of the Sutlej, and other waters, as the native accounts make its dimensions far more considerable. See GANGES, INDUS, and SUTLEJ.

MANTCHOO. See MONGOLIA and TATARY.

MANTUA. A city of Lombardy or Austrian Italy, formerly the capital of a duchy, and now of a delegation or province of the same name, comprising an area of 880 square miles, with a population of about 240,000. It is situated on the Mincio, which, issuing from the Lago di Guarda, flows through this city, and falls into the Po about twelve miles below. The Oglio separates the Mantuan territory from the Cremonese on the west; on the east, the Mincio divides it from that of Verona. Mantua was once considered as the key of Italy, its fortifications being rendered very strong by the surrounding swamps or lake, which cut off all access to the city except by two causeys. In the seventeenth century, it is said to have contained 50,000 persons: its present population does not amount to half that number; and its dull and grass-grown streets give it a melancholy and deserted appearance. The manufactures are still, however, considerable, consisting of silks, woollen, and leather, though not so extensive as formerly. The trade is entirely in the hands of the Jews, who live in a distinct quarter, and have a synagogue, forming a numerous body. Mantua has a small university and public library, but, except as a garrison station, it has lost all its political importance. The little village of Pietola, three miles from Mantua, has the honour assigned it by tradition, of representing the birth-place of Virgil.

MAP. A delineation, on a plane surface, of some portion, or the whole, of the terrestrial globe. It differs from a chart, as the latter term is generally understood of a hydrographical map for the use of navigators, an astronomical map, or any tabular arrangement. Maps have been framed upon different projections, the principal of which are, 1. the projection by conical or cylindric development; 2. the orthographic method; 3. the stereographic; 4. the globular; 5. Mercator's. The last, in which the meridians, parallels, and rhombs are all straight lines, is chiefly used in navigation charts. The globular projection is the most useful and important modification of the stereographic.

MARACANDA. In ancient geography, the capital of Sogdiana : supposed to be the same as Samarcand, which see.

MARACAYBO, LAKE OF. A large lake of Venezuela, taking its name from a city on the western side of the channel through which it discharges itself into the Gulf of Venezuela. The province of Maracaybo extends along its western border ; those of Coro and Truxillo border on its eastern shore. At its head, it receives the Zulia, flowing from Pamplona, the Chama from Merida, and several smaller streams. The Zulia now gives its name to a department including the four provinces of Maracaybo, Coro, Truxillo, and Merida. The length of the lake, which has been styled a little mediterranean, from the bar to its most southern recess, is 50 leagues ; its greatest breadth, 30 leagues ; and its circumference upwards of 150. It is easily navigated, and has depth sufficient for vessels of the largest burden ; but the bar excludes all large vessels. The waters of the lake are sweet and fit for use ; but, when the wind blows inward with violence, the sea-water rushes in and imparts to them a brackish property. The channel by which it communicates with the gulf, is about two leagues broad and eight in length. On the N. W. shore of the lake is an extensive mine of asphaltum ; and on the N. E. side, the most barren part of its borders, there is an inexhaustible mine of mineral pitch, the bituminous vapours of which are easily inflamed, and during the night supply phosphoric fires, which serve the navigator both as a light-house and compass : they go by the name of the Lantern of Maracaybo. The southern extremity of the lake is uncultivated and uninhabited, the noxious atmosphere discouraging even the Indians from settling there ; and they have preferred fixing their dwellings on piles or stakes of iron-wood in the lake itself, as a far less insalubrious situation. There are four of these Indian towns in the eastern part of the lake. It is from these towns that the Spaniards gave the country the name of Venezuela, or Little Venice. The goodness of the soil on the western side has induced some Spanish settlers, regardless of the insalubrity of the air, to establish themselves there, in order to raise cacao ; but, generally speaking, the country bordering on the lake is alike sterile and unhealthy.

MARANHAM. One of the names of the Amazons' river ; written also *Marañon*, and said to be derived from the words *Mara-non*, i. e. not sea, the navigator Pinzon having bestowed this appellation on the estuary of the Amazons, on finding that its waters are not salt. The name is also common to a city of Brazil, the island on which it stands, and a province or territory lying between lat. 1° and 7° S., with a bending line of coast of 120 leagues. Its length from N. to S. is nearly 400 miles, having Piahy on the E., Para on the W., and Goyaz on the S. The greater part is still in the possession of savage tribes. The island of Maranham forms the S. E. side of the Bay of Marcos, having that of San Joze to the eastward. The Bay of Marcos receives the waters of the river Meary, which is navigable to the centre of the province. The Portuguese mistook this river for the Maranham, which has occasioned the latter name to be given to the province. The most considerable river is the Itapicuru, which falls into the Bay of San Joze. The city of San Luiz or Maranham now

ranks in commercial importance as the fourth city in Brazil, containing upwards of 30,000 inhabitants. In 1810, two English merchants only were established there; but they have since considerably multiplied; a consul has been appointed; and there is an English hospital amply provided with a contribution fund. Two-thirds of the cotton exported from Maranhão is sent to Liverpool, whence the larger portion of manufactured goods is shipped for Brazil. The navigation of the Brazilian coast from N. to S. is so difficult, both wind and current setting in from the S., that it is easier for Para and Maranhão to communicate with Europe than with Rio or Bahia.

MARBURG. The capital of Upper Hesse, situated on the Lahn. See HESSE. Also, a town of Styria, on the Drave, the head-town of a circle of the same name.

MARCH. A frontier. In German, *marcke*. Hence, margrave (march-graffe), count or lord of the border territory; hence also the Italian *marchese*, and the French marquis or marquess. The Lords-marchers of Wales were margraves or marquesses charged with guarding the English frontier, and are styled in old records, *Marchiones de Marchia Wallie*. The kingdom of Mercia also took its name from being originally a border territory on the frontier of the Saxon kingdoms.

MAREMMA, LA. The name given to the maritime district of Tuscany between Leghorn and the mouth of the Fiore; sometimes distinguished as the Tuscan Maremma: the whole coast as far S. as Terracina on the Neapolitan frontier, is included in the general appellation. This part of Tuscany was once filled with flourishing and populous cities, but is now consigned by man and nature to desolation, owing to the insalubrity of the air. The whole distance from Leghorn to Terracina is 192 miles; and the breadth of the Maremma, in that part called the Campagna di Roma, is 40 miles. Throughout this region, nothing in the face of nature indicates the dangerous character of the climate. The sky is as clear and the fields as verdant as elsewhere; but the few inhabitants who remain in these tracts, are sickly and emaciated; and those who visit the plains in summer, during the temporary labours of harvest, frequently fall victims to malaria, or have their constitutions injured for life. In some parts of the Maremma, the water is brackish, and lies lower than the sea; in others, it oozes, full of tartar, from beds of travertine. At the bottom, or on the sides of the hills, are a multitude of hot springs, which form pools. A few of these are said to produce borax; some, which are called *sumache*, exhale sulphur; others, called *bulicame*, boil with a mephitic gas. The very air above is only a pool of vapours, which sometimes undulate, but seldom flow off. It draws corruption from a rank, unshorn, rotting vegetation. All nature, Forsyth says, conspires to drive man away from this fatal region; yet even here, there can be little doubt, nature might be subdued by industry.

MAREOTIS, LAKE. One of the maritime lagoons of the Egyptian delta, to the S. of Alexandria, now called *Birket Maryut*. It had been for ages dried up, when, in 1801, the English cut the walls of the old canal which formed a dike, separating the low ground from the Lake of Aboukir on the E., when the Mareotic lake was re-pro-

duced, the water in the former basin falling six feet, and more than forty villages were overwhelmed by a flood of salt-water rushing in from the sea. See ALEXANDRIA and EGYPT.

MARGARITA. A maritime province of Venezuela, in the department of Orinoco, comprising the island of the same name, and the peninsula formed by the gulfs of Paria and Cariaco. The island of Margarita and the adjacent islets were as celebrated in the sixteenth century for the pearls which abound all along this coast, as the Persian Gulf and the island of Taprobane were among the ancients. At the time that the whole of the mines of America did not furnish annually two millions of piastres, the value of the pearls sent to Europe averaged upwards of 800,000 piastres. The pearl-fishery diminished rapidly in value towards the end of that century, and had long ceased in 1683. In 1812, some attempts were made to revive the pearl-fishery of Margarita, but they did not repay the adventure. The fisheries and salt-works now furnish the chief trade. The island of Margarita, however, as commanding the channel through which all vessels from Europe or windward to Cumana, Barcelona, or La Guayra, must pass, might become, under a system of free commerce, the general *entrepôt* of the adjacent provinces. The port of Pampatas, on its S. E. coast, is a fine basin, well sheltered and fortified. The small town of Assumpcion is the capital.

MARGRAVATE. The territory of a German margrave (*march-graffe*) or lord of the marches, i. e. frontier. See MARCH.

MARIAN ISLANDS. See LADRONE ISLANDS.

MARINO, SAN. A small republic of Italy, seated on the summit of a craggy mountain rising 2200 feet above the sea, and comprising a territory of three geographical square leagues, with one town and four villages, three castles, three convents, and a population estimated, in 1826, at 7000 souls. It is situated about 12 miles S. W. of Rimini. This singular little commonwealth, now under the protection of the pope, was founded by a Dalmatian peasant, who, from a simple mason, became first a hermit, and at length a saint, about 1300 years ago. While all the other states of Italy have repeatedly changed their masters and forms of government, this petty republic has, by rare good fortune, preserved its identity and independence.

MARIQUITA. A province of New Granada, in the department of Cundinamarca. See COLOMBIA.

MARIZZA. A river of European Turkey, the ancient Hebrus, which has its source in the valleys between Mount Hæmus and Rhodope; it passes by Philippopoli, Adrianople, and Trajanopoli; and discharges itself by two mouths into the Egean Sea, nearly opposite the island of Samothrace. See THRACE.

MARMARICA. The ancient name of that part of the African coast extending from Alexandria to the Gulf of Bomba, a distance of 150 leagues. This territory was also known as the Libyan *nome*, but received its other name from the tribe of *Marmarida*. The northern part consists of a strip of arable soil lying along the coast, and not reaching inland further than from 12 to 15 leagues. In proceeding southward towards the Ammonian oasis, nothing is to be met with but an arid desert, spotted, here and there, with patches of a saline soil. The tract of arable land is divided into a series of plains by the

hills which cross it: these gradually rise in elevation as they recede from the coast, and sometimes give birth to torrents which, in winter, find their way to the sea. From Abousir to the Smaller Akabah (ascent), the shore is in general bordered by a dike of whitish sands, which runs out very far under the waters, occasioning dangerous shallows, and is only interrupted by the rocky prolongations and spurs of the hills. To the W. of the Smaller Akabah, the coast presents a greater inequality of surface, sometimes terminating in steep cliffs. In this part of the shore, more especially, are still to be seen numerous creeks or coves, which have served in remote times as natural ports; but the sands with which they are now blocked up, and the encroachments of the sea, have rendered them for the most part useless, and, except in the rocky parts of the coast, effaced almost every vestige of their form. Faint traces of the ancient *Paratonium* are found at El Baretoon, or Berek-marsa, a miserable village, now half buried beneath the sand; the ancient site is covered with a bed of *algæ*. The site of *Apis*, the ancient frontier town of Egypt, is fixed in the fertile valley of Boun Ajabah, which still forms the frontier of the territories of Egypt and Tripoli. Wady Temmiméh, supposed to be the ancient *Aziris*, running N. E. between *Jebel Toobrook* (*Antipyrus*) and *Jebel Akhdar* or Green Mountain, as the Cyrenean plateau is now called, are considered as marking the doubtful limits of Marmarica. The whole of this tract is bare and desert, the scanty vegetation consisting chiefly of different species of salt-wort, growing along the shore and near the salt lakes, and of foliaceous lichens which spring up after the rains. Yet, this country exhibits traces of having once been occupied by a numerous and civilized population; and there are marks of the extraordinary exertions made to supply the deficiency of water. Canals of irrigation cross the plains in every direction, and even wind up the declivities. The ancient cisterns are numerous: they are frequently divided into chambers, adorned with pillars, and coated with a cement harder than stone. But they are now broken and can hold no water; and the *cerastes* finds refuge from the rains of winter in their cavities, in company with the scorpion and the lizard. The monuments of Marmarica possess, however, none of the elegant and classic character of those of Cyrene, being ruder and more in the Egyptian style, but of no high antiquity. The country is now traversed only by hordes of Bedouin Arabs, estimated conjecturally at about 19,000 males capable of bearing arms.

MARNE. A river of France, which rises near Langres in the department of Upper Marne (formerly Champagne), intersects that of Marne, flowing by Chalons and Meaux, and falls into the Seine at Charenton. Its course is about 240 miles.

MARONITES. A Christian nation of Syrian mountaineers, inhabiting that part of the range of Lebanon N. of the Druse country, which is called the Kesrouan or Castravan Chain. They pay an annual tribute to the Pasha of Tripoli, within whose jurisdiction their country is situated, but are otherwise only under the government of their own shiekhs; and no Mussulman is suffered to reside in the territory. The whole nation are husbandmen; and although scarcely any part of Syria is less fit for culture than the *Kesrouan*, as their territory is called, it has become the most populous canton of the

country. The satisfaction of inhabiting the neighbourhood of places of sanctity, of hearing church-bells, which are to be heard in no other part of Syria, and of being able to give loose to religious feelings, rivalling those of the Mussulmans in fanaticism, are the chief attractions that have peopled the Kesrouan. "Nothing but religious freedom," says Burckhardt, "induces the Christians to live here, subject to the extortions of the Druses." The total population is estimated at from 100,000 to 120,000 souls, on a surface of 150 square leagues, giving 700 inhabitants to the square league of this poor and rocky territory. The Maronites acknowledge the supremacy of the papal see, but elect their own patriarch of Antioch, and their priests are allowed to marry. Their monks and nuns are, however, numerous, there being no fewer than 200 monasteries or convents in their little canton. Mass is celebrated in Syriac, a dialect of which the greater part of the people do not comprehend a word: the Gospel only is read aloud in Arabic, that the people may understand it. Those who can write, employ the Arabic, their native tongue, but write it in the Syrian character. Although their exclusive privileges are confined to their own country, the Maronites are found in great numbers, in the Druse country and in the towns on the coast, where their knowledge of writing enables them to obtain employment as writers, inspectors, and *kiayas* among both the Druses and the Turks. Their origin and early history are involved in some obscurity. They are supposed to have descended from the ancient Mardaites, and to take their present appellation from a saintly eremite and monk of the fifth century; but whether the St. Maro of the fifth century, or a bishop John Maro of the seventh, is as uncertain as it is immaterial. See KESROUAN and SYRIA.

MARQUESAS (MARQUIS'S ISLANDS). A cluster of five islands in the South Pacific, discovered by a Spanish navigator in 1595, and named in honour of the Marquess de Mendoza, viceroy of Peru. They lie between lat. $8^{\circ} 30'$ and $10^{\circ} 30'$ S., and long. $135^{\circ} 45'$ and $140^{\circ} 30'$ W. See POLYNESIA.

MARSEILLES. The ancient *Massilia*. One of the principal maritime and commercial cities of France, and the capital of the department of Mouths of the Rhone. It is situated on a gulf of the Mediterranean, and its harbour, an oval basin resembling a lake, extends into the centre of the city, and is capable of containing 1200 merchant vessels. Here the colours of every nation may be seen flying, and the costume of almost every nation may be seen in the streets. The population is between 110,000 and 120,000. The plague of 1720 is said to have carried off more than 50,000 of its inhabitants. There are some extensive manufactures, and numerous public and literary institutions. The city is said to have been founded by a Phocian colony B. C. 500. In the days of Cicero, it was styled, "the Athens of Gaul." In modern times, it has been chiefly signalized by the atrocities of the reign of terror in 1793 and 1794.

MARSH. Properly, a level near the sea-coast, saturated with salt-water, and producing reeds and other aquatic plants; but sometimes understood as synonymous with fen, bog, or swamp of any kind.

MARTA, SAN (SAINT MARTHA). A maritime city of New Granada, giving its name to a province of the department of Magdalena. It stands near the river Gaira, and has a large and convenient harbour,

defended by two forts. The place was repeatedly sacked by foreign pirates in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but has of late years risen into considerable importance as a commercial city, enjoying almost the exclusive importation of manufactures for the capital. Cartagena, however, is its formidable rival. The province of Santa Marta extends along the right bank of the Magdalena, which divides it from that of Cartagena, being bounded eastward by the province of Rio Hacha, which is separated from it by no natural boundary, and, in the upper part, by that of Maracaybo: on the S., it is bounded by Pamplona.

MARTINIQUE (or **MARTINICO**). One of the largest of the Caribbee Islands, lying between Dominica on the N. and St. Lucia on the S. It is of very irregular figure, consisting of a groupe of mountains apparently of volcanic formation. Its extreme length from N. W. to S. E., is little short of 50 miles, its breadth about 17, and its circumference 140. It was first colonized by the French in 1635; has been repeatedly taken by the British, and restored by treaty; and was definitively ceded to France at the general peace of 1815. The population, in 1810, consisted of 9,206 white, 8,630 free coloured, and 78,577 slaves: total 96,413. It now comprises 23,420 free, and 86,300 slaves.

MARWAR. A large district of Rajpootana: which see.

MARYLAND. One of the United States of North America, and the most southern of the Middle States. It was originally comprised in the colony of Virginia, but was first settled by Lord Baltimore in 1634, and received its name in honour of Henrietta Maria, the consort of Charles I. It is bounded by Virginia on the W. and S. W., N. by Pennsylvania, and E. by Delaware and the Atlantic, and is divided into two parts by Chesapeake Bay. The area is 10,800 square miles, and the population 457,000; viz. 291,000 whites, 63,000 free coloured, and 103,000 slaves. Baltimore, the principal place, ranks in commercial wealth and importance fifth among the cities of the Union. See **BALTIMORE**.

MASCAT. The principal port on the eastern coast of the Arabian peninsula, under the government of an independent imaum. See **ARABIA**.

MASSA. A city of Italy, situated about two miles from the Mediterranean, at the entrance of a fine valley opening among the Apennines, and watered by a beautiful stream, the *Fiume-frigido*. It is the capital of a petty duchy, comprising a territory of about 15 leagues square, with a population of about 30,000 souls. The city of Massa contains 7000; and Carrara, the only other town, famed for its marble quarries, 6000. The duchy was formerly dependent on Modena. It was united by Napoleon to the principality of Lucca and Piombino; but, in 1814, was assigned to the arch-duchess Maria Beatrice, on whose death it was to revert to Modena. It belongs geographically to Tuscany, being on the southern side of the Apennines, and is the first of the Etrurian States on the shores of the Tuscan Sea. The wide valley of the Magra, separating the hills which surround the Gulf of Spezzia from the mass of the Apennines, forms the natural boundary between the Tuscan States and the Genoese territory, as it divided the ancient Liguria from Etruria.

MASSACHUSETTS. One of the United States of America, the

first in importance and the most thickly peopled of the New England States, containing, on an area of 7335 square miles (about the extent of Yorkshire and Lancashire united), a population of about 610,000 souls, or 84 to the square mile. New Hampshire was, till 1679, included in Massachusetts; and Maine formed part of the State till 1820. Boston, its capital, is the oldest city in the Union, and long took the lead in its commerce; but it now ranks as the fourth in commercial importance, New York, Philadelphia, and New Orleans being before it. See BOSTON and NEW ENGLAND.

MATTO GROSSO. The name given to that vast portion of the back country of Brazil which lies between the parallels of 7° and $24^{\circ} 30'$ S., including an area of 48,000 square leagues, an extent exceeding that of ancient Germany. The Araguaya and Parana separate it on the E. from the provinces of Goyaz and S. Paulo; and on the W., the Guapore, the Jauru, and the Paraguay divide it from what was once Spanish territory. The greater part of it is still *terra incognita*, in the possession of various uncivilized tribes. The cantons of Cuyaba and Matto Grosso Proper, in the central part, are the only districts that have been colonised, each containing one solitary European settlement, claiming the name and privileges of a city. The territory derives its name from the great chain which forms the dividing ridge between the waters that flow southward into the Paraguay and the Parana on one side, and those which flow northward into the Tocantines and the Xingu on the other.

MAURA, SANTA. One of the Ionian Isles, originally a peninsula of Acarnania, from which it is separated only by a narrow channel in some places not more than 100 yards across, and fordable. It lies to the northward of Cephalonia and Ithaca, in lat. $38^{\circ} 30'$ N. Its length from N. to S. is about 30 miles, and its mean breadth 12. It is composed of a mass of mountains: the primary ridge, which has for its basis secondary limestone, running N. and S. in the direction of the Cassiopæan range, terminates in the bold promontory of Capo Ducato, the south-western point of the island. Near this, on the western side, is the romantic precipice celebrated as the scene of Sappho's leap; it is 114 feet above the sea, projecting over it at the top. The cliffs here are of a splendid whiteness, whence the ancient name, Leucadia. Secondary ridges of crystallised, compact, and earthy carbonate of lime, and of gypsum, diverge from the primary ridge near the centre, southward and eastward; presenting some curious and beautiful stratifications to the geologist. The north-western coast is straight and perpendicular, rising to a considerable height above the sea; and from this, the surface declines irregularly, giving the whole nearly an eastern aspect. This straight line of coast, without indentation or roadstead, has apparently been formed by the constant action of the great swell which is rolled in by the northerly and westerly winds towards the bottom of the Gulf of Prevesa; and the *detritus* swept along the coast by the southerly and westerly winds, has been carried round the north-eastern point, and deposited in a long line, forming a new isthmus. This isthmus, where it springs from the island, is of considerable width; and a sufficient quantity of soil has accumulated to admit of the growth of corn and potatoes. As it approaches the continent to within a mile, it expands into a little peninsula, upon which the castle of Santa Maura is built, com-

manding the channel to the S. Upon this peninsula a green sod has been formed, which affords pasture for a few head of cattle. Upon this spot, the little town of Santa Maura stood less than a century ago. It is connected with the modern town of Amaxichi by an aqueduct, said to have been built by Bajazet, to convey water to the fortress, and which forms a bridge over the salt-water lake, or expansion of the channel, between the new isthmus and the island. This lake is about three miles in length, and one and a half in mean breadth; its depth does not exceed two feet and a half, and is in general not more than twelve inches; and its noxious exhalations in summer, render the town of Santa Maura or Amaxichi one of the most unhealthy places in the Ionian Islands. In winter, it is sometimes frozen over. An olive-wood adjoining the town is supposed to contribute also to its insalubrity. The whole island being mountainous, but little corn is raised, and there is still less of pasture than of arable land. The whole of the beef and mutton is supplied from Albania. The chief produce consists of oil, wine, and salt; the lake abounds with fish and water-fowl, and the mountains with game. Much beautiful and picturesque scenery is found in the island, and some interesting fragments of cyclopean walls and other ancient remains. The ruins of Leucate are found at two miles from the present capital. At five miles distance, on the continent, is the town of Prevesa, on the northern shore of the Gulf of Arta. The total population of the island of Santa Maura is between 17,000 and 18,000, of whom upwards of 5000 reside in the city. See LEUCADIA.

MAURITANIA. In ancient geography, a kingdom of Africa, bordering on the Mediterranean northward, and westward on the Atlantic: on the E., it was bounded by Numidia, and S. by Gætulia. Mauritania Proper, otherwise distinguished as *Mauritania Tingitana*, answers to the modern Morocco, having the Mullooiah (Malva, Mul-luvia) for its eastern limit. At the time of the division of the Roman empire, Tingitana was arranged among the provinces of Spain, under the designation of *Hispania Transfretana*, Spain beyond the Straits. The name of *Mauritania Cesariensis* was given to that part of Numidia lying between the Malva and the Ampsaga (now *Wady el Kebir*), which was the ancient territory of the *Masæsyli*, and the dominion of Syphax, on its being reduced to a Roman province. See NUMIDIA and MOROCCO.

MAURITIUS, THE (or ISLE OF FRANCE). An island of the Indian Ocean, 600 miles E. of Madagascar; so named by the Dutch, who took possession of it in 1598, in honour of Prince Maurice, the Stadtholder. It lies between lat. $19^{\circ} 53'$ and $20^{\circ} 27'$ S., and long. $57^{\circ} 16'$ and $57^{\circ} 35'$ E., being 14 leagues in length, 8 leagues in breadth, and about 150 miles in circuit. The superficial area is 340,000 acres. Only the low lands are under cultivation, producing coffee, cotton, indigo, and cloves, but the staple produce is sugar. The land gradually rises from the shore towards the centre of the island, which is composed of a wooded plain, 1500 feet above the sea, in the middle of which rises a sharp conical mountain. There are also several other mountains, the principal of which rises about 3000 feet above the sea. The soil is generally rocky and less fertile than that of the island of Bourbon. The vegetable productions are numerous, but one half of the *flora* of the island is said to consist of ferns and other cryptogamous

plants. Some of the forest-trees are very valuable, and the black ebony is esteemed the best in the world. Port Louis is the only town. The total population is about 99,000; viz. 8000 whites, 76,000 slaves, and 15,000 free coloured. The island was taken from the French by the British in 1810, and remains in our possession.

MAYENCE. See **MENTZ**.

MAYENNE. A river of France, which rises at the village of Maine, in the department of Orne, and traverses the department of Mayenne from N. to S., passing by the towns of Mayenne, Laval, and Angers. After being joined by the Sarthe, below which junction the united streams take the name of the Maine, it falls into the Loire at Bouche Maine, a little below Pont-de Cé. The department of Mayenne comprises the N. W. part of the old province of Maine, with part of Anjou.

MAYO. A maritime county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught; bounded on the N. and W. by the Atlantic; on the E. by the counties of Roscommon and Sligo, from the latter of which it is separated by the Moy river and Killala Bay; while, on the S., the estuary of the Killeries and the great lakes of Corrib and Mask separate it from Galway. It is the third county in size in the island, extending 54 miles from N. to S. and 48 E. and W., but one of the least profitable or populous. Of 836,450 acres, which the county contains, 262,420 are bog; 35,768 are occupied with inland lakes; and a large portion of the surface is mountainous. In the southern baronies alone, tillage is beginning to supersede pasturage, the northern and western parts being in a state of nature, and, till of late, scarcely accessible. Mayo, which gives name to the county, was once famed for its university, where many Saxon youths of rank, and among them Alfred the Great, received a Christian education. It is now a mere village, but ruins of the ancient cathedral and college may still be traced. The chief towns are, Castlebar, which carries on a considerable linen trade; Newport, which has an excellent harbour; Ballina, which enjoys the most extensive and profitable salmon-fishery in Ireland; Killala, a small sea-port and episcopal see; Ballinrobe; and Westport.

MAYPO. A river of Chile, watering the plain in which Santiago, the capital, is situated.

MAZANDERAN. A province of Persia, extending along the southern shore of the Caspian Sea. The hilly part of the western district is called Taberistan, from a word signifying wooded mountain, and is the country of the ancient *Tapyri*. The eastern part formed part of the ancient Hyrcania. Saree is the capital, but Balfroosh is the larger town.

MEARNS. See **KINCARDINESHIRE**.

MEATH (or EAST MEATH). A county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster; bordering on the Irish Channel, and bounded, N. by Cavan and Louth, S. E. by Dublin, S. by Kildare, and W. by Westmeath. It extends 36 miles N. and S. and 44 E. and W., comprising a superficial area of 526,700 acres, nearly the whole of which is (as the name Meath or Maith signifies) level country. The soil is generally a rich loam, and the staple of the county is corn, which is exported from the port of Drogheda. There is little bog, and the few

hills are of inconsiderable elevation. The rivers are, the Nanny-water and the Boyne, the latter flowing through a rich and picturesque country. No part of Ireland possesses greater natural advantages, and in none have they been turned to better account. The county contains many splendid residences of nobility, and some of them occupied by their noble proprietors: among them are, Tarah, the seat of Lord Tarah, where the Irish kings of old assembled; Headfort, the seat of Marquis Headfort; Shane Castle, the seat of Marquis Conyngham; Mornington, from which the Wellesley family derive the title of Earl; Dangan, the estate and birth-place of the Duke of Wellington; Gormanston Castle; Dunsany Castle; Stackallen; Summerhill; and Douth. The chief towns are, Trim, the assize-town; Navan; Kells; Athboy; Duleck; Ratoath; and Slane. Near Aldbridge on the Boyne is the scene of that battle between James II. and William III., which decided the fate of the British crown.

MECCA. A city of Arabia, the birth-place of Mohammed, and the metropolis of Islam, to which pilgrims have been wont to repair from every part of the Mohammedan world,—from India and China, to the kingdoms of Central Africa bordering on the Niger. It is an open city, without walls, situated in a narrow valley, irregularly winding between mountains that shut it in on all sides, and in the middle of an extremely barren desert, about a day's journey from the Red Sea. Yet, ages before the era of Mohammed, Mecca was the centre of the religious enthusiasm of different nations; and the foundation of its temple, and the origin of the pilgrimages which the Koran sanctioned and confirmed, are lost in the obscurity of ages. The grand object of attraction is the *Kaaba* or *Beit Allah* (House of God) enclosed within the mosque or temple; a square tower built of stone, 34 feet in height, into the eastern angle of which has been built a fragment of volcanic basalt, called *Hajera el Assouad*, the black stone, the palladium of the temple. On this mysterious block, the whole superstition has been founded. The account received by the Moslem as an article of faith, is, that it was originally a transparent hyacinth, presented to Abraham by the angel Gabriel, and which became opaque on being touched by an impure woman. It was an object of idolatry, however, in the earliest times; and the author of the *Dabistan* declares it to be the image of Chivun or Remphan, (Saturn,) whose star and tabernacle the Israelites carried about with them in the wilderness. The practice of worshipping consecrated blocks of stone, called by the Greeks *βαιτυλοι*, as images or emblems of the gods, is of remote antiquity, and widely diffused over the East. The image which fell down from Jupiter, and which all Ephesian Asia worshiped, is supposed to have been nothing better than a meteoric stone. Traces of this mode of idolatry are found in India, not only in the *lingam* worship, but in the reverence paid to a palladium of this description at Chunar, near Benares; and in the island of Java, are temples enclosing idols of the same inartificial kind, mere upright blocks, which the rude Malays worship with not less devotion than the shrewd Chinese. In Arabia, these stones appear to have been connected with the planetary worship of the old Sabæans, being dedicated to some one of the host of heaven. The temple or tabernacle at Mecca was dedicated to Saturn or Zohal; but the Kaaba is moreover said to have contained 360 idols, equalling

in number the days of the year, and confirming the idea of its having reference to the astronomical superstition. Diodorus Siculus refers to this famous edifice as revered for its superior sanctity among all the Arabians; and the linen or silken veil, which is annually renewed by the Ottoman emperor, was first offered by a king of the Hamyarites 700 years before the birth of Mohammed. The same rites, too, which are now observed by the Mussulman pilgrims, were invented and practised by the superstition of the ancient idolaters, who, in like manner, seven times encircled the Kaaba, and kissed the black stone, visited the adjacent mountains, threw stones into the valley of Mina, and concluded the whole ceremonial with a sacrifice of sheep and camels. Mohammed adopted into his religion a superstition too deeply rooted to be displaced by the Koran, conforming in this respect to the miserable and fatal policy of the Church of Rome. How this edifice came to be erected in so barren a tract, and how the surrounding mountains became consecrated by local traditions in the remote times to which history refers the origin of these rites, it is not easy to conjecture; unless we suppose, what is far from improbable, that the country has undergone a physical transformation;—that the desert has here, as in Egypt, spread over tracts once shaded with vegetation and fertilized by springs or wells, where the Arabians pitched their tents in the midst of flocks and herds, who wandered over a pastoral wilderness. At present, Mecca is absolutely dependent on distant countries for supplies of every kind. Even the well water is brackish, but is drunk by the lower class, while good rain water is brought from the neighbouring mountains. The inhabitants are wholly dependent for their support on the caravans that arrive at the time of the pilgrimage. Of these, there were formerly seven from different parts of the East, but they have all greatly declined; and Mecca, which could once boast a population of 100,000 persons, was supposed to contain, some years ago, not more than from 16,000 to 18,000. Some quarters of the suburbs were abandoned and in ruins, and nearly two-thirds of the houses were empty. The incursions of the Wahhabees had greatly tended to produce the falling off of the pilgrimages and the decay of the place. Mecca could once boast of considerable wealth and splendour. The houses are solidly built of stone, three or four stories high, the fronts ornamented with mouldings and paintings, and the principal streets are tolerably regular. There once was shewn, the house where the prophet was born, the house of his uncle Abn Taleb, where he passed part of his life, the chapels or sepulchres of Fatima, Mohammed's daughter, and other saints, and the chapel on the top of *Djebel Nor* (the mountain of light), where Mohammed received the first chapter of the Koran from the angel Gabriel. All these, and other sacred places, have been destroyed and abolished by the iconoclastic Wahhabees; and the time is probably not far distant, when, the Kaaba being destroyed, Mecca itself shall be wholly deserted. In the time of its opulence, it was notorious for the licentiousness of its inhabitants. "As the Christians at Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and Nazareth are said to be worse than other Christians, so are the Mohammedans of Mecca worse than other Moslem." Every vice is found to flourish in peculiar luxuriance in the sacred places of fanaticism. The state of the arts and manufactures

at Mecca, was also far behind that of other Mussulman cities; and the very Arabic spoken in the city of the Koreish has become, by intercourse with foreigners of every nation, a degraded and impure dialect. The poverty of the present inhabitants has not improved the morals of the place: and its entire destruction would blot out a scene of mingled fraud, fanaticism, and crime.

MECKLENBURG. A principality of Germany, comprising a maritime territory bordering upon the Baltic, between Holstein and Lauenburg on the W., and the Prussian province of Pomerania on the E., and bounded southward by the territories of Brandenburg and Lunenburg. Its greatest length is about 120 miles, and the extreme breadth, 60. The surface is for the most part level, and consists, to a great extent, of sandy plains scarcely susceptible of cultivation, and desolate heaths interspersed with fens and lakes, and some extensive forests. It is now divided into the two independent dutchies of Schwerin and Strelitz. The former comprises an area of 4800 square miles, with a population of 431,000; the latter only 875 square miles, with a population of 77,000. Besides the two little capitals which give name to the dutchies, the only towns that claim notice are, Gustrow, the former residence of the dukes of Mecklenburg-Gustrow; Rostock, a handsome town on the Warne, 10 miles from the Baltic, which engrosses most of the trade of the dutchy, exporting annually about 150,000 quarters of grain; and Wismar, on a bay of the Baltic, which has one of the best harbours on the southern shore of that sea, and was formerly a Hanse town. All these are in the dutchy of Schwerin. Both dukes are members of the Germanic Confederacy, each having a vote at the diet. The religion both of the state and of the majority of the people is Lutheran. The town of Mecklenburg, which seems to have given name to the ducal house, is now a mere village, two miles from Wismar.

MEDIA. In ancient geography, a country of Asia, bounded on the N., by the Hyrcanian Sea (now Caspian); E., by Hyrcania and Parthia; W., by Armenia Major; and S., by Persia, Susiana, and Assyria. It was divided into several provinces; but the chief subdivisions were, *Media Atropatene*, lying between the Caspian mountains and the Caspian Sea, and answering to the modern province of Adjerbajan; *Media Ragesiana*, comprising the territories of Rhey, or Rhages, and Casbin; and *Media Magna*, which included the greater part of Irak Adjemi, and had for its capital, Echatana.

MEDINA. In Arabic, a city; but specifically, a city of Arabia, in the Hedjaz, celebrated as containing the tomb of Mohammed, and as the capital of the undivided khalifate. It is a small place, but walled, and contains a magnificent mosque, enclosing the tomb. Its ancient name was Yathreb; and it received the name of *Medinat en Nebbi*, City of the Prophet, in honour of Mohammed. It is deemed, however, very inferior in sanctity to Mecca, and is visited by few pilgrims. Yambo, on the Red Sea, is its port. Medina is the name of many other places; in particular, of the capital of the Mandingo kingdom of Woolli, in Western Africa; of a town of Irak Arabi; and of several places in Spain, distinguished as Medina Celi, Medina Sidonia, Medina del Campo, &c.

MEDIOLANUM. The ancient name of Milan, which see.

MEDITERRANEAN SEA. The inland sea which separates Europe and Africa, extending from the Straits of Gibraltar, by which it communicates with the Atlantic, to the coast of Syria, a distance of nearly 2300 miles, between the extreme parallels of $45^{\circ} 54'$ and $30^{\circ} 5'$ N. By the Strait of the Dardanelles, it receives the waters of the Sea of Marmora, the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azof; and by the various rivers which fall into it, it receives the torrents formed by the melting of the snow in Abyssinia, Switzerland, the Caucasus, and Mount Atlas. The deep waters arrive chiefly from the Nile, the Danube, the Dnieper, and other rivers falling into the Black Sea, the Po, the Rhone, and the Ebro. The Mediterranean is naturally divided into four distinct basins. The first basin, beginning at the Strait of Gibraltar, terminates at Cape Bon and the Strait of Messina, and comprises a surface of 42,680 square leagues (of 25 to a degree). It is divided into two unequal parts by the islands of Sardinia and Corsica: the eastern part is the Tyrrhenian or Tuscan Sea of the ancients, terminating in the Gulf of Genoa; while the western, which may be distinguished as the Iberian, ends in the Gulf of Lyons. The depth of this basin, near the shores where the sea washes the base of the Pyrenees, the Alps, and the Apennines, is about 1000 or 1500 fathoms. The second basin is the Adriatic Sea, comprising a surface of 8,180 square leagues. The third basin is the Archipelago or White Sea of the Turks, which, including the Propontis, covers 10,120 square leagues. The fourth is the great eastern basin, extending from the coasts of Sicily and Tunis to the shores of Syria and Egypt. The island of Candia divides it into two unequal parts: the western part runs deep into the coast of Africa, forming the Gulf of Syrtis, and it is in this part that the Mediterranean attains its greatest breadth; the eastern part, which washes the coasts of Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt, is distinguished by the name of the Levant, which see. The superficial extent of this basin is 71,000 square leagues. The total surface of the Mediterranean is 131,980 square leagues: to which if we add that of the Black Sea and Sea of Azof, 23,750, it will make a total of 155,730 square leagues.

MEDWAY. A river of England, which rises in the Weald of Sussex, and, entering Kent near Ashurst, flows by Tunbridge, Maidstone, and Rochester, and falls into the Nore, or estuary of the Thames, at Sheerness. From its mouth to Rochester bridge, a distance of 17 miles, it forms one of the finest and safest harbours in the world; and at Chatham is a station for the royal navy.

MEGNA. The estuary of the Brahmapootra; which see.

MEIKONG. The river of Cambodia. See CAMBODIA.

MEINENGEN. A principality of Saxony, forming part of the dutchy of Saxe Meiningen, and taking its name from the capital, seated on the Werra. Its extent is about 448 square miles, with a population of 56,000. See SAXONY.

MEJERDA. A river of Barbary, in the kingdom of Tunis, which falls into the sea between Cape Carthage and Porto Farina. It is the *Bagrada* of the ancients. In summer, it is a sluggish and shallow stream, but rises very suddenly after rains, and assumes the character of a rapid torrent, bringing down a vast quantity of soil, and often shifting its channel.

MEKRAN. A maritime province of Persia, extending along the

shores of the Indian Ocean from Kerman on the west, to Sinde on the east. It is the *Gedrosia* of the ancients. The part bordering on the coast, the country of the *Ichthyophagi* of ancient writers, is inhabited by Arabs, over whom the Imaum of Muscat maintains a sort of ascendancy. Kedge or Kij is the principal place. The more northerly and easterly parts, which are mountainous, are inhabited by the Belooches and other savage tribes nominally subject to the Shah of Caubul. See **BELOOCHISTAN**.

MELINDA. A city and territory of Eastern Africa, formerly belonging to the Portuguese, from whom it was wrested by the Arabs in 1698, and now in the possession of the Galla. The trade of Melinda was transferred to Mombas, which has a very fine harbour, strongly fortified by nature and art. The coast of Melinda, beginning at the island of Mombas, extends northward to the Juba river.

MENTZ, or **MAYENCE**. A city of Germany, in the grand duchy of Hesse, on the left bank of the Rhine, near where it receives the Maine, and connected with the town of Cassel, on the opposite bank, by a bridge of boats. It is reckoned the strongest fortress in the west of Germany, but requires a garrison of 30,000 men. Its antiquity and historic interest are its only attractions.

MEQUINEZ. A city of Fez, the occasional residence of the emperors of Morocco. The population is vaguely estimated at upwards of 100,000. See **MOROCCO**.

MERCIA. One of the seven kingdoms into which England was divided by the Saxons. The Humber and the Mersey separated it from Northumbria; on the east, it was bounded by the territories of the East Angles and the sea; on the south, by the Thames; and westward, by the Severn and the Dee. It comprehended about seventeen modern counties, being equal in extent to the province of Languedoc, very little smaller than the kingdom of Aragon, and larger than that of Bohemia. The name is derived from the word march or mark, a border, being originally a border territory: it was the latest formed of the Saxon kingdoms, but grew by degrees to be the most powerful.

MERDIN. A city of Asiatic Turkey, in the pashalic of Diar Bekir, seated near the summit of a lofty and almost inaccessible hill, which forms part of the long range of *Jebel Mardin*, of limestone formation, separating the plains of the Sinjar from the valley of the Tigris. It is very strong from its position. The population amounts to about 20,000 souls, of whom a third may consist of Christians (Syrians, Armenians, and Chaldeans,) and Jews.

MERGUL. A sea-port of the isthmus of the Malayan peninsula, on the river Tannaserim. See **TANNASERIM**.

MERIDA. 1. A city of Spain, in the province of Estremadura, on the Guadiana; the *Augusta Emerita* of the Romans, the capital of ancient Lusitania, and the largest Roman city in the peninsula. It is now an inconsiderable place, with some interesting remains of antiquity. 2. A city of Venezuela, giving name to a province in the department of Zulia. This city, which is about half way between Caracas and Bogota, was, after the former, the largest in Venezuela, prior to its overthrow by the earthquake of 1812. It is delightfully situated on an elevated land, surrounded by three rivers, which ultimately unite and fall into the Lake of Maracaybo. On every side rise chains of lofty mountains, the *Sierra Nevada* of Merida being part of the great

eastern chain of the Andes; and a chain of lower mountains branching from them, divides the head waters of the Apure and the Orinoco from those of the Lake of Maracaybo. 3. A city and intendency of Mexico, the latter comprising the peninsula of Yucatan. See MEXICO and YUCATAN.

MERIDIAN. An imaginary circle passing through the poles of the earth and some given place on its surface, dividing the globe into two hemispheres, eastern and western. It is so named as being the line over which the sun is at noon. Every place, therefore, has its respective meridian. The first geographical meridian was formerly reckoned to be that of the Isle of Ferro, as the westernmost point of the old world; but different nations now reckon their longitudes from the meridian of their own capital. The following are the meridians of some of the principal capitals, reckoned from the meridian of London, or rather of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.

Berlin,	13° 22' 0" E.	Petersburg,	30° 18' 45" E.
Ferro,	17° 45' 50" W.	Rome,	12° 25' 15" E.
Madrid,	3° 33' 8" W.	Vienna,	16° 22' 45" E.
Paris,	2° 20' 15" E.	Washington,	77° 1' 0" W.

MERIONETHSHIRE. A county of North Wales, bordering on Cardigan Bay, bounded by Cardigan on the S., Montgomery and Denbigh on the E., and Denbigh and Caernarvon on the N. Its extreme length is 43 miles, and its breadth 38; its extent, 670 square miles or 430,000 acres. Its surface is very mountainous. The principal mountains are, Cader Idris, little inferior in elevation to Snowdon; Aran Fowddwy, 2965 feet above the level of the sea; Aran Ben-llyn; the two Arenigs; and Moelwyn. The Dee has its source in two rivulets which descend from Aran Ben-llyn. The Maw, or Mawddach, rises about the centre of the county, and meets the Eden at Dolgelly; it then turns to the westward, and falls into the Irish Sea at Aber-Maw, corrupted into Barmouth. The Dovey or Dyfi, which partially divides this county from Cardiganshire, rises on the confines of Montgomeryshire, near the pass of *Bwlch y Groes*, and, flowing first southward and then westward, becomes a wide estuary, and falls into the sea below Aberdovey. The county is in the ecclesiastical diocese of Bangor, and contains four market towns; Harlech, the former capital, now a wretched village, with a fine castle, and a good harbour, but little frequented; Bala, on the Bala-pool or Llyn-tedig; Dolgelly, on the Avon, near the foot of Cader Idris; and Dinas-mouthy. The assizes are held alternately at Bala and Dolgelly. Population, 35,600. Merioneth, corrupted from *Meirionydd*, was known to the Romans under the name of Mervinia.

MEROE. In ancient geography, a city of Ethiopia above Egypt, situated on an island formed by the Nile, and at one time the metropolis of Ethiopia. Its true situation has been disputed. The Portuguese Jesuits endeavoured to prove that the province of Gojam in Abyssinia is the Meroe of the ancients. Bruce contends, that the peninsula of Athara corresponds to Meroe; and the ruins of the ancient city are supposed to be those which are found at Shendy, about 40 miles above the junction of the Azergue and the Tacazze. A third opinion identifies Meroe with Merawe, at the foot of the *Djebel el Berkel*, in the *Dar Shemyga*; supposed by Mr. Waddington to be Napata.

MERSA. In Arabic, a port: as *Mers' el Kibeer*, or *Marzalquiver*,

the *Portus Magnus* of the ancients, on the coast of Algiers; Mersa, the port of Carthage; &c.

MERSEY. A river of England, which rises on the borders of Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire, and, flowing westward, divides Cheshire from Lancashire, receiving in its course the Irwell from Manchester, and the Weaver from Cheshire, and falls into the Irish Sea, by a wide but shallow estuary, at Liverpool. Also, an island of Essex, at the mouth of the Coln.

MERTHYR TYDVIL. A market town of South Wales, recently created a borough, in the county of Glamorgan, in the midst of very extensive iron-works, which have raised this place from an obscure village to be the principal trading town in Wales, containing nearly 30,000 inhabitants.

MERVE (or **MERU SHAH-JEHAN**). The ancient Antiochia, the capital of Margiana, in Eastern Persia. It is situated in the fertile valley of the Marg-aub (*Margus*), which is almost isolated by the desert bordering on the Oxus. It was formerly an imperial city, and the capital of the Seljookian sultans, but has sunk into decay, and does not contain above 3000 inhabitants. It is 130 miles N. E. of Meshed.

MESHED. (Sometimes written **MUSHED**: the same as Mesjed, i. e. a mosque.) The name of several cities in the East. 1. Meshed, the capital of Persian Khorasan, famous for the magnificent mausoleum of Imaum Reza, the beautiful mosque built by the queen of Shah Rokh, and the tomb of the far-famed Haroun al Rashid. It is a walled town, seven miles in circumference, but half in ruins, and exhibiting the appearance of depopulation and decay usual in all the Persian cities. 2. Meshed Ali or Nejiff, in Irak Arabi, near the lake Nejiff, which communicates by a canal with the Euphrates. It contains the sepulchre of the Khalif Ali, son in law of Mohammed, (whence its name,) and is supported by the influx of Persian pilgrims and other devotees of the Shiah sect, who come to visit the tomb. The remains of persons of consequence are also brought from the most remote parts of Persia, to be interred in the consecrated ground. 3. Meshed Hossein or Kerbela, another town of Irak Arabi, containing the shrine of Hossein, the son of Ali, who was murdered near this place, and which is also visited by pilgrims of the sect of Ali from all quarters.

MESOPOTAMIA. In ancient geography, the country between the Euphrates and the Tigris, having Assyria on the east, Armenia on the north, Babylonia on the south, and Syria on the west. It included the plains of Shinar, now Sinjar, and answers to the modern Algeziras. See **ARAM**, **DIAR BEKIR**, and **EUPHRATES**.

MESSENIA. The south-western district of Peloponnesus, consisting of an extensive and fertile plain, surrounded with mountains, and watered by the Pamisos and numerous rivulets. The city of Messene, of which considerable vestiges remain, was built round Mount Ithome, on the summit of which was its acropolis, near the head of the plain. The principal modern places are, Navarino, Modon, and Kalamata.

MESSINA. A large and ancient city of Sicily, seated on the strait called the *Faro di Messina*, which separates Sicily from Calabria. Its harbour is reckoned the finest in the Mediterranean, being between

four and five miles in circumference, and its depth not less than 40 fathoms. In this strait is the celebrated whirlpool of Charybdis, opposite the little promontory of Scylla on the Calabrian coast. There is now no vortex, but merely a considerable agitation of the waters, when the current is ebbing or setting through the strait from the north, and the wind blows strongly against the current. Messina is still a considerable place, about five miles in circumference, with four large suburbs, crowded with churches and convents, and containing between 30,000 and 40,000 inhabitants. It trades in silk, oil, fruit, corn, and excellent wine. It is most remarkable in modern history for its misfortunes. In 1743, the plague swept off more than half the inhabitants. In 1780, the city was for six months shaken by repeated earthquakes. But the earthquake of 1783, which devastated the whole of Sicily and Calabria, was still more fatal to this city. About 900 persons perished, and for sixty days the shocks continued to occur. The next year, the sea overflowed the quay, and added to the desolation. After this last calamity, the inhabitants were exempted from the payment of taxes for a period of twenty-five years, and their harbour was declared a free port.

MESURADO. A river of Western Africa, which rises in the mountains of Kong, and falls into the Atlantic at the western extremity of the Grain Coast. See GUINEA and LIBERIA.

META. A large river of Venezuela, which rises in the mountains of Cundinamarca, and flowing in a north-westerly direction through the immense plains of San Juan de los Llanos and Casanare, falls into the Orinoco, after a course of about 460 miles, in lat. $6^{\circ} 10' 30''$ N., long. $67^{\circ} 45'$ W.

METZ. (*Mediomatrices.*) An ancient and strong city of France, the chief place in the department of Moselle, finely situated at the confluence of the Moselle and the Seille. It is the principal military station of the third division, and, next to Strasburg, the best fortified place in France. Population about 42,000.

MEURTHE. A river of France, which has its source in the Vosges mountains, at the back of Mount Bonhomme, and flowing northward through the department to which it gives name, the southern part of Lorraine, falls into the Moselle below Nancy, the head town of the department of Meurthe.

MEUSE (or MAESE). A river of France, which rises near the village of Meuse in the department of Upper Marne, and crosses the department of the same name from south to north. It becomes navigable at Verdun, and below Givet enters the Netherlands, flowing to Namur, Liege, and Maestricht, and falling into the North Sea below Rotterdam. See MAESE and MAESTRICHT. The department of Meuse includes the former dutchy of Bar, in Lorraine, and has for its head town, Bar le duc, on the Ornain.

MEXICO. The capital of the former viceroyalty of New Spain, giving its name to an intendancy or province, and also to the whole kingdom, as now to the federal republic which has succeeded to the viceroyalty. The boundaries of the Mexican territory, on the east and west, are fixed by the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific, the Sabine River separating it on the N. E. from the territory of the United States. On the north, it is bounded by unappropriated territory in about lat. 38° N., and on the south by Guatemala. Under the colonial government,

New Spain was divided into twelve intendancies and three military governments. Seven of these intendancies were included in what was called the kingdom of Mexico; viz. Mexico, Vera Cruz, Valladolid, Guanajuato, Puebla, Oaxaca, and Merida or Yucatan. The two intendancies of Zacatecas and Gnadalexara, which are also south of the tropic, formed what was called the kingdom of New Galicia. To the north of the tropic lay the three intendancies of San Luis Potosi, (comprising Texas, Cohahuila, St. Andero, and New Leon,) Sonora, and Durango (or New Biscay). The remainder of the territory was divided into the governments or provinces of Old and New California and New Mexico. These, together with Sonora and New Biscay, were united in one military captaincy; while the greater part of the intendancy of San Luis Potosi formed another military government, although, in civil and fiscal affairs, subordinate to the viceroy of Mexico. The first nine intendancies, situated under the torrid zone, contained, on an area of 36,500 square leagues, a population of 5,560,000 souls, being 141 to the square league; but four-fifths were concentrated upon the ridge of the Cordillera, or upon elevated plateaus. The other three intendancies and the three back provinces, almost entirely within the temperate zone, contained together, in 1805, a population of 677,000, distributed over 82,000 square leagues, being only eight to the square league. The grand total was 118,478 square leagues, and 5,837,100 inhabitants. The population of the Mexican Republic is supposed at present to amount to 7,500,000. The old territorial arrangements have given way to a new division into twenty-three provinces or federal states, the names of which partially correspond to those of the old fifteen divisions, but a portion of Guatemala is now united to Mexico.

Old divisions.

1. Mexico.	} Mexico.
2. Queretaro.	} Mexico.
3. Mechoacan or Valladolid.	Valladolid.
4. Guanajato.	Guanajato.
5. Oaxaca	Oaxaca or Oajaca.
6. Puebla.	} Puebla.
7. Tlascala.	} Puebla.
8. Vera Cruz.	} Vera Cruz.
9. Tabasco.	} Vera Cruz.
10. Tamaulipas.	
11. Yucatan.	Merida.
12. Chiapa.	Formerly in Guatemala.
13. Xalisco.	} Guadalajara.
14. Colima.	} Guadalajara.
15. Zacatecas.	Zacatecas.
16. San Luis de Potosi.	} San Luis de Potosi.
17. Nuevo Leon.	} San Luis de Potosi.
18. Cohahuila and Texas.	} San Luis de Potosi.
19. Sonora and Sinaloa.	Sonora.
20. Durango.	} Durango.
21. Chihuahua.	} Durango.
22. California.	California.
23. Santa Fe de Nuevo Mexico.	New Mexico.

The general surface of Mexico consists of an immense district of table-

land, or a series of extensive and connected plains, which run from the eighteenth to the fortieth parallel, varying from 6000 to 8500 feet above the level of the sea. This table-land, which is in fact the summit of the great Cordillera of the Andes, preserves its elevation, gradually extending in breadth, as far as the town of Durango, 140 leagues from Mexico. It then insensibly declines, till, at about 3000 miles from its southern boundary, its level is only a few hundred feet above the sea. Although this table-land may be considered as a vast plain, it forms the base of groupes of volcanic mountains, the summits of which, from 14,000 to 18,000 feet in height, are covered with perpetual snow. The Mexican groupe rises from that part of the table-land which lies between the capital and the towns of Xalapa and Cordova. *Popoca-tepetl* (smoking mountain) is nearly 18,000 feet in height, and its crater is said to be half a league in circumference, but is now inaccessible. The Peak of Orizava, otherwise called *Citlal-tepetl* (star-mountain), from its appearance at a distance when emitting fire, is 17,500 feet. Its conical summit is covered with perpetual snow; but, in 1745, an eruption broke out, which continued 20 years. The inhabitants of Mexico are less frequently disturbed, however, by volcanic explosions and earthquakes, than those of Guatemala and Quito. Besides the two above mentioned, the only active volcanoes, when Humboldt visited the country, were those of Tustla, Jorullo, and Colima. That of Jorullo had its origin in one of the most tremendous phenomena that the surface of the globe ever exhibited. On the 14th of September, 1759, there issued from the plains of Jorullo on the shores of the Pacific, in a single night, a volcanic mountain 1494 feet in elevation, surrounded with more than 2000 apertures, which continue to emit smoke to the present day. To the N. of the parallel of 19°, the Mexican Cordillera, under the name of *Sierra Madre*, leaving the eastern side of the kingdom, runs N. W. to Guanajuato; near which town, the Potosi of Mexico, it expands to an extraordinary breadth, and shortly afterwards divides into three branches: of these, the most easterly loses itself in New Leon; the western stretches through Guadalajara and Sonora to the banks of the Rio Gila, and regains a considerable elevation near the Gulf of California; while the central branch occupies the whole of Zacatecas, and thence stretches through New Biscay and New Mexico to join the Sierra Verde in lat. 40° N. A continuation of this same branch may be traced as far as 55° N. It is this central ridge which divides the head waters of the streams flowing into the two oceans. The rivers of Mexico, however, are few and unimportant: the Rio Bravo del Norte and the Rio Colorado, both flowing through the most uncultivated and least populous parts of the country, are the only ones that, from the length of their course, or the volume of water they bear to the ocean, merit attention. In all the equinoctial provinces, only small rivers are met with, with broad estuaries, the rapid declivity of the Cordillera giving rise to torrents, rather than rivers. This want of navigable rivers and of ports, as well as the strong currents and storms which render the coasts almost unnavigable, is a serious disadvantage to the commerce of Mexico, and forbids its becoming a maritime power. The aridity of the table-land, which has been greatly increased since the Spanish conquest, by cutting down the forests,

and by the diminution of the lakes, is another great inconvenience. As the immense plains of the table-land are elevated above the clouds during the greater part of the year, the surface becomes parched and intersected with numerous fissures, which exhaust the moisture of the soil. There are few springs in the mountains, owing to their structure. It is said to have been the bare and arid aspect of the country which, from its general resemblance to the plains of the two Castiles, suggested to Cortes and his followers the name of New Spain. Many extensive districts are entirely destitute of water; and in some parts occur vast plains covered with a saline efflorescence, like that which is found in the steppes of Central Asia. The lakes with which Mexico abounds, the greater part of which are believed to be annually contracting their dimensions, are the mere remains of immense basins which appear to have once occupied a large portion of these elevated plains. Those of the valley of Mexico still occupy one-fourth of the surface. The great lake of Shapala, in Guadalajara, covers nearly 160 square leagues. The other principal ones are, the lake of Pazuaro, in Valladolid, one of the most picturesque spots on the globe, and the lakes of Mexitlan and Parras, in New Biscay. The parched aridity of soil which prevails on the most elevated plains, is, happily, confined to these parts. The shelving declivity of the Cordillera is exposed to humid winds and frequent fogs, which nourish a vegetation of uncommon beauty and luxuriance. In ascending from the burning coasts of Vera Cruz to the capital, the traveller, in the course of a day, passes through several distinct climates and zones of vegetation. The fertile but unhealthy tracts called *tierras calientes* (hot countries), bordering on the ocean, produce sugar, indigo, and cotton, and are clothed with the richest tropical vegetation. As we ascend, the beauty of the vegetable form diminishes, the stems become less succulent, the colours of the flowers less vivid. The appearance of the Mexican oak quiets the alarms of travellers newly landed, by demonstrating that they have left behind the zone in which the *comito preto* or yellow fever exerts its fatal influence. Near Xalapa, thick forests of styrax and other balsam-trees announce, by the freshness of their verdure, the elevation at which the clouds come in contact with the basaltic summits of the Cordillera. At the height of from 4000 to 5000 feet, there constantly reigns the genial temperature of spring, the mean heat of the whole year being from 68° to 70° of Fahrenheit, and the variation not more than 8° or 9°. This region is called *tierras templadas* (temperate countries), and is the delicious climate of Xalapa, Tasco, and Chilpancingo, three towns celebrated for their salubrity and their orchards. The only drawback is, that, being at the elevation at which the clouds float above the maritime plains, they are frequently enveloped in fog. At La Blanderilla, a little higher, the nutritive fruit of the banana no longer comes to maturity; and in this cold and foggy region, necessity spurs on the Indian to labour. At the height of San Miguel, pines begin to mingle with the oaks, which are found as high as the elevated plains of Perote, where the traveller beholds the delightful aspect of wheat-fields. Between 3000 and 4000 feet higher, the coldness of the climate no longer admits of the vegetation of oaks; and pines only cover the rocky declivities, the summits of which enter the region of perpetual

snow. Thus, in a few hours, the naturalist ascends the whole scale of vegetation, from the heliconia and the banana, whose glossy leaves swell out to extraordinary dimensions, to the stunted foliage of the resinous trees; the aspect of the sky, the figures of animals, the manners of the inhabitants, and the kind of cultivation, undergoing a corresponding change at every stage. The *tierras frias* (cold countries) comprehend the plateaus that are more than 7200 feet above the ocean, which enjoy a mean temperature of between 52° and 63° . The ordinary mean temperature that prevails over the great valley of Mexico, is 63° , which is equal to the temperature of Rome; and the olive-tree is there cultivated with success. In summer, the thermometer does not rise above 76° in the shade; and, in the coldest season, the medium heat of the day is from 55° to 70° . Even at the elevation of 8200 feet, the winters are not severe, although the climate is not agreeable; and the summer sun never heats the rarefied air sufficiently to bring flowers or fruit to perfection. This unvarying equableness of temperature and absence of fervent heat under the tropics, gives a peculiar character to the climate of the high equinoctial regions. The provinces within the temperate zone, denominated *internas* (interior), especially those between the parallels of 30° and 38° , have a climate distinguished, on the contrary, by a striking inequality of temperature. Winters of a German rigour there succeed to summers that vie with those of Naples and Sicily. But this difference of temperature is less marked in those parts of the New Continent which approach the Pacific, than in the more eastern regions. The inhabitants of these provinces, who are chiefly whites or reputed whites, live almost exclusively on wheaten bread. Throughout the table-land, maize forms the principal nourishment both of men and animals. More than a third of the Mexican population live, throughout the year, chiefly on cakes of maize called *tortillas*, which they eat with beans (*fricollis*) and Chile pepper, of which they are immoderately fond. A sort of beer is made from the maize; but the favourite liquor is the *pulque*, made from the fermented sap of the *maguey* or American aloe, "the vine of the Aztecs." The Mexican population is composed of seven races: 1. Europeans. 2. Creoles, or native whites of European extraction. 3. Mestizoes, the offspring of whites and Indians. 4. Mulattoes, the offspring of whites and negroes. 5. Aboriginal Indians of the pure copper-coloured race, forming about two-fifths of the population. 6. African negroes and their descendants. 7. Zamboes or Chinoes, the offspring of negroes and Indians. To which may be added, numbers of Chinese and Malays, who have settled in Mexico, owing to the frequent communication between Acapulco and the Philippines; and natives of the Canary Islands, distinguished by the name of *Islenos* (islanders), who are for the most part overseers and agents of plantations, and rank as whites. The greater or smaller degree of whiteness of skin decides (or did formerly decide) the rank of the individual in society. Since the Revolution, the copper-coloured race have been declared to be possessed, together with all the castes, of the same rights as the whites. The Indians of New Spain bear a general resemblance to those who inhabit Canada, Florida, Peru, and Brazil. They have the same swarthy and copper colour, flat and smooth hair, scanty beard, squat body, prominent cheek-bones, long

eye with the exterior corner directed upwards, thick lips, and an expression of gentleness in the mouth, strongly contrasted with a gloomy and severe look. The Mexicans of the Aztec and Otomite race have more beard, however, than any of the more southern tribes. To a great degree of muscular strength, they unite the advantage of being rarely subject to any deformity; and they attain, especially the women, an advanced age. But for their excessive fondness for intoxicating liquors, longevity would be more general. There is considerable diversity of physiological character, indeed, in the Mexican tribes or nations, among whom is found a great variety of dialect. The Aztec or Mexican is the most widely diffused, being spoken from lat. 37° to the Lake of Nicaragua, a distance of 400 leagues. Next to this, the Otomite is the most generally spoken. Out of twenty different dialects, fourteen have grammars and dictionaries tolerably complete. The Indians are described as mild and even polite in their manners to each other, docile and obedient to their superiors. Their social condition is generally that of extreme poverty and ignorance; and some taint and trace of their old superstitions appear to remain blended with the ceremonies and dogmas of the Romish faith.

The capital is described by Humboldt as one of the finest cities ever built by Europeans in either hemisphere. With the exception of Petersburg, Berlin, Philadelphia, and some parts of Westminster, there does not exist a city of the same extent, which can be compared with it for the regularity and breadth of the streets, the immense open areas or squares, the handsome and solid architecture of the houses, and the striking effect of the situation. Some of the streets are nearly two miles in length, perfectly level and strait, and terminating at each end in a view of the mountains that surround the Mexican valley. The houses are, in general, of a uniform height, most of them three stories high, their fronts painted in distemper of various colours or coated with glazed porcelain. The cathedral, though of somewhat heterogeneous architecture, is a splendid edifice; and in no city are religious ceremonies celebrated with greater pomp and magnificence. But this outward homage to religion is all that is rendered; and in combination with this empty show, there is much that is repulsive and disgusting. The newly arrived European is shocked at kneeling on the loose boards with which the churches are floored, and which are left in that state to admit the bodies of the unrecorded dead. No monumental stone or inscription points out to surviving relatives the spot of interment; and the same coffin is used to remove the bodies of the deceased successively. The city contains 56 churches besides the cathedral, 23 monasteries, and 15 nunneries. The Government-house is a magnificent building, and the Mint is the largest and richest in the world. There are also a university and public library, several hospitals, a theatre, and other public establishments. Mexico was distinguished before the Revolution for its excellent police and its gayety; but a woeful change is said to have since taken place. The population, in 1802, amounted, according to Humboldt, to 137,000 souls, including between 5000 and 6000 military and 3000 clergy: of this total, 2500 were Europeans, 65,000 creoles, 26,500 mestizoes, 10,000 mulattoes, and 33,000 Indians. The inhabitants are now supposed to amount to between 150,000 and 160,000. Yet, owing to the

spaciousness of the streets, and the comparative coldness of the climate, which indisposes the inhabitants to expose themselves to the free air, they have a rather deserted appearance. The extent of the city is computed to be a square of which each side is 9000 feet. It stands in the midst of a bare and marshy plain, between the extremities of the lakes of Tezcuco and Xochimilco, by which the old city was originally insulated; but all the five lakes which once formed an "interior sea" in this elevated region, have been gradually diminishing; and the waters of that of Tezcuco, which occasionally inundated the old city, have been reduced by an artificial drain. The height above the sea is 7200 feet, and the geographical position, $9^{\circ} 25' 45''$ N. $101^{\circ} 25' 30''$ W. The valley of Mexico, which occupies the very centre of the Cordillera, is of an oval form, about 67 leagues in circumference, and comprises 245 square leagues, of which less than a tenth is now occupied by the lakes.

The conquest of Mexico, by Cortes, forms one of the most romantic yet tragical stories in the annals of modern history. He landed on the coast of New Spain in 1519; and in 1521, the fall and destruction of the capital made the Spaniard the master of Mexico. From 1535 to 1808, the country continued to be governed by viceroys nominated by the court of Spain. Of fifty individuals who filled this high office, one only was an American, and that one, the Marquis de Casa-Fuerte, was a native of Peru. In September, 1810, commenced the first revolutionary struggle, which was carried on with various success till July, 1819, when the cause of the patriots was almost annihilated. The second revolution originated with Iturbide in February, 1821. His transitory empire gave way to a Federal Republic, which is still the recognised form of government; but civil contests and disorders have long kept the country in a most unsettled state. Mexico is for ever lost to Spain, and its independency may be considered as secure; but there is reason to apprehend that it will be long before the country will enjoy internal tranquillity under a settled and enlightened government.

MEYWAR. A district of Rajpootana, bordering on Delhi. See **RAJPOOTANA.**

MICHIGAN, LAKE. One of the great lakes of North America, lying wholly within the territory of the United States, between the parallels of 42° and 46° N. From the western angle of Lake Huron, with which it communicates by the Straits of Michilimackinac, a channel six miles in width, it extends southward about 260 miles, with a mean breadth of 50; its circumference being 945 miles, containing an area of 10,368,000 acres. Its depth is said to be unfathomable. A tongue of land about 30 leagues in length separates it, on the N., from Lake Superior. On the N. W. side, it branches out into two deep bays or gulfs, called Noquet's Bay and Green Bay, or Puant's, from the Indian tribe who inhabit its borders. The latter communicates with Lake Winnebago, situated about 30 miles southward, which receives the Fox River: between this and the Wisconsin, which falls into the Mississippi, there is a portage of less than two miles. At the southern extremity of Lake Michigan is the Chicago creek, by which, in the rainy season, the head waters of the Illinois actually communicate with the lake. In the dry season, there is a portage of

three miles between them. A number of streams fall into the lake on both the western and eastern sides; and it abounds, like the other lakes, with excellent fish. The Michigan territory is the name given to the large peninsula formed by the three lakes, Michigan, Huron, and Erie, and bounded on the S. by the states of Indiana and Ohio. It comprises an area of 34,000 square miles, with a population of about 31,300. The territory comprises a level country, having an inclination towards the N. and W., abounding with small lakes and marshes, extensive forests, and vast prairies. The greater part is as yet unsettled.

MIDDLESEX. An inland county of England, containing the metropolis of the British empire. It is one of the smallest counties in the kingdom, being only 23 miles in length, with a medium breadth of 14; comprising an area of 280 square miles or nearly 180,000 acres. The Thames separates it, on the S., from Surrey; the Lea, on the E., from Essex; and the Colne, on the W., from Buckinghamshire. On the N., it is divided by a very irregular line from Hertfordshire. The only other rivers of consequence are, the Brent and the New River: the latter supplies with water great part of the metropolis. The Brent gives its name to the county-town, Brentford, which is no better than a large, straggling, and miserable village. The greater part of the county is a low and level tract; towards the southern border, marshy; but a low range of clay hills, the highest ground about 400 feet above the level of the tide, forms the northern boundary of the basin of the Thames, extending in a north-westerly direction from Highgate towards the border of the county. Middlesex, exclusive of the six metropolitan divisions, is divided into six hundreds, viz. Edmonton, Elthorne, Ossulston, Gore, Isleworth, and Spelthorn. It contains, besides the metropolis, seven market-towns. Population in 1831, 1,358,540.

MIDIAN. In ancient geography, the proper name of an Arabian tribe and district near Mount Sinai, in Arabia Petræa. Midianite, in the Old Testament, appears to be almost synonymous with Ishmaelite.

MILAN. The capital of Western Lombardy, situated in the midst of a vast plain, at nearly an equal distance from the Ticino and the Adda, with both of which it communicates by canals. The ancient *Mediolanum*, which it represents, was a flourishing city in the days of Strabo; towards the end of the fourth century, it ranked as the sixth town in the Roman empire; and a century and a half later, was considered inferior only to Rome in population and extent. It was the Athens of Northern Italy, and, under several of the later emperors, the capital of the western empire. In the sixth and seventh centuries, it was nearly ruined; and again, in the twelfth century, it was almost entirely destroyed by Frederick Barbarossa. Under the dukes of Milan, it subsequently regained in some degree its political importance. The Milanese duchy was for a long time an object of fierce contention between the French king and the emperor, who both laid claim to the inheritance. At length, Charles the Fifth invested his son (Philip II.) with the duchy; and it continued to be attached to the crown of Spain till 1706, when, on the extinction of the Spanish branch of the house of Austria, it reverted to the German emperor.

After the battle of Marengo had made the French masters of Northern Italy, Milan was declared the capital of the Cisalpine Republic; and when Napoleon assumed the iron crown, it was made the capital of his kingdom of Italy. It is now the residence of an Austrian viceroy, as the chief city of the Lombard-Venetian kingdom. Its magnificent cathedral, one of the finest ecclesiastical edifices in Europe, is the greatest ornament of the city, which, though upon the whole a very handsome one, does not possess many objects of powerful attraction. Its trade is not very extensive. The population, which has been increasing of late years, is now rated at 140,000. See **LOMBARDY**.

MILETUS. In ancient geography, a maritime city of Ionia, situated on the Meander, near the confines of Ionia and Caria. Its ports have been destroyed by the deposit of soil by the river, and it is now a mean place, known under the name of *Palatsha*, Palaces.

MINAS GERAES. (General Mines.) An inland province of Brazil, the most mountainous in the empire, taking its name from the mines with which its auriferous mountains abound. The Serra Mantiqueira divides it from the provinces of Rio and San Paulo on the S.; on the N., it is separated from Bahia and Pernambuco by the rivers Verde and Carynhenha; on the E., it is bounded by part of Bahia, Porto Seguro, and Espiritu Santo; and on the W., by Goyaz. Its extreme length N. and S. is 600 miles, extending from lat. 13° to 21° 10' S.; its width about 350. It is divided into the four *comarcas* of Villa Rica, Serro Frio, Sabara, and S. João del Rey. The population is 600,000, of whom nearly a fourth are slaves.

MINCIO. (*Mincius*.) A river of Northern Italy, issuing from the Lago di Guarda, and falling into the Po below Mantua; which see.

MINGRELIA. That part of Western Georgia, bordering on the Euxine, which belonged to the ancient Colchis; bounded, on the N., by the Caucasus, E. by Imiretia, and S. by Armenia and Pontus. It extends about 140 miles along the Black Sea, and about 50 inland. The Phasis, now called Rione, is, according to some authorities, the southern boundary. Little is known of the country, the inhabitants of which are sunk in ignorance and barbarism, and are governed by a native prince, whose dependence fluctuates between Russia and Turkey.

MINHO. (*Minus*.) A river of the Spanish peninsula, which rises in Galicia, and flowing first southward, and afterwards bending S. W., becomes the northern boundary of Portugal, and falls into the Atlantic at Caminha. That province of Portugal which lies between the rivers Minho and Donro, is the most populous portion of the kingdom.

MINORCA. The second in size of the Balearic Islands of the Mediterranean, separated from Majorca by a channel 30 miles across in the narrowest part. It is 40 miles long from north-west to south-east, and 12 in breadth, containing 800 square miles. Its surface is for the most part level, or slightly undulating, the only hill of considerable elevation being Mount Toro, near the centre. This island is inferior to Majorca, both in fertility and salubrity, and does not at present produce grain sufficient for its own consumption; although the total population is only about 31,000. But Port Mahon, on the eastern coast, is one of the best harbours in the Mediterranean,

and renders the island a valuable possession. It has frequently been in the hands of the British, but was restored to Spain in 1802. Ciudadella, on the western coast, ranks as the capital; but Mahon is the most important place. There is a Spanish adage which celebrates the excellence of its harbour:

*“Junio, Julio, Agosto, y Puerto Mahon
Los mayores puertos del Mediterraneo son.”*

June, July, August, and Port Mahon are the best ports of the Mediterranean.

MISSISSIPPI. A river of North America, which, running from N. to S. through the whole length of the territory of the United States, divides it into two grand portions. It has its sources in three lakes; Leech Lake, the largest of the three, in lat. $47^{\circ} 38'$ N., long. 95° W.; Upper Red Cedar Lake, in $47^{\circ} 42'$ N., long. $95^{\circ} 8'$ W.; and White Bear Lake, under nearly the same parallel. The second, called also Cassina Lake, is regarded as the true source. As far as the parallel of 37° , it flows in a south-easterly direction; it then sweeps towards the S. W.; and afterwards pursues its course, with various windings, in a direction nearly S., to its outlet in the Gulf of Mexico, in lat. $29^{\circ} 6'$. Originating in a region of lakes upon the table-land, which throw their waters N. into Hudson's Bay, E. into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and S. into the Mexican Sea, it pursues its course to the falls of Peckagama, a distance of 230 miles, through a low prairie, covered with wild rice, rushes, sword-grass, and other aquatic plants. During this distance, it is extremely devious as to its course and width, sometimes expanding into small lakes, at other times narrowing into a channel about 80 feet in width. It is about 60 feet wide on its exit from Red Cedar Lake, with an average depth of two feet. At the falls of Peckagama, where the first rock stratum appears, the river has a fall of 20 feet: there, the prairies entirely cease, the banks, as far as the picturesque falls of St. Anthony in lat. $44^{\circ} 50'$, being shaded with forests of elm, maple, birch, oak, and ash. At these falls, the river descends 40 feet perpendicular, and another marked change takes place in the character of the river; the low, wooded banks giving way to limestone bluffs, which attain various elevations, from 100 to 400 feet in height, and present a succession of picturesque scenery. As far as the mouth of the Illinois, which joins it on the eastern side, its width is between 800 and 900 yards. The fourth change in the aspect of the river takes place at the junction with the Missonri; and this is a total and complete change, the character of the Mississippi being entirely lost in that of the Missouri. The latter is, in fact, much the larger stream, and carries its characteristic appearance into the ocean. The waters of the Mississippi, at this confluence, are clear, of a light blue, or rather a greenish hue: those of the Missouri are turbid and opaque, of a greyish white colour; and during its floods, which happen twice a year, it communicates almost instantaneously to the combined stream its predominating qualities. This junction takes place in lat. $38^{\circ} 56'$ N., 18 miles below the mouth of the Illinois. In lat. 37° , their united waters are joined by those of the Ohio, on the eastern bank, bringing down the tribute of 15 large navigable rivers, which it collects in a course of 1188 miles. About 400 miles lower

down, in lat. 34° , the Mississippi receives, on its right bank, the Arkansas, another large tributary, which has its source in the Rocky Mountains, not far from those of the Platte and the Rio Bravo, and has a very irregular course of more than 2000 miles. On the same bank, just below the parallel of 31° , and 243 miles above New Orleans, the Red River discharges itself into the Mississippi, flowing from the mountains of New Mexico. This is the last of the considerable streams that join the main channel. Below its mouth, the Mississippi divides into various arms or outlets, called *bayous*. The three principal of these, called the Atchafayala, the La Fourche, and the Iberville, embrace an extensive delta, composed of soft swampy earth, rising very little above tide water. In Louisiana, the surface of the stream is higher than the adjacent lands, its immense volume being confined and supported by dikes of soft earth rising a few feet above the usual height of the inundation. Sometimes a *crèvasse* (or breach) is made in the *levée* or embankment, when the waters rush down in a torrent that inundates the country. The actual banks of the river, in this part, which gradually slope down to the swampy plains behind, are from a quarter to half a mile in breadth, and form the richest and best soil in the country. The embouchure of the river is divided into three outlets or passes, each of which has a bar at the entrance. The deepest, which is the eastern, (called the Balize, from the Spanish *Valiza*, a beacon,) has only 17 feet water. Within the bar, the depth of the river, for between 200 and 300 miles, is from 50 to 100 feet; and its average breadth below the junction is two-thirds of a mile. The tide extends as high as New Orleans, 105 miles from the sea, where the rise is from 12 to 15 inches. This city, distant as it is from the sea, is considered as the port of the Mississippi, the alluvial plain bordering on the coast being a belt of uninhabitable marsh from 50 to 100 miles in width. The lowest sugar-plantation on the river, when Captain Basil Hall visited America, was 40 miles below New Orleans, or about 60 miles from the sea. From the pilot-station called the Balize, no firm land is in sight; nor is there any within 50 or 60 miles, the soil consisting entirely of a deposit of mud and vast accumulations of trunks of trees, torn from the banks of the river, and brought down by the floods. In February and the beginning of March, the quantity of these logs is so great, that not only the river itself, but the sea, for several miles off, is completely coated with them, and it requires some skill in the pilot to get through. By this means the long, straggling, tongue-shaped promontory of new land has gradually been formed, in which the delta now terminates. The whole course of the river below the mouth of the Missouri, a distance of 1265 miles, is embarrassed with what are termed snags and sawyers, falling-in banks and islands, sand-bars, and mud-banks, the channel shifting with every flood, and a current of extreme velocity. Vessels of 300 tons can ascend as high as Natchez, more than 400 miles from the sea; but their progress against the current is so slow, that the passage from New Orleans used to occupy from 5 to 30 days, while the same distance might be descended in 12 or 14 hours; and above Natchez, it was impracticable for boats to stem the current by sails only. The invention of steam-boats, however, has given a new character to the navigation. These stem the current at the rate of four

miles an hour, making about 60 miles a day; and the voyage upwards from New Orleans to the Falls of Ohio, which often occupied sailing vessels three months, may now be accomplished in 15 or 18 days. The total length of the course of this river has been very variously estimated. The Missouri, as being both the longer and the larger river of the two above the junction, might seem to have the fairest claim to be considered as the main river; and its total length to the sea is not less than 4360 miles. The Mississippi, above the junction, has a course of about 1600 miles; to which if we add the length of the united streams, it will make its total length nearly 3000 miles, or more than half the distance from the Arctic circle to the Equator. *Mississippi* signifies, in the Algonquin or Chippeway language, Great River. In the junction of this river with the Missouri,—the one a clear stream, the other muddy and turbulent,—the one preserving the same general direction from its source to its mouth, the other joining it laterally after a longer course, and communicating its own character to the united stream,—we have nearly a repetition of what occurs in the confluence of the White and Blue rivers which form the Nile, in that of the Esmeralda and the Orinoco, and in that of the Ucayale and the Amazons. The extent of country watered by this system of rivers is computed at 1,375,500 square miles, being nearly three-fifths of the whole territory of the United States. Nine of the twenty-four States of the American Union, and five organized territories, which will eventually be erected into States, besides parts of four other States, lie in what is called the Mississippi Valley,—the immense central plain between the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains; and out of 13,000,000, the population of the United States, nearly 5,000,000 are now located in this region, where, in 1810, there were little more than 1,000,000 of inhabitants, and, ten years before, not above 100,000 under the jurisdiction of the United States. The tide of emigration has been of late years setting in westward from the older states; and the Americans themselves are confidently anticipating, that the great bulk of the population and the predominant influence of the Republic will, before the next generation passes away, be found within the Mississippi Valley. See AMERICA, NORTH, MISSOURI, and ORLEANS, NEW.

MISSISSIPPI, STATE OF. One of the United States of North America, erected into a State in 1817. The river from which it takes its name, forms its western boundary from lat. 31° to 35° N., 308 miles in a right line, but nearly 700 by the course of the river: on the N., it is bounded by Tennessee; eastward by Alabama; and S. by the Gulf of Mexico and Louisiana, the Pearl river separating it from the latter State on the S. W. It comprises an area of 45,350 square miles, with a population of about 137,000, of whom half are slaves, exclusive of the Indians. Natchez is the largest town.

MISSOURI (or MISSOURI). A river of North America, formed by three head streams of nearly equal size, issuing from different parts of the Rocky Mountains in about 44° N., and running S. W. and S., to the lat. of $45^{\circ} 24'$, long. $106^{\circ} 56' W.$, where their waters unite. The northern branch has been named Jefferson; the western or middle, Madison; and the southern, Gallatin; in honour of those American statesmen. This confluence is 2858 miles above its junction with the

Mississippi. The course of the Missouri is north-easterly through the mountains, until it reaches the parallel of $47^{\circ} 3'$, 2575 miles from its mouth, where its waters are precipitated over rocks, which, in some places, are 80 feet in perpendicular height. Having descended 384 feet in the course of 12 miles, the river receives the waters of the great southern branch, the Yellow-stone river or Keheetsa, in lat. 48° , where it has reached the parallel in which the Mississippi has its source. At its furthest northern point, it receives the White-earth river, flowing southward; and then winding eastward, it approaches within a mile of Mouse River, one of the heads of the Assiniboin, which flows into Lake Winnipeg. In lat. $46^{\circ} 42'$, it forces its way through basaltic columns rising 800 feet above the water. From the Mandan villages, 1604 miles from its mouth, its course becomes southerly as far as the mouth of White River, a distance of 474 miles; after which, it again bends to the E., and continues to wind south-eastward and eastward to its junction with the Mississippi. In lat. 41° , 700 miles above this junction, it receives the Platte river, after an easterly course from the Rocky Mountains of about 800 miles. It enters the Mississippi at nearly right angles, in lat. $38^{\circ} 55'$, long. $89^{\circ} 57'$ W., and produces an immediate change in the character of its waters. The Missouri is at this junction above a mile in breadth; the Mississippi, 2500 yards, or nearly half a league in breadth. According to some authorities, however, the Missouri is the broader stream, as well as the longest in its course, and brings down a larger volume. Its character, throughout its course, is wild and turbulent; its channel is rendered extremely intricate by sand-bars and islands; and the velocity of its current in some parts increases the dangers. The loose banks have been known, in many places, to give way in such large masses as to change the direction of its course. From the 1st of February to the middle of March, the navigation is impeded by floating masses of ice; and these have sometimes been encountered at a much later season. The waters begin to swell about the middle or end of February, and they continue to increase, with some variation, till the end of June. They maintain their height till the middle or close of July, when the summer freshet, yielded by the most northerly of its tributaries, takes place. During this period, there is sufficient depth of water to admit boats of almost any burthen; but, during the remainder of the year, it can hardly be termed navigable for boats drawing more than 25 or 30 inches. The average rate of the current, in a middling stage of the waters, is four miles and a third an hour. In the time of a high freshet, its accelerated velocity is equal to five miles an hour, or five miles and a half. The total length of its course to its junction with the Mississippi, has been estimated at 3096 miles, including the course of the Jefferson, its principal head stream; and adding the distance from the junction of the two mighty rivers to the Gulf of Mexico, the whole length will be 4360 miles, of which 3500 miles may be considered as navigable. While the sources of the Missouri are in a region of almost perpetual winter, it enters the ocean under the latitude of perpetual verdure, in $29^{\circ} 6'$ N. See MISSISSIPPI.

MISSOURI, STATE OF. One of the United States of North

America, received into the Federal Union in 1821. It lies on both sides of the river from which it takes its name, and is the only one that has at present been organized beyond the Mississippi, which forms its eastern boundary. On the S., it is bounded by the Arkansas territory. It is the largest state except Virginia, comprising an area of 60,300 square miles, with a population (in 1830) of 140,074, including 24,990 slaves, which is rapidly augmenting by the influx of settlers and speculators from the eastern States. But a few years ago, the little town of St. Charles, on the left bank of the Missouri, 20 miles above the confluence, contained only about 100 houses. It is now fast rising into importance. But St. Louis, on the right bank of the Mississippi, 13 miles below the mouth of the Missouri, is the chief commercial place in this state. It was founded by some French traders in 1764, and is described as a second New Orleans on a smaller scale. In the south-eastern part of this state, which is crossed by the Ozark mountains, there is a district 70 miles by 45, containing the richest lead-mines hitherto discovered in the new continent. The number of mines now worked is 165, producing annually about 3,000,000 lbs. The prairies occupy nineteen-twentieths of the surface of this state, in which little water is to be found in summer; and on account of the deficiency both of water and of wood, the settlements must be for a long time to come confined to the immediate valleys of the Missouri, the Konzas, and the larger rivers, which afford rich bottom lands. The immediate valley of the Missouri is bounded, on both sides, by chains of rocky bluffs, rising in some places to 100 feet above the river, and separating it from the immense woodless plains which occupy the greater part of the country.

MITYLENE. The ancient capital of Lesbos, whence the island takes its modern name of Metelin. See **LESBOS**.

MOAB. In sacred geography, a district of the Trans-jordanic country, bounded by the Arnon, which separated it from Judæa on the N., the Dead Sea on the W., and the Abarim mountains on the E. It now forms part of the district of Belka.

MOBILE. A river of the United States, formed by the junction of the Alabama and the Tombekbee, and falling into a bay of the Mexican Sea. Mobile town, from which both the river and the bay take their name, stands on the western side of the river, near its mouth. It was founded by the Spaniards, and was taken possession of by the Americans in 1813, since which it has greatly increased in trade and wealth, but has a formidable rival in the new town of Blakeney. See **ALABAMA**.

MOCHA (MOKA). A maritime city of Yemen or Southern Arabia, and one of the principal ports of the Red Sea. It is not a place of any antiquity, having been founded about the fifteenth century. At the beginning of the seventeenth, when the Red Sea was first visited by the English, it had risen to importance as the great mart of the trade between India and Egypt; but, of late years, its trade has been declining, being partially diverted to Muscat, Aden, and Loheia. It is a walled town with three extensive suburbs; one occupied by common Arab labourers; one by Abyssinian mariners, called *Somanities*, and Mohammedan traders; and one by the Jews, who are much de-

spised and oppressed. There is an English, an American, a French, and a Dutch factory. The population, which amounted, at the beginning of the last century, to 10,000, was estimated by Lord Valentia, in 1803, at only half that number. The export trade consists of coffee, gum-arabic, myrrh, frankincense, senna, balm of Mecca, sharks' fins, rhinoceros' horns and hides, and civet. Mocha stands in lat. $13^{\circ} 20'$ N., long. $43^{\circ} 20'$ E.

MODENA. A principality of Northern Italy, lying between the Po and the Apennines; bounded on the W. by the dutchy of Parma, from which it is separated by the Lenza, and on the E., by the Bolognese, from which it is divided by the Panaro. The territory is about 30 leagues in length by 11 in breadth, comprising a surface of 260 square leagues, with a population of 350,000 souls. Besides the capital of the dutchy, it contains only three towns of any consideration; Reggio, with about 18,000 inhabitants; Mirandola, with 6000; and Castel Nuovo di Garfaguana, with half that number. Correggio is a small town, noted as the birth-place of the illustrious Antonio de' Allegri, commonly called after his native town. The principality of Massa and Carrara is to revert to the House of Modena, upon which it was formerly a dependency; and this will extend the territory of Modena to the Mediterranean. This little state, after having belonged successively to the Emperors, the Popes, the Venetians, the Dukes of Mantua, and other princes, was, in the thirteenth century, annexed to the possessions of the House of Este, who reigned at Ferrara, the parent of the House of Brunswick. Modena was incorporated with the Cisalpine Republic in 1796; and in 1814, the Archduke Francis took possession of it in right of his mother, Beatrice d'Este, widow of the Archduke Ferdinand. The government of this state is absolute, being administered by monks and gens d'armes; and its present sovereign has distinguished himself by uniting in his character the Italian bigotry to the Austrian despotism. Modena, the capital, is a very elegant little city, clean and lively. The greater part of the streets are built with open arcades, which add greatly to the beauty of the place, and afford a welcome shade or shelter from the heat or the storm. The ducal picture-gallery, though despoiled of some of its most celebrated pictures, is still one of the finest collections in Italy; and the ducal library is highly valuable. There is a small university here; and there are better inns and public baths than in most other Italian cities. The inhabitants amount to about 27,000. The ancient *Mutina*, the name of which is so slightly disguised in the modern word, was a flourishing and splendid Roman colony in the time of Augustus; and its pastures were celebrated for their breed of cattle and sheep. Beneath the rich alluvial soil of the plains, amber is found in earth impregnated with petroleum; and at the depth of from 40 to 60 feet, a reddish petroleum floats on the water, which is used for emhalming and varnishing. In the southern part of the dutchy are some remarkable mud volcanoes, from which, in spring and autumn, smoke and flame are said to issue. The lower hills at the base of the Apennines, are covered with vineyards and corn-fields. Forests of chestnut-tree, intermixed with some cultivated soil, clothe the lower mountains; and the higher summits afford pasture to

numerous flocks, while the beech and the pine adorn their declivities. Many ruined castles are seen amid the mountains, the strong-holds of the independent barons in the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries.

MOGADOR. A maritime city of Morocco, founded by Sidi Mohammed, in 1760, under the name of *Suera*, (or *Succera*, beautiful,) and taking the name by which it is known to Europeans from the adjacent sanctuary of Sidi Mogodol. It is now the only port in the empire that maintains a regular intercourse with Europe. The factory consists of ten or twelve mercantile houses of different nations, who enjoy peculiar privileges. Mogador was built and fortified on plans furnished by a French engineer, but is a place of no strength, without fresh water nearer than a mile and a half, and the immediate neighbourhood is a barren waste, separated by shifting sand-hills from the cultivated country. Yet, the situation is deemed salubrious. It stands in lat. $31^{\circ} 32' 40''$ N., long. $9^{\circ} 35' 30''$ W. The exports from this port to London, Amsterdam, Lisbon, Cadiz, Leghorn, and Marseilles, consist of almonds, bees' wax, gums, skins, wool, ostrich-feathers, elephants' teeth, dates, pomegranate-peel, olive oil, aniseed, and some minor articles.

MOGGREBIN. The name by which a Western Arab, or Moor, is distinguished in Egypt and Syria. The empire founded by the Saracens in North-western Africa, the seat of which was first fixed at Kairwan, and afterwards at Fez, is also styled El Moghreb, the West.

MOGUL. The specific name of the dynasty of the house of Baber, who so long reigned at Delhi and Agra. The Emperor of Hindostan used to be styled by Europeans, the Great Mogul. Sultan Baber, however, though his family was of Mogul origin, was himself of Turkish race, and spoke a Turkish dialect. The Moguls or Mongols are a powerful nation, giving their name to the region of Central Asia called Mongolia; which see.

MOHAWK. A river of the state of New York, in North America, the principal tributary to the Hudson, which it joins ten miles above Albany. A short distance from its mouth, it falls over a ledge of rock in a broad and magnificent sheet, 300 fathoms in width, to the depth of 70 feet. The river takes its name from the Indian tribe who formerly inhabited its banks, and who headed the formidable confederacy of the Six Nations. They are of the Huron or Iroquois race. Such was the terror they once inspired, that the Indian women on the coast of New England and New York used, it is said, to hush their crying children by telling them, The Mohawks are coming. The greater part of the remnant of this once powerful nation are now settled in Canada. See HURON. Mohock (i. e. Mohawk) is used by Prior and Gay as a cant term for a ruffian.

MOLDAU (MOLDAVA). 1. A river of Southern Germany, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, traverses the Austrian province of the Bukowine, and entering Moldavia, to which it gives name, joins the Sereth at the town of Roman, 45 miles W. S. W. of Yassy. 2. A river of Bohemia, rising in the mountains that separate it from Bavaria, and falling into the Elbe a little above Melnik.

MOLDAVIA. A country of Southern Europe, lying between

Austria, Russia, and Turkey, and now divided between the latter two powers. It forms part of the vast plain of the Lower Danube, to which its principal rivers, the Pruth and the Sereth, are tributary. The great Carpathian range separates it from Transylvania on the west. The Pruth, which, in the upper part of its course, flowing eastward, forms the present boundary of Russia, afterwards divides Moldavia, on the east, from Bessarabia. On the N. W., it is bounded by Austrian Poland, and S. by Wallachia. Its length, N. and S., is nearly 200 miles; its breadth, about 120; and the superficial extent, 26,640 square miles, of which not above 17,000 now belong to Turkey. The surface consists of one vast undulating plain, or series of steppes, entirely bare of trees, without hedges or enclosures, but curiously intersected with lakes and marshes: not a fortieth part is under tillage; but the luxuriant pastures support immense herds and flocks of cattle and horses, sheep, and goats, which are exported to Silesia and Bohemia. The roads are almost without a pebble, and as smooth as the sandy beach of the sea-shore. The climate, though hot in summer, is very severe in winter; and at Yassy, the capital, situated on the Pruth, though under the parallel of 47°, the winter cold is sometimes extreme. The declivities of the Carpathian range are clothed to the very summits with woods of magnificent growth; and delicious wines are the produce of the mountain vines. This part of the country has been compared to Burgundy. The total population of Moldavia is supposed not to exceed half a million. Moldavia composed part of the ancient *Dacia*. The Romans, the Goths, the Hunns, the Franks, the Bulgarians, and subsequently various Scythian hordes have been in succession the masters and despoilers of these and the neighbouring provinces. Moldavia became tributary to the Porte in 1536, and has been latterly governed by Greek *vaivodes* or *hospodars*, no native prince having been appointed since 1714. The population is divided into *boyars* (nobles), who are the landed proprietors; the clergy, who are mostly of low extraction, and are treated by the boyars with little respect; and the peasantry, a fine race, quiet, patient, hardy, but exceedingly superstitious. In their dress and physical appearance, they still preserve a resemblance to the figures of the ancient Dacians on Trajan's pillar. They wear in winter a white sheep-skin cap, and a cloak of the same material. The Wallachians wear a black cap of the same material, and the difference of colour forms a national distinction between the two nations, who are both of the same race. The Turkish names of the two provinces are, Kara İflak and Ak İflak; i. e. Black and White Vlachia or Wallachia. Moldavia is written by the Greeks *Μολδοβλαχία*, which seems to confirm the representation, that the country is named from the river Moldau, which falls into the Sereth. Other authorities make the name to be corrupted from *Μαυρά Βλαχία*, Black Vlachia. But the Turks give the latter appellation, Colonel Leake says, to Wallachia; and Moldavia is White Wallachia. It is probable, therefore, that the distinction of colour belongs to the tribes, not to the country; and that it originally referred to the colour of their tents, as well as of their dress, or to that of their flocks, like the Tatars of the black and white sheep. See WALLACHIA.

MOLISE. A province of the kingdom of Naples, answering to the ancient Samnium. See **SAMNIO**.

MOLUCCAS. (From the Arabic *moluc*: i. e. royal islands.) A cluster of islands belonging to the Indian Archipelago; and lying under the line, between Celebes and Gilolo. The principal are, Ternata, Tydore, Machian, Motyr, and Batchian. The largest of them is hardly 30 miles in circumference. They produce neither corn, rice, nor cattle, except a few goats, but abound with the sago palm, which furnishes the chief food of the inhabitants, and yield lemons, oranges, and other fruits, and more especially cloves and other spices. These islands were discovered by the Portuguese in 1511, who formed some settlements, but were driven out by the Dutch in 1607. The latter retained undisturbed possession of them till captured by the British during the late wars; but they were restored in 1814. The islands of Amboyna, Ceram, and Banda are sometimes included under the name of the Moluccas, but improperly, although the whole groupe may be collectively denominated the Spice Islands. See **INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO**.

MONACO. (From the Celtic *monach*, mountainous.) A small town and principality on the coast of the Mediterranean, at the foot of the Maritime Alp, which forms the ancient boundary of France and Italy. The Prince of Monaco is a member of the Grimaldi family, who have enjoyed this title and dignity since the tenth century, under the protection successively of France and Sardinia. The territory is bounded on the W. by the county of Nice, and on the E. by the Genoese: its superficial extent is 55 square miles, and the population about 6500 souls. Besides Monaco, which has about 1100 inhabitants, it contains the pleasant, rich, and populous little town of Mentone, and one other town. Monaco is the *Portus Herculis Monarci* of the ancients; and its harbor is described by Lucan and Silius Italicus.

MONAGHAN. A county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster; bounded, N. by Tyrone, E. by Armagh, S. by Cavan, and W. by Fermanagh. It is 30 miles in length, and 19 in extreme breadth, and comprises 288,500 acres. The surface is hilly, and abounds with small lakes and bogs, but the Black-water is the only river of magnitude. Little wheat is raised, oats, potatoes, and flax being the chief produce, and the linen-manufacture the chief employment of the population. Monaghan is the assize-town. The great road from Dublin to Derry passes through this county.

MONDEGO. A river of Portugal, which rises in the Sierra d'Estrella, and, flowing westward through the province of Beira, falls into the Atlantic at Buarcos. Its banks were the theatre of important military movements of the British and French armies in September, 1810, and in March, 1811.

MONGOLIA. An extensive region of Central Asia, comprising all the vast plateau or table-land between the 40th and 50th parallels of N. latitude, and between the Russian and Chinese dominions. The Sjolki mountains separate the Mongols on the N. E. from the Mantchoos of the great race of Tongosians. On the W., the mountains, prolonged northward from the Beloor range, separate them from the Tatars, properly so called. On the N., the great range extending eastward from Mount Bogdo, separates Mongolia from Asiatic Russia;

and on the S., another chain, running southward, connects the plateau of Mongolia with that of Tibet. Nearly the whole of this immense territory consists of elevated plains, affording pasturage to nomadic hordes, and including a considerable part of the desert of Shamo, Kobi, or Gobi, which separates the country of the Kalkas from that of the Soonite Mongols and the Tsakhars. The Amoor, the Hoang-ho, and the Irtish have their sources in this elevated region; but there is, for the most part, a scarcity of water, and the chief vegetable produce is rhubarb. The food of the wandering inhabitants consists entirely of milk and flesh; tea, mead, and tobacco being known as luxuries. The Mongol tribes are now split into a number of petty communities, dependent partly on Russia, partly on China. Yet, in the thirteenth century, from this same race proceeded the Moguls, who subdued the finest districts of Asia, and gave sovereigns to Persia, India, and China. The Calmucs are the westernmost branch of this once powerful nation, and are said to have preserved in the greatest purity, the language, costume, manners, and religion of the Moguls. The Buriats, or Booronts, who inhabit the mountains of Alatau or Aktag, between Anzhan and Kashgar, near the frontiers of Chinese Turkestan, are also Moguls or Mongols; and are the same people as the Kara Kirghiz or Black Kirgooses. The Mongols are decidedly distinguished, in their physiological characteristics, from the Turks or Tatars, the Scythians of the ancients; although some tribes of the latter race approach to the Mongols in physiognomy, and have probably become intermixed with them. The primitive seat of the Mongolian race is supposed by Klaproth to have been the elevated countries in Eastern Siberia, around Lake Baikal; and Pallas thinks it probable, that the Altaian mountains, and the country to the northward of that chain, have been the cradle of the Mongolian nations. The lakes, mountains, and rivers of that region still retain names given to them by people of this stock. The Mongols Proper, who call themselves *Siraigol* or *Sharagol*, are now found to the southward of the great desert of Gobi, and between it and the Chinese Wall, consisting of 49 tribes. To the N. of the desert, between the mountains of Tangun and Altai and the Amoor, are the Kalka-Mongols, of whom there are 86 divisions. The Buriats who inhabit the mountains near Lake Baikal, called by the Russians, *Bratskoi*, form another grand branch; and the *Derben Oerät* (or *Oelat*), i. e. Four Brothers, the name by which the Calmucs call themselves, are another grand division. Their proper country lies between the Koko-noor or Blue Lake and Tibet; but their tribes are found in the neighbourhood of the Irtish, the Jaik, and the Volga. In Asiatic Russia, they often intermarry with the Russian inhabitants. The physical characters of the Mongol race are, a face square, broad, and flat; eyes small, dark, and oblique; eye-brows black, and forming a low arch; nose generally flattened and broad; high cheek-bones; head and face both very round; the chin short; lips thick and full; ears of an enormous size, and standing out from the head; teeth very white, and they preserve them to old age. All these characteristics are more or less perceptible in every individual, and are often found all combined in one. One circumstance is mentioned by Pallas as highly remarkable; that the mixture of Russian or Tatar blood with the Calmuc or Mongol, pro-

duces very beautiful children ; and sometimes among both sexes of the Calmucs, may be seen some round faces of very regular and pleasing features. All are born with black hair. The beard is naturally strong, but they take great pains in eradicating the hair from every part, except two small mustachios and a little tuft on the lower lip. The old men and the priests alone wear a beard as well as mustachios. Their language is described as guttural and harsh. Most of the writings which exist among the Mongol tribes are in the Tangud or Tibetan language or character ; and their religion, which is that modification of the Boodhic faith called Lamaism, has spread into Mongolia from Tibet. Their *gellongs* or priests, who correspond to the Burmese *rahaans*, are for the most part ignorant of the Mongol character, affecting to understand only the sacred language, which it is unlawful to use on common occasions. The Mongols have a traditional literature ; like the Bheels of India, they have their bards, their nobles, and their feudal institutions ; and they appear to agree with them in their regard for the horse. See CALMUC.

MONMOUTHSHIRE. A county of England, originally included in Wales, but annexed to England by Henry VIII. It is bounded, on the S., by the Bristol Channel ; on the E., it is separated from Gloucestershire by the Wye, from Redbrook to the Severn ; the Usk and the Monnow divide it from Hereford and Brecknock on the N. E. and N., and the Rhyne or Rumney from Glamorganshire on the W. Its extreme length from N. to S. is 33 miles, and its breadth 26 miles ; its superficial contents being 316,800 acres. Population, 98,130. It is in the Oxford circuit, and in the diocese of Llandaff, except four parishes which belong to that of Hereford, and two belonging to that of St. David's. The surface is extremely diversified, exhibiting every variety of scenery. The soil is fertile, and the chief wealth of the county arises from its agricultural productions and its iron and coal. The Welsh language still prevails in the rural districts. Monmouth, the county town, is pleasantly situated at the conflux of the Monnow and the Wye, 25 miles W. of Gloucester. The other towns are, Abertavenny, Caerleon, Chepstow, Newport, Pontypool, and Usk.

MONOMOTAPA, or MOTAPA. A country of Eastern Africa, little known to Europeans ; called also Mocaranga and Zambesia. It lies at the back of the Sofala coast, between the Moravi country on the N. and the Bechuana country and Delagoa Bay on the S. The chief town is near the head of the Sofala River. Gold mines are found in the interior.

MONS. A fine old fortified town of the Netherlands, the capital of Hainault. It is the only strong place between Brussels and the French frontier, and communicates with Paris by a canal. Its manufactures support a considerable trade, and the population is estimated at about 20,000.

MONSOON. (From the Arabic *monsom*.) Periodical trade-winds in the Indian Ocean, which blow at certain seasons in opposite directions. On the Malabar coast, the south-west monsoon commences about the middle of April, and continues till August or September, when it gradually loses its violence, and is succeeded by light, variable winds. Towards the latter end of October, the north-east monsoon begins on this coast ; and what is singular, like the

opposite monsoon, it blows first on the southern part, and is not felt on the northern till a fortnight after. This monsoon lasts till April. On the Coromandel coast, the south-west monsoon begins in the latter end of March, or the beginning of April, but is not regular or strong till June; it declines in September; and about the middle of October, the north-eastern commences; from which time till the beginning of December, the navigation of this coast is rendered extremely dangerous by the tremendous surf. On both coasts, the setting in of the monsoons is attended with violent hurricanes. When the south-west monsoon prevails, the Malabar coast is deluged with rain, the clouds brought by this wind being intercepted and broken by the lofty ridge of the Western Ghauts; and owing to the same cause, it is then the dry season on the Coromandel coast. The rainy season on this coast commences with the north-east monsoon, when the dry season begins on the western coast; but the rains are less violent, and last for only two months in the Carnatic, which is subject to extreme heat and protracted drought. A similar diversification of the rainy season takes place in the Arabian peninsula. The monsoons do not extend far beyond the tropics. They are said to reach decidedly to Tatta in lat. $24^{\circ} 44' N.$, but do not reach to Corachie in lat. $24^{\circ} 51'$.

MONTEVIDEO. An important maritime town of the Banda Oriental or eastern shore of the Plata, which possesses the best harbour in the river. It is situated in a small bay, 20 leagues W. of Cape Santa Maria, and takes its name from a conical mountain by which it is commanded, and on which is a light-house. In 1806, it was taken by the British forces, by assault, after a desperate conflict, but was subsequently evacuated. It has since become an object of hostile contention between the Brazilian Government and that of the Argentine Republic; and according to the treaty of August, 1828, between the two powers, was to be constituted, with the rest of the Cisplatine province, a neutral and independent state.

MONTFERRAT. A duchy of Northern Italy, which was added to the dominions of the House of Savoy in 1631, and is now incorporated with the other divisions of Piedmont or Sardinian Italy. Its extent is 900 square miles; and it contains four towns of tolerable size; Casale, Acqui, Alba, and Trino. See **PIEDMONT**.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE. A county of North Wales, bounded N. by Denbighshire, N. E. and E. by Shropshire, S. E. by Radnorshire, S. W. by Cardiganshire, and W. by Merionethshire. It is about 35 miles from N. to S. and from 25 to 30 from E. to W.; comprising nearly 500,000 acres, of which 60,000 are arable, 180,000 under pasturage, and the remainder wood-land or waste. A high ridge, commencing at Plinlimmon in the south-eastern extremity of the county, and running for 50 miles in a north-westerly direction, divides the waters which flow westward into Cardigan Bay, from those which flow towards the vale of Chester or the plains of Shropshire. Among the former are the Traeth-bach, flowing through the valley of Feistiniog; the Mau, watering the lowlands near Dolgelley; and the Dovey, which passes through the vale of Machynleth. On the western side of the ridge, are the sources of the Severn, the Wye, the Vyrnwy, the Tannat, the Rhaiadr, the Ceireog, and the Dee. Montgomery, the chief town, is pleasantly situated on a rocky hill

near the Severn. The sessions are held alternately there and at Welsh-pool; and the county courts alternately with Machynieth. Welsh-pool, which is also situated in the vale of the Severn, is the principal trading town, and the great mart for Welsh flannels and cottons. Near it stands Powis Castle, a fine specimen of the fortified castles erected along the Welsh marshes; and at a short distance is Offa's Dike, the ancient boundary between England and Wales. Machynieth, situated near the Dovey, is a place of high antiquity. The other towns are, Llanfyllin, Llanfair, Newton, and Llanydloes. The county is ecclesiastically divided between the three dioceses of Bangor, St. Asaph, and Hereford. Population, 66,500.

MONTPELIER. (*Mons Puellarum.*) A considerable city of France, the head town of the department of Herault, situated on a hill between the small rivers Lez and Merdanson, five miles from the sea, with which it communicates by the *Canal de Grave*. Its pure air and mild climate formerly rendered it the resort of invalids from England, particularly consumptive patients. It is now maintained, however, by competent medical authorities, that the south-east of France, from Montpellier to Nice, is far from being favourable to consumptive patients, but decidedly the reverse; although asthmatic, rheumatic, and chronic bronchial diseases are sometimes much alleviated by a residence in that part from the middle of October to May.

MONTREAL. A city of Canada, built upon an island of the same name, immediately below the junction of the Ottawas and the St. Lawrence, 180 miles above Quebec. It was founded by the French; and notwithstanding the mixture of British merchants, the French language and manners still prevail.

MONTROSE. See **FORFARSHIRE**.

MONTSERRAT. One of the British West India islands, lying to the S. W. of Antigua, and S. E. of St. Christopher's and Nevis. It is nearly round, nine miles in extent every way, and contains 40,000 acres. The population comprises 330 whites, 800 free coloured, and 6200 slaves. This island was so named by Columbus, from its resemblance to Montserrat, in Catalonia; a remarkable insulated mountain, formed of an assemblage of immense cones of pudding-stone, piled one above another to the elevation of 3300 feet above the sea, and enclosing some romantic forests and glens, in which the Benedictine monks have a spacious convent and numerous hermitages.

MOOLTAN. A province of Sindetic India, lying between the parallels of 28° and 31° N.; bounded, on the N. and N. E., by the Punjaub; S., by Rajpootana and Sinde; and W., by Afghannistan. Mooltan, the capital, is situated about four miles S. E. of the Chunaub, and is a walled city four miles in circuit, famous for its manufacture of silks and carpets. It is governed by an hereditary nabob dependent upon the Shah of Caubul. It is styled by Ibn Batuta, the famous Mohammedan traveller of the fourteenth century, "the principal city of Sindia;" under which name the whole of Mooltan and Sinde appears to have been formerly included.

MOORS. The name of the African Arabs or Saracens, the natives of Morocco, and the Arabian conquerors of Spain. See **MOROCCO**.

MORAVA. Or, **MARSCH.** A large river of Austria, giving name to the province of Moravia. It has its source at the foot of the

Schneeberge, on the confines of Bohemia and Silesia, and, flowing southward through Moravia, separates Lower Austria from Hungary, till it falls into the Danube above Presburg.

MORAVIA. A province of the Austrian empire, lying between Bohemia on the N. and W., Hungary on the E., and Austria Proper on the S. It is divided into six circles, named from the chief towns; viz. Brunn, (the capital,) Olmutz, Hradisch, Prerau, Znaim, and Iglau. The inhabitants are a mixture of Germans, Slavonians, and Jews. The Moravian language is a dialect of the Slavonian; and the population bear a general resemblance to the Bohemians. The Greek ritual prevailed in the churches till the influence of Austria, within a comparatively recent period, procured the substitution of the Catholic forms; and the settled intolerance of the court compelled great numbers of the Protestant families, who were once numerous, to conform or to emigrate. From this country the United Brethren of the Episcopal Protestant Communion take the name of Moravians, their doctrines having first been promulgated here. The total population of Moravia, and of Austrian Silesia, now incorporated with it, is about 4,700,000, on a surface of 10,700 square miles. Manufactures have recently been making progress; and upon the whole, this is one of the most flourishing portions of the Austrian empire.

MORAWA. A river of European Turkey, which rises in Bulgaria, and, flowing northward through Servia, passes by Nissa, and falls into the Danube to the E. of Belgrade.

MORAYSHIRE. (**MURRAYSHIRE**, or **ELGINSHIRE**.) A county of Scotland, bordering, northward, on the Moray Frith; bounded, E. and S. E. by Banffshire; S. W. and W. by Inverness-shire and Nairnshire. It formerly included the county of Nairn and part of those of Banff and Inverness, and was reckoned the granary of Scotland. The river Spey, which separates it from Banff, is now considered as its eastern boundary. It extends about 40 miles from N. E. to S. W., and from 8 to 23 miles in breadth, containing, inclusive of its lakes, 480 square miles, or 307,200 acres, of which only about a third part is productive. Population, 34,230. Besides the Spey, the rivers are the Lossie and the Findhorn. Elgin is the county town. The Moray Frith is a considerable inlet of the German ocean, extending from between Tarbatness, in Ross-shire, and Kinnaird's Head, in Aberdeenshire, as far westward as Inverness. It receives, at its head, the rivers Ness and Beaully.

MOREA. The ancient Peloponnesus. A peninsula joined to Continental Greece by the Isthmus of Corinth, and washed by the Ionian Sea, the Gulfs of Patras and Lepanto, which divide it from Western and Eastern Hellas, the Sea of Candia, and the Gulfs of Napoli and Egina. It is said to have received its modern name from resembling in figure a mulberry-leaf. It extends about 180 miles in length, and 130 in breadth, and is supposed to have contained, before the Revolution, nearly half a million of inhabitants, Greeks, Turks, and Albanians; but the population is now reduced to less than half that number, not amounting to 200,000 souls. See GREECE.

MOROCCO. An empire of Northern Africa, comprehending the north-western extremity of the African peninsula; bounded, on the N., by the Straits of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean; W., by the

Atlantic; S., by the Sahara, or Great Desert; and E., by the river Mullooiab, or Mulvia, which separates it from the Algerine province of Tlemsan, or Tremecen, the ancient boundary of Mauritania Proper and Numidia. It extends upwards of 200 miles from E. to W., and about 500 from Cape Spartel, the N. W. point, to Cape Noon, the southern boundary; lying between the parallels of 28° and 30° N. It comprises four grand divisions: the kingdom of Fez; the kingdom of Morocco; the kingdom of Suz; and the kingdom of Taflet; which are subdivided into the following provinces:—

Chief towns.

Fez.	{	1. Erreef, or El Rif. (the coast.)	Woojeda. Melilla.
		2. El Gharb, (or Algarve, i. e. the Western.)	Tetuan. Tangier. Arzilla.
		3. Beni Hassan.	Sallee. Rabat.
		4. Temsena.	Dar el Beyda.
		5. Shawiya, or Shavoya.	
		6. Fez.	Fez. Mequinez.
		7. Tedla. (Atlas.)	
Morocco.	{	8. Duquella.	Mazagan. Azamore.
		9. Abda.	Saffee.
		10. Shedma.	Mogadore.
		11. Haha, or Hea.	
		12. Morocco.	Morocco.
		13. Suz, or Susa.	Agadeer. Terodant. Irnoon.
East of Atlas.	{	14. Draha.	
		15. Taflet.	Taflet.
		16. Sigilmessa.	Sigilmessa.

To the S. of the river Suz, however, the country is in possession of Arabs, whose subjection to the emperor is little more than nominal; which is the case also with the Berber tribes who inhabit the recesses of Atlas. The grand geographical features of the country consist of the great chain of the Atlas, by which it is traversed in its whole extent, and which here attains its greatest elevation. Its summits, which are covered with perpetual snow, and are visible at a distance of from 170 to 200 miles, cannot be less than between 12,000 and 13,000 feet above the level of the sea. The loftiest peaks are to the S. E. of the city of Morocco, and form part of the range of *Jebel Tedla*, a corruption, probably, of Atlas. The principal chain, extending from the southern extremity of the empire in a direction first northward, and then bending towards the west, divides the country into two great portions, north and west, and south and east of the mountains. Smaller ranges proceed from the central chain to the coast, stretching along the Straits of Gibraltar, and forming the bold promontories of Ceuta and Cape Spartel. The most fertile and populous part of the empire is composed of the plains watered by the Seboo and the Morbeya. The former, descending from the northern declivity of the Atlas range, traverses the kingdom of Fez, passing within six miles of the capital, and, after separating the provinces of El Gharb and Beni Hassan, falls into the Atlantic at Mamora. The great plain of Mamora, extending 64 miles along the coast, between the mouth of the Seboo and that of the Luccos, which falls into the sea at Larache (or El Haratch), and about 80 miles inland, is remarkable for its extreme smoothness: it has, in general, the appearance of a park, more than of an uncultivated

country, presenting, in June, a rich verdure diversified with scattered clumps of trees and shrubs. A chain of lakes covered with water-fowl extends along the coast: one of these is 20 miles in length. This tract is said to have been formerly populous, but it is occupied only by pastoral Arabs; and in the hot months, from the end of June to September, the plague of mosquitoes and other insect tormentors renders the plains almost uninhabitable. The humidity of the soil, owing to the number and slow descent of the rivers, occasions frequent fogs. To the S. of the Seboo, forests of the evergreen oak cover the country as far as the mouth of the Buregreb, at Sallee, the ancient *Salaconia*. This was the frontier of the Roman Mauritania; as it is now the limit of the province of Beni Hassan. The kingdom of Fez, however, extends southward to the Morbeya, comprising the maritime provinces of Temsena and Shawiya, which present a more broken country, consisting of small hills of chalky rock, terminating towards the sea in inaccessible cliffs, and intersected by numerous streams and torrents. The olive grows wild in these provinces, but is not found north of the Sallee river. The plain of the Morbeya, which extends three days' journey in every direction, is a rich alluvial tract of deep vegetable mould; and numerous subterranean granaries, called *matamores* or *mazmorras*, attest its ancient fertility in grain. A very small part is now under cultivation, owing to the barbarous policy and oppressive character of the government; and the face of the country is chiefly occupied by vast herds of cattle, the property of nomadic Arabs. The plain is, to a great extent, covered, in summer, with wild mustard or fennel, rising to the height of between four and five feet. Azamore, on the southern bank of the Morbeya, not far from its mouth, is the first town in the province of Duquella and the kingdom of Morocco. The rocky coast here forms a bay, which receives its name from the town of Mazagan; and 35 miles further S., to the N. of Cape Cantin, is the harbour of El Waladia, which might be rendered one of the finest ports of the Atlantic. The town of that name stands in an extensive plain; but the coast is high and rocky, a branch of Atlas here stretching westward into the Atlantic. The ancient town of Saffee (or Azfi) is situated at the foot of a steep and high mountain, which presents a perpendicular precipice towards the ocean. The mixture of mountain and wood in the vicinity has a very picturesque effect, and the surrounding country abounds in corn. A forest of dwarf oaks, many miles in extent, borders on the Tensift, which, flowing from Morocco, discharges itself into the Atlantic 16 miles S. of Saffee. Where it is crossed by the maritime route from Tangier to Mogadore, it is a very broad river, fordable by horsemen in summer, and crossed in the rainy season, or when swelled by the tides, by means of rafts. The banks are high and wooded, and the windings of the stream present some beautiful scenery. The port of Mogadore, the only one that now maintains a regular commercial intercourse with Europe, is situated upon a sandy peninsula, 14 hours S. of the Tensift, in lat. $31^{\circ} 32' 40''$ N. The country between Mogadore and Morocco consists for the most part of a series of undulating plains, where cultivated tracts are intermingled with open woods of the *argali*, or wild olive. A ridge of broken, rocky, schistous hills of inconsiderable elevation, running

E. and W., form the northern boundary of the basin of the Tensift. The banks of the numerous rivulets which serpentine through the open plains, are beautifully fringed with the oleander; and the luxuriant foliage of the fig-tree sometimes affords a welcome shade. On approaching the capital, the scenery is very striking. The plain of Morocco is as level as a lake, and across its remotest verge stretch the extensive palm-groves which invest the city, occupying the whole horizon, and presenting a parallel line of verdure. Above this line of foliage, so characteristic of the country and the climate, rises, to triple its height, the tower of the great mosque, of dingy red, its spire surmounted with three golden balls, which glisten in the blaze of day. The vast snowy masses of Atlas seem almost impending on the right, while its base is invisible through the purple haze of the atmosphere, the lofty peaks being thrown forward in strong relief by the deep blue of a cloudless sky. The city of Morocco, or *Marraksh*, founded about A. D. 1060, by the famous Emir, Yousef Abu Tashfin, the second prince of the Moravedi dynasty, is said to have contained at one period above 700,000 inhabitants, whose industry maintained its agriculture, arts, and trade. Its thick and lofty walls embrace a circumference of about seven miles; and the gardens and plantations without the walls extended at one time to a great distance. Water was conducted to them from thousands of fountains in the declivities of Atlas, by open channels or subterranean aqueducts. Of all those vast works, nothing but ruins is now to be seen, and deserts are replacing the fertile soil. The city, partly ruined by war, and partly depopulated by the plague, is now without any trade; and its scanty population was estimated by Ali Bey, in 1803, at only 30,000 souls. It would be difficult, this traveller says, to believe that so astonishing and rapid a decline could have taken place, if it were not proved by the immense masses of ruins, the great number of conduits, now useless, and the vast cemeteries. This city stands in lat. $31^{\circ} 37' 31''$ N., long. $7^{\circ} 35' 30''$ W. The favourite residence of the court is Mequinez, in the kingdom of Fez, which may now be considered as the capital of the empire, and contains a population of 70,000 souls. The total population of the empire has been variously estimated, but the best authorities make it not to exceed between five and six millions, while one statistical writer of note reduces it to four millions and a half. The reigning sultan is Muley Abderrahman, who succeeded to the throne in 1822. The government is an absolute and barbarous despotism; and the religion is the most intolerant Mohammedism. The emperor's body guard is composed almost entirely of negroes; besides which there is a standing army or militia of Moorish natives and Arabs, who are provided, accoutred, and maintained, while on service, by the respective districts which furnish them. The trade is chiefly in the hands of the Jews, who also exercise several arts; they are the only goldsmiths, tinmen, and tailors at Morocco, but are treated by the Moors with the greatest disdain and insult. The nomadic Arabs, who pay a capitation tax, are estimated at two millions. The Moors, who form the bulk of the settled population, and are the shoemakers, carpenters, masons, smiths, and weavers, as well as merchants and slave-traders, are described as a grave, haughty, sullen, deceitful, and cruel race,

degraded by ignorance and oppression, and exhibiting none of the higher qualities which distinguished the conquerors of the Peninsula. Among other national peculiarities which distinguish them from the Turks, is their preference of tea to coffee, and of snuff to smoking tobacco. Some of the well educated Moors are courteous, affable, and elegant in their manners. They are generally of the middle stature, less robust than Europeans, and, owing to intermarriages, of every variety of complexion from that of the Andalusian Spaniard to the negro of Soudan. See ATLAS, BERBER, FEZ, MEQUINEZ, MOGADORE, SUZ, and TAFILET.

MOSAMBIQUE. A maritime city of Eastern Africa, the principal settlement now remaining to the Portuguese on that coast. It is situated on a low coral island of the same name, a mile and a half in length, but not more than a quarter of a mile in breadth, in lat. $16^{\circ} 1' S.$ The town is well fortified, and, like most of the Portuguese settlements, contains a number of churches and convents; but the trade has greatly declined, and few traces remain of its former wealth and splendour. The population, estimated by Capt. Owen (in 1822) at 6000, consists of a few native Portuguese, Canarens (the name given to Portuguese Creoles of Goa), Banyans from India, free coloured people, and slaves. The fort is garrisoned by about 200 black sepoys. The harbour is formed by a broad and deep inlet, which receives, at its head, three inconsiderable rivers. The Portuguese jurisdiction and settlements do not now extend 10 miles in any direction. The gold dust and ivory, which, with slaves, form the exports, are chiefly brought from the mountainous tract near the head of the Zambezi. The Mosambique coast is considered as extending from Quiloa on the N., to the Maravi territory on the S., between the parallels of 10° and $18^{\circ} S.$ The Mosambique Channel separates Madagascar from the African continent. See SENA.

MOSCOW. A city of Russia, long regarded as the capital of Muscovy, and still ranking as the second city of the empire. It is situated in an immense plain, on the banks of the Moskva river, from which it takes its name, nearly in the centre of European Russia. The city, with its suburbs, covers an area more than 26 miles in circumference, and from 5 to 8 miles in diameter; its extent in comparison with St. Petersburg, being nearly 12 to 1. The population is estimated at more than 300,000. Moscow appears to have been founded about the middle of the 12th century: it is not, therefore, so old a city as Novogorod, Kiev, Vladimir, or Tver. It has been subject to repeated calamitous visitations from the sword, fire, and pestilence. From the number of wooden houses, it has been easily destroyed, and as speedily renewed. The Tatars and the Poles have repeatedly ravaged the town to the walls of the kremlin, or citadel; and, in 1812, the burning of Moscow by the Russian governor, by depriving the French of winter quarters, occasioned their disastrous retreat, and saved the empire. Moscow stands in lat. $55^{\circ} 43' 45'' N.$; long. $37^{\circ} 33' E.$

MOSELLE. A river of France, which rises at the foot of the Taye, in the department of the Vosges, and, flowing northward, traverses the department to which it gives name, passing by Metz, Thionville, and Sierck: below the latter place, it enters the department of Lower Rhine, and, after watering Treves, Berncastel, and

Trarbach, falls into the Rhine at Coblentz. During its course of about 390 miles, it receives the waters of the Madon, the Meurthe, the Seille, the Ormes, the Sarre, and several smaller rivers.

MOSQUITO SHORE. That part of the coast of Honduras which is bordered by the cluster of small islands called the Mosquitos or Mosquito Bank, and which is chiefly inhabited by the Mosquito Indians. The British held this tract of coast for about eighty years, but abandoned it, in pursuance of a convention between Great Britain and Spain, in 1786. The territory is known to the Spaniards under the name of the provinces of Taguzgalpa and Tolotalpa. The former province extends from the river Aguan, which divides it from Honduras, and discharges itself about 60 miles W. of Cape Camaran, to Cape Gracias a Dios. The latter extends from that Cape to the River San Juan: this tract has been claimed by Colombia. The town and territory of Poyais, where, a few years ago, some British adventurers attempted to establish an independent colony under his Highness Gregor Macgregor, are situated on the *Rio Tinto*, which discharges itself into the Atlantic near Cape Camaran, and are included in Taguzgalpa; which, though nominally a part of Guatemala, has never been appropriated.

MOSUL (or Mousul). A city of Asiatic Turkey, in the pashalik of Bagdad, situated on the western bank of the Tigris, nearly opposite to the immense mounds which mark the site of the ancient Nineveh. It is surrounded with a stone wall, and was formerly a wealthy and considerable place; but its present appearance is mean and uninteresting; the castle is in decay; the palace, a ruin; and the trade is reduced to a very low state. It contains about fifty mosques, great and small, fourteen churches, and one synagogue. The population, comprising Turks, Kourds, Nestorians, Armenians, Jews, and Arabs, is supposed to be between 35,000 and 40,000. It is under the government of a pasha of two tails. Our word muslin is derived from the name of this town, Mosul having once been famous for its fine cottons, as well as for silk goods and gold tissue.

MOUNTAIN. MOUNT. (Fr. *Mont*. It. *Monte*.) These words are used convertibly, with this distinction; that the latter word is applied to lofty mountains only as a prefix; e. g. Mount Atlas, Mount Caucasus, Mont Blanc, Monte Viso: it is then generally understood as denoting either a particular eminence or the nucleus or central mass of a mountain range. It is otherwise used as a diminutive, or synonymous with hill or mound, natural or artificial. Mountain, on the other hand, generally denotes an elevated ridge or range of high country. The height of mountains may be estimated in reference either to their elevation above their base, or their elevation above the level of the sea. It is the latter which is generally spoken of. The highest mountain in the world, reckoning from its base, is supposed to be Mont Blanc, which rises upwards of 12,000 feet above the valley of Chamounix, and 15,766 feet above the sea. The loftiest cliff or precipice in the world is the *Silla* of Caracas, which towers to the height of between 6000 and 7000 feet above the sea, at an angle of $53^{\circ} 28'$. A rock of 1500 feet perpendicular height has in vain been sought for among the Swiss Alps. The declivity of Mont Blanc, towards the Allée Blanche, does not even reach an angle of 45° . That of the Peak of Teneriffe, which towers 11,400 feet above the sea,

is scarcely $12^{\circ} 30'$. The loftiest ranges of mountains are, the Himalaya, which divide India from Tibet, the Andes of Quito and Peru, the Alps of Europe, and the Mauritanian Atlas. The loftiest peaks of the Himalaya range are from 25,000 to 27,000 feet above the sea; while Ylimani and Chimborazo, the highest mountains of the New World, are between 21,000 and 22,000 feet. The highest table-lands are, that of Tibet, from 10,000 to 12,000 feet above the sea; (villages are found in the Spiti district at from 12,000 to 15,000 feet;) the Mexican plateau, from 5570 to 8858 feet; the Bechuana country, north of lat. 31° S., 5807 feet; the table-land of Auvergne, (from which rise the Mont d'Or, Puy de Dome, and Cantal,) 2362 feet; that of Castile, 1903 feet; that of the Upper Vienne, 1847 feet; the plains of Berne, 1369 feet. The highest mountain in Great Britain is Ben Nevis, 4341 feet; and the highest in England, Helvellyn, is 3,735 feet above Ulswater. Snowdon and Skiddaw are 3568 and 3468 feet above the sea. See ALPS, ANDES, ATLAS, HIMALAYA, &c.

MOURZOUK. The capital of Fezzan: which see.

MOUSUL. See MOSUL.

MOZAMBIQUE. See MOSAMBIQUE.

MUGHS (or **MAUGAS**). The name given in Bengal to the natives of Arracan, the *Mogo Calinga* of the ancients. Cassay is called in Sanscrit the country of the Muggaloo, which has been corrupted into Meckley, but is probably derived from the same word. Mogo is said to have been a title of high dignity assumed by their rajahs.

MUHL. A river of Austria, formed by two head-streams, which, rising on the confines of Bohemia, unite near Haslach, and fall into the Danube.

MULATTO. From the Spanish *mulata*, derived from *mula*, a mule. The offspring of a white and a negro. The offspring of a European and an Indian is termed, in Spanish and Portuguese America, a *mestizo* or *metis*; and specific terms have been invented to distinguish other mixtures of race.

MULDA. A river of Saxony, formed by two head-streams of the same name, which rise in the Sudetic mountains, and uniting near Colditz, fall into the Elbe between Dessau and Zerbst.

MULLUVIA (MULLOOIAH, MULUWIA, MULVIA, MULUCHA). A river of Northern Africa, the most considerable in Barbary; forming the boundary between the territories of Algiers and Morocco, as, in ancient times, between Mauritania Tingitana and Mauritania Cæsariensis or Numidia. It rises in the recesses of Atlas, and, flowing northward nearly along the same meridian, falls into the Mediterranean over against the Bay of Almeria in Spain, in long. $2^{\circ} 6'$ W. It is navigable only for small vessels.

MUNICH. The capital of Bavaria; situated on the west bank of the Iser. Population, about 70,000.

MUNSTER. 1. The south-west province of Ireland, comprising the six counties of Waterford, Tipperary, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, and Clare: which see. It was formerly divided into Thomond, or North Munster; Ormond, or East Munster; and Desmond, or South Munster. 2. A government of the Prussian states, comprising the north-western part of Westphalia, and taking its name from the capital, seated on the river Aa, about six miles from the Ems. Here was signed, in

1648, the famous treaty of Westphalia, which terminated the thirty years' war. 3. Munster is the name of some other places of no consideration; *e.g.* a town in the French department of the Upper Rhine, a town in the Swiss canton of Lucerne, &c.

MURCIA. A province of Spain, one of the smallest of the great divisions of the peninsula; being only 25 leagues in length, and about 23 in breadth, and containing 7,957 square miles. It lies between the province of Valencia on the E.; La Mancha and New Castile on the N. and W.; Jaen and Granada on the S. W. and S., and extends to the Mediterranean on the S. E. The Segura and the Guadalentin are the only rivers of importance; and the only places of note are, Murcia, the capital, on the Segura, Cartagena, and Lorca. The inhabitants bear the character of extreme indolence and ignorance.

MURG. A river of Germany, which has its source near Oppenau, and, flowing N. W. through the grand-duchy of Baden, falls into the Rhine near Rastadt.

MURRAYSHIRE. See **MORAYSHIRE.**

MUSCAT. See **MASCAT.**

MUSSULMAN (or MOSLEMAN). A believer in Mohammed. In the plural, Moslem or (anglicised) Mussulmans; not, as sometimes improperly written, Mussulmen. The Mohammedan pale is termed Islam, which is divided into two grand sects, bitterly hostile against each other; the *Sonnites*, by whom Abubeker, Omar, Othman, and Ali are recognised as legitimate successors of the prophet; and the *Adli-ites*, called in contempt by their adversaries, *Shei-ites* (sectaries), who execrate as usurpers the three khalifs who intercepted the indefeasible right of Ali, regarding the husband of Fatima, with his two sons, and the lineal descendants of Hossein to the ninth generation, as the saints and martyrs of their faith. The Ottomans belong to the former sect; the Persians to the latter; and like the Latins and Greeks of Christendom, they cherish, on this ground of ecclesiastical feud, a bitter mutual animosity.

MYCENÆ. In ancient geography, a city of Argolis in Peloponnesus, the capital of Agamemnon: some interesting ruins still remain.

MYSIA. A country of Asia Minor, bordering on the Egean, having Bithynia on the N., Phrygia on the E., and Ionia on the S. It comprised the valley of the Caicus, of which Pergamos is the chief city.

MYSORE. A principality of the South of India, occupying a high table-land between the parallels of 11° and 15° N., surrounded with the British territory subject to the Madras Presidency, and under the government of a native rajah, dependent upon the British protection. The fort of Mahesh Asoor (the buffalo-headed monster), pronounced Maheshoor, and now contracted to Mysore, appears to have been first made the seat of a petty lordship in 1524. Its lords were at first tributary to the viceroy of Bijanaghur, resident at Seringapatam; but at length they obtained the ascendancy, and, in 1610, Seringapatam itself became the seat of their power. By purchase and encroachment, the rajahs had greatly extended their dominions, when Hyder Ali, who commenced his career as a volunteer in the Mysore army in 1749, succeeded in making himself master of the person and kingdom of his sovereign. On his death, in 1782, he was succeeded by his son, Tippoo Sultaun, who lost his throne and his life in the second Mysore

war, which terminated in the conquest of Seringapatam in 1799. The infant son of the deposed rajah was then installed by the British in the nominal sovereignty. Mysore, the capital, is about nine miles from Seringapatam. The latter important city is retained as British territory.

N

NAAF (or NAFF). A river of India, separating Arracan from the Chittagong district of Bengal.

NAB. A river of Bavaria, formed of three streams of this name, which unite at Au, and fall into the Danube below Ratishon.

NABATHEANS. NABATENE. In ancient geography, the country of the Nabatheans was that part of Arabia Petræa, east of the Dead Sea, which had the city of Petra for its capital. See **PETRA**.

NABOB. Properly Naib, making Nawaub in the plural. A title originally given to the deputy-viceroys or lieutenant-governors of provinces under the Mogul government of Hindostan, but afterwards assumed as an hereditary title of sovereignty. The title specifically designated at one time, the reigning Nabob of the Carnatic, one of the earliest allies of the British. It is familiarly applied to any great man in India. The King of Oude was formerly styled, the Nabob Vizier.

NADIR. The point opposite to the zenith.

NAFF. See **NAAF**.

NAGPOOR. A city of India, in the province of Gondwarra, the capital of a Mahratta rajah of the Bhonslah family; styled the Nagpoor Rajah. His dominions comprise part of Gondwarra, Berar, and Orissa; a mountainous tract abounding with ravines and jungles, only partially subject to the rajah. The river Wurda now forms his western frontier, separating his territory from that of the Nizam. On the S. and E. the Nagpoor territory is bounded by the province of Cuttack and the Northern Circars; and on the N. by the states of Central India and the Bengal Presidency. The rajah is now wholly dependent on the Bengal Government, every branch of the administration, fiscal and military, being under British control.

NAIR. A military tribe or caste in Malabar. The word signifies chief. See **MALABAR**.

NAIRN. One of the smaller counties of Scotland, formerly included in Morayshire, by which it is bounded on the E. and S.; on the N., it borders on the Moray Frith, and on the W. it joins Inverness-shire. It is from sixteen to eighteen miles in length, and about ten at its greatest breadth. The river Nairn, descending from the hills of Inverness, and flowing towards the N. E. through a fertile valley, falls into the frith at the county town, to which it gives its name. The Findhorn intersects the southern part of the county, which consists chiefly of high moorland. Population, 9354.

NAMAQUALAND. The country of the Namaquas, a race of Hottentots inhabiting an extensive tract of Southern Africa adjacent to the western coast, on both sides of the Gariep. It is usually divided into Great and Little Namaqualand. The latter is now confined to an angle formed by the sea-coast and the Gariep, bounded S. and E. by the Koussie river and the Carlisle mountains. Great

Namaqualand extends about 200 miles northward from the Gariep, and about the same distance eastward from the coast; being bounded, northward, by the Damara country, and separated from the Bechuana country, on the E., by an arid desert. See **CAPE COLONY**.

NAMUR. A province of the Netherlands, bounded by the French frontier, and by the Belgic provinces of Hainault, South Brabant, and Liege. Its superficial extent is about 920 square miles. It is watered by the Sambre, the Meuse, the Lesse, and the Homme; and stretches, on the south, into the forest of Ardennes. Namur, the capital, is situated at the confluence of the Sambre and the Maese. Its citadel was once deemed almost impregnable; but it has been repeatedly taken and retaken during the continental wars.

NANCY. A city of France, the head town of the department of Meurthe, situated at the foot of the Vosges mountains, a mile and a half from the left bank of the Meurthe. The population is about 30,000.

NAN-KING. A city of China, in the province of Kiangnan; formerly the imperial city. It is situated about three miles from the river Yang-tse-kiang, and communicates by the great canal with Peking. It is considered as the most learned city in the empire, and is famous for its paper, printing, and silk manufactures, as well as for the cotton cloth so well known under the name of nankeen. It has greatly declined, however, from its ancient prosperity.

NANTES. A maritime city of France, ranking next to Bourdeaux in commercial importance, upon the Mediterranean coast. It is situated on the right bank of the Loire, about 27 miles from its mouth. The population is about 85,000. This city is celebrated for the edict issued from it in 1598, by Henry IV. in favour of the Protestants, the revocation of which by Louis XIV. in 1685, inflicted a fatal blow upon the manufacturing interests of the country.

NAPLES (NAPOLI). The capital of the continental division of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, to which it gives its name. The kingdom of Naples comprises the whole of the southern portion of the Italian peninsula, the river Tronto separating it from the Papal States on the Adriatic coast, in lat. $42^{\circ} 53'$; on the coast of the Mediterranean, the frontier is formed by the Pontine marshes near Terracina, in lat. $41^{\circ} 10'$; and a very irregular line between these two points forms the northern boundary. Its extreme length from N. to S. is 350 miles; the greatest breadth, 120; and the superficial extent, about 30,000 square miles. It is divided into the following provinces:

Ancient names.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Napoli | } | Campania. |
| 2. Terra di Lavoro | | |
| 3. Principato Citra | } | Campania and Lucania. |
| 4. Principato Ultra | | |
| 5. Abruzzo Ultra Primo | } | Part of Picenum or Præætia,
Country of the Marsi, Peligni,
Vestini, and Marrusini. |
| 6. Abruzzo Ultra Secondo | | |
| 7. Abruzzo Citra | | |
| 8. Samnio or Molise | } | Samnium. |
| 9. Capitanata | | |
| 10. Terra di Bari | | |
| 11. Terra d'Otranto | } | Apulia. |
| | | |

Ancient names.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 12. Basilicata | Lucania. |
| 13. Calabria Citra | Lucania and Bruttium. |
| 14. Calabria Ultra Primo | } Bruttium. |
| 15. Calabria Ultra Secondo | |

The whole forms an area somewhat larger than Scotland, containing a population of 5,700,000, which, added to that of Sicily and the islands, 1,700,000, makes a total of 7,400,000 for the whole of the Neapolitan dominions. The surface is generally mountainous, being traversed by two branches of the Apennine range: the smaller one, stretching eastward, separates the plain of Bari from that of Otranto, while the loftier range, traversing both Calabrias, terminates in the promontory of Aspromonti, in the Straits of Messina. Owing to the height and structure of these mountains and the narrowness of the peninsula, the rivers are all inconsiderable. The principal are the Garigliano and the Volturno, which fall into the Gulf of Gaeta, and the Pescara, the Sangro, and the Ofanto, which fall into the Adriatic. The climate of the northern part of the kingdom, between the parallels of $41^{\circ} 30'$ and $39^{\circ} 30'$, is sufficiently mild to allow the Seville orange and the lemon to thrive almost without culture and without shelter; yet, in winter, frosts occur in places raised but little above the level of the sea; and at Naples, the thermometer occasionally descends a few degrees below the freezing point, while in summer it often rises to 96° . In Further Calabria and Sicily, the thermometer very rarely sinks to the freezing point, and snow is seldom seen, except on the volcanic summits of Etna. The palm, the aloe, and the Indian fig-tree flourish in the open air, and the sugarcane thrives in the low grounds. The vegetation resembles that of the finest parts of Africa. The south wind is extremely disagreeable in this burning climate, and the *sirocco*, or south-east wind, is in the highest degree oppressive and noxious to vegetation. The climate is of course considerably modified by the elevation and aspect of the surface; and the weather is very various in different parts. The provinces bordering on the Tyrrhenian Sea, are often drenched with rain, while those on the eastern side of the Apennines do not experience a refreshing shower. Several arid tracts occur on the border of the Adriatic, while, in other parts of the coast, the marshes emit a pestilential effluvia, which renders fertile tracts almost uninhabitable. With the exception of the capital, which ranks, in size and population, the third city in Europe, there is no town in the kingdom that contains a population so high as 20,000. The principal cities are, Bari; Cosenza, the capital of Hither Calabria; Reggio, in the Further Calabria; Aquila, in the Further Abruzzo; Chiti, in Hither Abruzzo; Bojano, in Molise; Salerno, the capital of the Hither Principality; and Capua, in the Terra di Lavoro. The city of Naples is built at the bottom of a circular bay, nearly sixty miles in circumference, presenting, from the sea, one of the most beautiful views in the world, but "beauty in the lap of horror." The dark and barren summit of Vesuvius is seen towering on the right, in tremendous contrast, giving its specific character to the landscape, and seeming to frown upon the presumption and frivolity of the busy crowds below. Naples, with its suburbs, extends from six to eight

miles along the water; but the whole circuit from Miseno to Campanella is edged with white towns, and with indications of cultivation and of the abundance of nature. The interior of Naples has no parallel for the gay, vivacious, pantomimic stir and bustle of the eddying crowds of the population,—estimated at 364,000. With the exception of the Museum and the royal collections, the city contains little to interest the traveller, seen after Rome: the charm lies in the voluptuous beauty of the scenery and the climate. This country, in ancient days the fairy-land of poets and the favourite retreat of great men, “has subdued all its conquerors, and continues to subvert the two great sexual virtues, guardians of every other virtue; the courage of men, and the modesty of women.” The Neapolitans, it has been generally remarked, “are perhaps the only people on earth that do not pretend to virtue.” Highly gifted by nature, their endowments are left to luxuriate unrepressed by education, by any notions of honesty, or habits of labour, or correct religious sentiment; and still, the *Otiosa Neapolis* is, as in ancient days, the opprobrium of Italy. See CALABRIA, ITALY, and SICILY.

NAPOLI DI MALVASIA. A town on the eastern coast of the Morea. See MOREA.

NAPOLI DI ROMANIA, The capital of modern Greece, situated on the Argolic Gulf. See GREECE and MOREA.

NAPOLSE (or **NABLOUS**: corrupted from Neapolis, New City). A city of Palestine, occupying the site of the ancient Sychar, Sichem, or Shechem.

NARBONNE. An ancient city of France, in the department of Aude; under the Romans, the capital of that part of Gaul thence called *Gallia Narbonensis*. By two ancient canals, it communicates both with the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. It contains rather more than 10,000 inhabitants.

NASSAU. An independent dutchy of the Germanic confederation, the sovereign of which holds the thirteenth place at the smaller assembly of the Germanic diet, and in the full assembly has two votes. It is bounded on the W. by the Prussian territory on the Lower Rhine; and in other directions by the states of Hesse; lying between 49° 55' and 50° 49' N. The superficial extent is 2186 square miles, and the population about 340,000. Besides the Rhine on the W. and the Maine on the S., it is watered by the Lahn, which, flowing from Upper Hesse, falls into the Rhine near Lahnstein in this dutchy. The surface is very hilly, the only level tracts being the plains bordering on the rivers. The mountains abound with mines of silver, lead, iron, and salt, and there are a great number of mineral springs. Some of the principal watering-places in Germany are situated in this little territory, and vast quantities of mineral water are exported. The town of Nassau, which gives its name to this dutchy, and to the dncal house, is situated on the Lahn, ten miles W. S. W. of Limburg. Near it are the ruins of the castle of Nassauberg, the original possession of the family. The chief towns are, Wiesbaden, Dietz, Idstein, Weilburg, Dillenburg, Upper Lahnstein, and Ems. The inhabitants are about equally divided between the Protestant and the Roman faith.

NATCHEZ. A large town of the United States, the chief empo-

rium of the state of Mississippi, situated on the eastern bank of that river, about 320 miles by water above New Orleans, and 156 by land. It takes its name from a celebrated tribe of Indians, who formerly occupied this part of Louisiana, and who belonged to the same race as the Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Creeks.

NATOLIA. See **ANATOLIA** and **ASIA MINOR**.

NAUNDEER. A province of the Deccan, in India, included in the dominions of the Nizam. It lies between Anrungalabad, Berar, Gondwarra, Hyderabad, and Beeder; and is watered by the Godavery. Naundeer is the chief town.

NAVARINO. A maritime town of Greece, on the south-western coast of the Morea, north of Modon. Its port is the largest and best in the Morea, and indeed one of the finest in the world; formed by a deep indenture in the coast, shut in by a long island, the ancient Sphacteria, and still called Sphagia. Here, in May, 1825, the Egyptian fleet made their fatal descent on the coast; and here, in 1827, the united fleets of Great Britain, France, and Russia attacked and destroyed a powerful Turkish and Egyptian armament; an event very "unfortunate" to the Turks, but which has saved Greece from annihilation.

NAVARRÉ. A province of Spain, comprising the greater part of the ancient kingdom of Navarre; that part which belongs to France being now included in the department of Lower Pyrenees. The river Bidassoa separates Spanish Navarre from France. On the E. and S. it is bounded by Aragon, and W. by Old Castile and Biscay. It is throughout mountainous, intersected with fertile valleys, whence the name, which is said to be a contraction of *Nara Errea*, a land of valleys. It is 54 miles from N. E. to S. W. and 45 from N. W. to S. E. The superficial extent is 2,475 square miles, and the total population only about 230,000. It is subdivided into the five *merindades* (districts) of Pampeluna, Tudela, Estella, Sangnessa, and Olita. Pampeluna or Pamplona, the ancient *Pompeopolis*, on the banks of the Arga, is the capital, and has long been considered as one of the principal strong-holds in the north of the peninsula. Tudela, which ranks as the second city, is situated at the confluence of the Quellas with the Ebro, in a fertile district. The other places are inconsiderable. For more than 500 years, Navarre was an independent monarchy; that is, from the middle of the ninth century till 1509; when, John d'Albert, the reigning prince, having been excommunicated by the Pope, Ferdinand V. of Spain assumed the execution of the ban, and, seizing the country, extended the Spanish dominion to the Pyrenees. That part called French Navarre (or Lower Navarre) preserved its independence, and continued a separate state, till, on the accession of Henry of Navarre to the throne, it became incorporated with the kingdom of France.

NAXOS. The largest and most fertile of the Cyclades, in the southern part of the Grecian archipelago, lying between Paros on the W., and Amorgo on the E. In the thirteenth century it was taken possession of by a Venetian adventurer; and the Emperor of Germany erected it into a duchy. For three centuries it was governed by Venetian lords, paying tribute to the Ottoman Emperor; but, from the beginning of the seventeenth century, it has depended more directly

upon the Porte, preserving something of a republican regime. The Roman Catholic religion was introduced here by the Venetians, and it has become the centre of the Romish faith in the Archipelago, and the see of an archbishop. It extends about 28 miles in length N. and S., and 20 in breadth, and contains about 10,000 inhabitants.

NAZARETH (NASZERA). A town of Palestine, in Lower Galilee, now comprehended in the pashalik of Acre. The present population is estimated at 3000, of whom 500 are Turks, and the rest Christians of four communions, viz. Latins, Greeks, Greek Catholics, and Maronites. The Latin convent is a very spacious and strong edifice; and the church is, next to that of the Holy Sepulchre, the finest in Syria. The local interest and sanctity of the spot are, as at Jerusalem, sadly interfered with and obscured by the bungling legends and wretched superstition of the monkish establishment.

NEAPOLIS. (New City.) In ancient geography, the name of several celebrated cities. The principal are: 1. Neapolis in Campania, now Naples. 2. Neapolis in Samaria, the ancient Sichem, now called Napolose or Nablous. 3. Neapolis in Macedonia Adjuncta, 12 miles E. of Philippi, and 8 miles to the E. of the mouth of the Strymon: it is now called Cavallo. 4. Neapolis in Sardinia; now Neapoli. There was also a Neapolis in Ionia; in Caria, near the Mæander; in Pisidia, on the borders of Galatia; in the Cyrenaica; in Egypt, between Thebes and Panopolis, on the east bank of the Nile; in the Regio Syrtica, called also Leptis; in Zeugitana, on the Mediterranean; and in Babylonia, on the southern bank of the Euphrates.

NECKAR. A considerable river of Western Germany, rising in the Black Forest, not far from the sources of the Danube. It traverses the kingdom of Wirtemberg and the northern part of the grand-duchy of Baden, passing by Cronstadt, Heilbron, and Heidelberg, and falls into the Rhine at Mannheim.

NEDJED. An inland province of Arabia, comprehending the greater part of Arabia Deserta. See ARABIA.

NEGRAIS, CAPE. The S. W. point of the Isle of Negrais, situated at the mouth of the Irrawaddy; which see.

NEGRO. In Spanish and Portuguese, black. Hence, Rio Negro, Black river; the name of ten different rivers in South America. The principal one, rising in the Andes of Cundinamarca, after a long course, falls into the Amazons in 3° 16' S.; while, by the Cassiquari, it communicates with the Orinoco. Hence also our word Negro, applied to slaves in the West Indies, of whatever race and shade. The black races differ as widely in their physiological characteristics, the configuration of the cranium, the features, the softness or hardness of the skin, the quality of the hair, and the natural faculties, as the white races. The Hindoo, the Moor, the Arab, the Ethiopian, the Yolof, the Indo-Portuguese, all exhibit, in individuals, a jet-black complexion; but physiologists generally restrict the term Negro to the woolly-haired race, the marking features of which are, round cheeks, high cheek-bones, short flat nose, thick lips, small ears, receding forehead. Of this race, however, there are several varieties: the Negro of Soudan, the Negro of Congo, and the Negro of New Guinea or Papua, differ very essentially. See NIGRITIA.

NEGROPONT. The modern name of the island of Eubœa, called also Egripo. See EUBŒA. The word is supposed to be a corruption of *Euripoponte*; i. e. the bridge over the Euripus.

NEISSE. 1. A river of Prussian Silesia, which rises in the Sudetic chain, and falls into the Oder. 2. A river which rises in Bohemia, and, entering Lusatia above Zittau, becomes navigable at Guben, and afterwards falls into the Oder.

NEMEA. In ancient geography, a town and district of Peninsular Greece, between Argos and Corinth, which gave name to the Nemean games, sacred to Hercules. Three or four huts, near the ruins of the temple of the Nemæan Jupiter, mark the site; but the forest which clothed the plain has entirely disappeared.

NEPAUL. A kingdom of Northern India, situated in the hill country which forms the southern border of the Himalaya range and the northern boundary of the Indian plains. The valley of Nepaul, which may be distinguished as Nepaul Proper, is a tract of an oval figure, enclosed, on the N. and S., by lofty mountains, and, according to tradition, was originally, like the vale of Cashmeer, a lake. Its length from N. to S. is about 12 miles, and its greatest breadth 9. It was formerly divided into the three lordships of Bhatgong, Katmandoo, and Patun. Katmandoo, the present capital of the kingdom, is situated in about lat. $27^{\circ} 30' N.$; long. $85^{\circ} 2' E.$ To the N. of Nepaul is the small state of Ghoorka, the native seat of the reigning dynasty. About the middle of the last century, the Ghoorkalese rajah, having armed and disciplined a body of troops after the European fashion, commenced a system of warlike encroachment upon the neighbouring petty states, which, after a struggle of more than ten years, rendered him the master of the whole of Nepaul; and at his death, in 1771, he had extended his conquests eastward to the Teesta. In the reign of his successors, all the states lying between Kashki and Sreenugger, viz. the *Chowbeisia raaj* (twenty-four states), and the *Bansi raaj* (twenty-two states), were either annexed to the Ghoorka kingdom, or rendered tributary. Crossing the Gogra, they subsequently overran Kumaon. Gurwal long resisted their efforts; but, from the confines of Gurwal to the Sutlej, all the country fell an easy prey. Such was the extent of the Ghoorkalese sovereignty, when, in 1814, their repeated aggressions led to the first Nepaulese war with the Bengal Government, which terminated by leaving the British in possession of the whole tract of hills from the Gogra to the Sutlej, a country previously deemed impenetrable to any except the natives. In 1816, the rejection of the proposed treaty on the part of the court of Nepal led to the renewal of hostilities, which had a speedy and decisive issue. The Nepaul territory is now bounded on the W. by the Kalee branch of the Gogra. On the eastern frontier, a small stripe of territory lying between the Mich-hee and the Teesta, has been ceded, under the guarantee of British protection, to the Rajah of Sikkim. To the eastward extends the country of Bootan; on the N. is Tibet; on the S. W., Nepaul is bounded by the dominions of the King of Oude; and on the S. E., by Bahar. A British resident, with the usual military establishment, is now stationed at Katmandoo; and the kingdom of Nepaul must be considered as a dependency of our

Indian empire. The superficial extent of the country now subject to the Ghoorka rajah is estimated at 53,000 square miles; and the population at 2,000,000. The religion is the Hindoo; but the Magar tribe, to which the house of Ghoorka belongs, is said to have yielded very partially to Brahminical institutions. The aboriginal Nepaulese are, like their neighbours in Bootan, of the Tatar or Chinese family; but appear to have intermixed with emigrants from Rajpootana and other parts. Among the Newar tribe, the revolting species of polygamy termed polyandrian prevails, as among the Nairs of Malabar. Five vernacular dialects are spoken; but the Hindostaunee is generally understood. The country enjoys a European climate, and abounds with valuable productions.

NERBUDDAH. A river of India, forming the boundary between Hindostan Proper and the Deccan. It rises in the province of Gondwarra, in lat. $22^{\circ} 53' N.$, long. $82^{\circ} 15' E.$, and, flowing nearly due W. through Khandeish, Malwah, and Gujerat, falls into the Gulf of Cambay, 25 miles below Baroach, after a course of about 750 miles. It receives no river of magnitude, and in the dry season is very shallow.

NESS, or NOSS. This word, which occurs as an affix in many names, is the same as the English word nose, and denotes a cape or head-land. Thus we have Inverness, Sheerness, the Naze of Norway, Griznes in France, Tschukotskoi-noss in Siberia; and a remarkable headland of Madeira, near the Funchal road, is termed the Brazen-nose.

NESTORIAN. A sect of Christians who are found in various parts of Syria, Chaldea, Persia, and India, and other countries of the East. They take their name from Nestorius, bishop of Constantinople in the fifth century, who was deposed from his see by the council of Ephesus for denying that the Virgin Mary can with propriety be called the Mother of God, and, as his enemies alleged, for dividing Christ into two persons, the Son of God and the Son of Man, instead of maintaining that he united two natures in one person. His opinions were espoused by Barsumas, bishop of Nisibis, the founder of the school from which proceeded the Nestorian doctors, who, in the fifth and sixth centuries, spread their tenets through Egypt, Syria, Arabia, India, Tatar, and China. The Christians of St. Thomas, on the coast of Malabar, belong to this communion, the chief bishop of which is the patriarch of Babylon, who resides at Mousul. They are particularly numerous in Chaldea, whence they are often called Chaldeans, and sometimes Eastern Christians. A small number of them have been gained over to the Romish communion; and these acknowledge as their head, a bishop who resides in the city of Amida or Diarbekir. Their total numbers do not appear to be ascertained. In many respects, they have kept clear of the Romish corruptions: they administer the Eucharist in both kinds, do not worship images, and allow their clergy to marry.

NETHERLANDS. The name given originally to the seventeen provinces lying between the French frontier, the German Ocean, and the German States, and occupying the vast plain irrigated by the various branches and canals through which the waters of the Rhine, the Menne, and the Scheldt have their outlet. This plain, gradually rising towards its eastern and southern extremities, blends on the

one hand with the Prussian territories of the Lower Rhine, and, on the other, with France, where the ancient forest of Ardennes extends along the border from the Rhine to the Scheldt. Its greatest length from N. to S. is about 220 miles, and its breadth, E. and W., nearly 140. In 1580, the seven Northern or Protestant provinces threw off the yoke of Spain, and declared themselves a free and independent republic; while the other ten, distinguished as the Belgic provinces, became eventually assigned to Austria. During the twenty years from 1794 to 1814, they were incorporated with the French empire; but, by the treaty of Paris in 1815, the whole of the seventeen provinces, together with the principality or bishopric of Liege, and the grand-duchy of Luxemburg, were created into one kingdom, with the title of the kingdom of the Netherlands, under a protestant sovereign of the house of Orange Nassau. The sub-divisions, with their population, were as follows:—

I. NORTHERN OR DUTCH PROVINCES.

	Population.	Chief towns.
Groningen	136,000 . . .	Groningen.
Friesland	170,000 . . .	Lieuwarden.
Drenthe	47,000 . . .	Meppel.
Overyssel	148,000 . . .	Zwolle.
Guelderland	244,000 . . .	Arnheim.
Utrecht	108,000 . . .	Utrecht.
Holland	750,000 . . .	Amsterdam.
Zealand	112,000 . . .	Middleburg.
North Brabant . . .	252,000 . . .	Bois-le-duc.
	<hr/> 1,967,000 <hr/>	

II. SOUTHERN OR BELGIC PROVINCES.

Limburg	293,000 . . .	Maestricht.
Antwerp	250,000 . . .	Antwerp.
East Flanders	602,000 . . .	Ghent.
West Flanders	521,000 . . .	Bruges.
Hainault	431,000 . . .	Mons.
South Brabant	366,000 . . .	Brussels.
Liege	355,000 . . .	Liege.
Namur	157,000 . . .	Namur.
Luxemburg	226,000 . . .	Luxemburg.
	<hr/> 3,201,000 <hr/>	

The total area is estimated at 24,000 square miles; and the total population had risen, in 1828, to upwards of 6,000,000. By the recent revolution, the Dutch and Belgic provinces have again been separated into two kingdoms, the respective boundaries of which are not as yet precisely determined. The sovereign of the northern division retains the title of King of the Netherlands; while the Belgic provinces form the kingdom of Belgium, the crown of which has been conferred

upon Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg. The religion of the Belgic provinces is still, as it has always been, Roman Catholic; and this difference of religion from their Dutch neighbours, has powerfully tended to foster a mutual animosity. The dialect spoken by the Belgians, known under the name of Flemish, differs also from the Dutch, although both are modifications of the Low German. French is now extensively spoken throughout Belgium, and is the court language. These provinces contain a great number of French; the Flemings form the bulk of the population; while a third race, known under the name of Walloons, are found occupying the valleys of the Meuse and the Scheldt, and the highlands bordering on France. These last are of Gallic origin, martial in their character, and their chief source of subsistence is their mines: they are supposed to amount to about 1,300,000. Iron abounds in the province of Namur; Limburg has mines of calamine and zinc; and valuable beds of coal have been discovered in the district that extends from Maestricht to Charleroi. Agriculture is the chief employment of the Belgians; but the lace of Brussels, the leather of Liege, and the silks of Antwerp have been for ages well known throughout Europe. In the northern provinces, the chief manufacture is linen, while the fisheries and commerce are the chief source of wealth. The colonies of the Dutch in the East and West Indies, rank in importance and value next to those of Great Britain. They comprise, in Asia, the island of Java, with the governments of Amboyna, Banda, Ternata, Bencoolen, and Macassar, as well as factories on the Coromandel coast and on that of Persia; in Africa, they have several small forts on the Guinea coast; and in the West Indies, they possess the islands of Curaçoa, St. Eustathius, and St. Martin, and the colony of Surinam on the main land of South America. The whole of these colonial possessions compose a territory of more than 230,000 square miles, and a population of between nine and ten millions. See BELGIUM, HOLLAND, LEYDEN, SCHELDT, &c.

NEUFCHATEL. A canton of Western Switzerland, bordering upon the lake of that name, which separates it from the canton of Friburg on the south-west. On the south, it is bounded by the Pays de Vaud; on the north-east, by the canton of Berne; and on the west, by France. Its surface, about 340 square miles in extent, is intersected by several branches of the Jura chain. The inhabitants, who amount to about 50,000, are almost all Protestant, speaking the French language. Neufchatel, the capital, is a small, well-built town on the river Seyon, near where it issues from the Lake of Neufchatel. This beautiful lake, which is 1320 feet above the sea, extends about twenty miles south-west and north-east, with a breadth of four miles: its greatest depth is about 400 feet. Its waters flow through the lake of Bienné into the Aar, and ultimately into the Rhine.

NEVA. A river of Russia, issuing from the great Lake of Ladoga, which, after a westerly course of about 35 miles, empties itself, by three mouths, into the Gulf of Finland, below St. Petersburg. That capital is built partly on islands formed by the Neva, and partly on both banks of the river. The Neva is generally frozen from the end of October till April.

NEVADA. (Spanish, snowy.) *Sierra Nevada*, snowy range,

is the name of the highest range of mountains in the Spanish peninsula, which, branching off from the Iberian chain, traverse Andalusia, rising to an elevation of more than 13,000 feet above the sea. Also, of a branch of the Andes, which stretches through the province of Merida, in Columbia.

NEVIS. One of the British West India islands, separated from the south-eastern end of St. Christopher's by a narrow channel three miles in breadth. It consists of one conical volcanic mountain, eight miles long, and five broad, with a border of low land, a mile and a half in breadth, well watered and fertile. In the centre is an ancient crater, and sulphur is found in the fissures of the soil. The produce is sugar, rum, and cotton. The population consists of 700 whites, 2000 free coloured, and 6600 slaves. Ben Nevis is the name of the highest mountain in Great Britain.

NEW BRUNSWICK. See BRUNSWICK, NEW, and NOVA SCOTIA.

NEW ENGLAND. See ENGLAND, NEW; also AMERICA, MASSACHUSETTS, and UNITED STATES.

NEWFOUNDLAND. An island off the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in the North Atlantic, separated from the coast of Labrador on the N. W. by the Straits of Belle-Isle, six leagues in width. It lies between the parallels of 47° and 52° , extending 381 miles in length, with a breadth varying from 40 to 287 miles, and about 900 miles in circumference. The interior, which has never been completely explored, is rocky and barren, rising into hills covered with vast forests of pine and birch, which shelter numbers of wolves, deer, foxes, and bears. The British settlements are confined to the harbours and shores of the bays, the importance and resources of the island being wholly derived from the valuable cod-fisheries carried on upon its shores and upon the submarine banks which lie to the south-east. The Grand Bank, a huge sub-marine mountain, 100 miles from the south-eastern extremity of the island, is about 330 miles in length and 75 in breadth, having a depth of water upon it varying from 15 to 60 fathoms. Not less than 3000 sail of small craft, belonging principally to Great Britain and the United States, have been annually employed in these fisheries. In one year (1813), the exports in fish and oil amounted to 1,100,000*l.* sterling. The cod (*gadus morhua*) arrive in July in vast shoals. In August, they become scarce, in consequence of the departure of the herrings and capelings on which they feed, and also from the arrival of the sharks, which drive all other fish away. In September, the cod re-appear, and continue till the middle of October, when the fishing season terminates. The population of the island is very fluctuating, depending on the state of the fisheries. In 1789, it was estimated at only 25,000 inhabitants; in 1813, it was nearly 70,000; and it is now about 75,000. St. John's, the capital, is situated on the eastern coast, on the shore of a fine basin, and has about 12,000 inhabitants. A few cattle find pasturage in the glades, and some vegetables are raised; but the winters are so long, not breaking up till May, that oats are the only grain that ripens; and the necessaries of life are almost entirely imported from Great Britain and North America. The coasts are almost always subject to fogs, attended with continual storms of sleet and snow, the sky being usually overcast, and the climate most inhospitable. Newfoundland is the oldest

British settlement in the New World. It was first visited by Sebastian Cabot in 1502. In 1583, formal possession of it was taken in the name of the Queen of England. It subsequently became an object of contention between Great Britain and France; but was entirely ceded to this country by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. By the latest treaties, the French enjoy the right of fishery on the northern and western coasts, and the subjects of the United States have the same privileges as before the era of their independence.

NEW HOLLAND. See AUSTRALIA.

NEW JERSEY. See JERSEY, NEW.

NEW ORLEANS. See ORLEANS, NEW.

NEW YORK. One of the United States of North America, taking its name from its principal city. It is the largest of the Middle States, comprising an area of 46,500 square miles, bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario, the river St. Lawrence, and Lower Canada; on the E., by Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut; on the W., by Lake Erie and the Niagara; and S., by Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the Atlantic. It extends 317 miles N. and S., and 340 from E. to W. The river Hudson traverses the whole extent of this state, rising in the broken, rugged mountains of the northern district, and, in the lower part of its course, separating it from New Jersey. The great Erie canal connects this river with Lake Erie, by a line drawn across the state from west to east, 360 miles in length. A smaller canal connects the navigation of the Hudson with Lake Champlain; and a third, with the head waters of the Delaware. Owing to the singular advantages of its position, the city of New York, which commands this almost unequalled extent of inland navigation, has become the chief emporium of the northern part of the Union. It is situated upon the southern point of Manhattan Island, on the eastern side of the Hudson, where it falls into a narrow part of Long Island Sound, called East River. In front, extends a magnificent bay; the harbour is one of the best in the country, and the first practicable port at all seasons after quitting the mouth of the Chesapeake for the northward. In 1640, New York was a mere village; and in 1697, thirty-four years after the Dutch had been expelled by the English, the population amounted to only 4302 persons. In 1790, it had increased to upwards of 33,000; in 1810, to 96,000; in 1826, to 166,086; and in 1830, to 203,000, including the suburbs. The revenue collected at this port has of late amounted to one-fourth of the total sum collected by government throughout the United States. The population of the state of New York, which has rapidly increased from the number of adventurers attracted from New England and other parts since the opening of the Grand Canal, now amounts to upwards of 1,913,500, being very nearly equal to that of all the states of New England collectively, and greatly exceeding that of the four western states.

NEW ZEALAND. See ZEALAND, NEW.

NIAGARA. A river of the United States of North America, issuing from the north-eastern end of Lake Erie, of which it is the outlet, and falling into Lake Ontario. It forms part of the boundary line between the American territory and Upper Canada. Its whole length is about 32 miles, and about midway occur the celebrated Falls, which are

reckoned among the greatest natural curiosities in the world. The whole river falls over the brow of that vast bed of limestone which is the base of all the neighbouring country, in an immense sheet 3240 feet in width and 176 feet in depth. Owing to the extreme breadth of the cataract, its apparent height is greatly diminished, and the first impression on most strangers has fallen short of that which is produced by subsequent visits, when the mind learns to estimate the real magnitude. A small island, 984 feet in width, inserted like a wedge in the centre of the stream, divides it into two currents. One of these forms what is called the American Fall, being on the American side of the river, which has a perpendicular pitch of 164 feet, but the volume of water is not so great as that of the other, called the Great Fall. Nearly opposite the middle of the island, the channel of the rapid suddenly widens into a considerable curvature, as if a portion of the water sought to escape from the precipice, but is again contracted by a bend of the shore, which throws back the water to the edge of the gulf, giving to the fall a sharp curve that adds greatly to its grandeur and beauty. It has been from this circumstance called the Horse-shoe Fall; but that name has ceased to be appropriate, the fall of part of the rocks above having extended the curve so as to destroy the horse-shoe figure, and to convert the semicircle almost into an acute angle. The height of the Great Fall is 150 feet. The curve is supposed to extend 2100 feet, and the chord of its arc may measure nearly half that space. The whole circumference of the precipice, including the island, is 4224 feet. The body of water is so immense that it descends nearly two-thirds of the height without being ruffled or broken, the solemn calmness with which it rolls over the edge of the precipice being in fine contrast with the perturbed appearance it assumes after having reached the gulf below. The noise of the fall is sometimes heard by a person standing above the cataracts, only as a low thundering, almost drowned by the roaring of the rapids; which is ascribed to the concave shape of the Great Fall. But below, the noise is awful and overpowering; and in certain states of the atmosphere, it has been heard at a distance of upwards of twenty miles. In winter, these Falls are partially frozen, and the appearance they then assume is singular and magnificent beyond description.

NICÆA. In ancient geography, the name of several cities; the principal of which were, the capital of Bithynia, also called Nice, which see; a city of Liguria; a city of Corsica; and a city of Locris, near Thermopylæ.

NICE. 1. A city of Asia Minor or Anatolia, the ancient capital of Bithynia, and famous in ecclesiastical history for the general council held there in A. D. 325, which has given name to the Nicene Creed. It is now called Isnik, and, together with Isnikmid (Nicomedia), Kadi-keni (Chalcedon), and Iskudar (Chrysopolis), is comprehended in Kodja-ili, which is an imperial domain. It stands at the south-eastern extremity of Lake Ascanius, and, from its beautiful situation, might, under a rational government, again become a flourishing and populous place; but now consists only of about a hundred hovels of mud and wood. 2. A city of the Sardinian States, situated on the shore of the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the little river Paglione. Although now politically united with Piedmont, it is on

the French side of the Alps, and was long united to France. It is a very pretty little city, and was formerly much resorted to by invalids on account of the mildness of the winters in this sheltered situation. For invalids suffering under pulmonary or pectoral complaints, however, the air is too pure, keen, and piercing. The Italians call the place Nizza. It gives name to a province of Sardinian Italy, bounded on the side of France by the Var, and in other directions by the Maritime Alps, the principality of Monaco, and the Genoese territory; comprising an area of 1230 square miles.

NICOBAR ISLANDS. A groupe of islands in the Sea of Bengal, forming a chain between the Andamans and Sumatra. They are situated between the parallels of 6° and 10° N., and between long. 93° and 95° E. The Great Nicobar, the southernmost and largest of the groupe, which gives name to the rest, is ten leagues long, and from four to five in breadth, and contains land so elevated as to be seen at the distance of twelve leagues. Being out of the usual track of ships passing to or from the Strait of Malacca, it is little known. The island next to this is called the Little Nicobar. Three leagues to the N. W. is Meroe, or Passage Island; between which and Nancowry Island is a channel forming a harbour capable of sheltering a large fleet from all winds. The Danes hoist a flag there, but a few Moravian missionaries are the only European inhabitants. The other islands are Katchal or Tillanchool, Trincutte, Camorta, Tillanchong, Bompoka, Teressa, Chowry, the Quoin, and Carnicobar, the most northerly of the groupe. There are nineteen in all, and about nine are considerable: hence they are called in Malay, Sambilang, or Nine Islands. They are mountainous, but fertile, clothed with impenetrable forests and rich vegetation, and peopled by a copper-coloured race, who are in a very rude state, and speak a dialect of the Malay. The islands are occasionally visited by passing vessels, which obtain here cowries and the best cocoa-nuts in India.

NICOMEDIA. A city of Asia Minor or Anatolia; now called Isnikmid or Ismid; finely situated on the side of a hill at the head of the Gulf of Nicomedia, which is crossed at a ferry by the road to Constantinople. It is built chiefly of wood, and contains about 700 families, being a place of considerable traffic and the residence of a pasha of two tails. The ancient city took its name from Nicomedes I., king of Bithynia, who made it his capital. Under Diocletian, it was raised to the dignity of the metropolis of the Roman empire; an honour which it enjoyed till the building of Constantinople. The wealth of the East was employed in its embellishment; and it became inferior only to Rome, Alexandria, and Antioch in extent and populousness. But of the ancient city scarcely a vestige remains.

NICOPOLIS. Now NIKOPOLIS. A large city of Bulgaria, situated on a hill overlooking the Danube, 164 miles N. W. of Adrianople. It is the see of a Greek archbishop, and the residence of a sanjak-bey, and contains an ancient castle, several handsome mosques and baths, and a population loosely stated at from 10,000 to 20,000 souls. It was founded by the Emperor Trajan; but the victories of the Roman are forgotten in the disastrous battle fought near this city, in the year 1396, between the Hungarian King Sigismond and Sultan Bajazet, in which an army of a hundred thousand Christians was totally defeated by the Ottomans.

NIEVRE. A river of France, giving its name to the department which it traverses from N. to S., falling into the Loire at Nevers, the capital. The department comprises the greater part of the old province of the Nivernois, which lay to the west of Burgundy; and is bounded by the departments of Yonne, Côte d'Or, Saone and Loire, Allier, and Cher.

NIGER. A river of Central Africa, which rises in Mount Loma, in the Kooranko country, in lat. $9^{\circ} 25' N.$, long. $9^{\circ} 45' W.$, about 25 miles to the E. S. E. of the sources of the Rokelle, and about 1600 feet above the level of the sea. At its source, it bears the appellation of *Tembie*, water. It runs at first due N. to Kankan, its course being marked by a ridge of hills which branch off at right angles from the Sierra Leone. On entering Kankan, it takes a more easterly direction, and assumes the name of Ba-ba, or Joli-ba, (that is, large river,) which it preserves to Sego, Jinne, and Timbuctoo. At two or three days below Kankan, it receives the river which flows by that town, called the Milo, the source of which is said to be in the Kissi country. Eight or nine other streams fall into it, above Sego, among which is the Ba-goa, or White River, flowing from the W. S. W. Near Sego, it is joined by the Kooraba, a deep and rapid stream, flowing also from the S. W. The town of Jinne stands upon an island 12 or 15 miles in circumference, which divides the river into two branches. The banks are, in this part of its course, low and marshy, and on both sides are immense plains. Its course varies from N. to E., but preserves the general direction of N. E. Several days below Jinne, it enters Lake Dibbie or Debo, a vast expanse of water, surrounded with marshes which are periodically inundated, when the banks of the lake become lost in an inland sea. This lake is probably formed by a confluence of waters. It has two outlets, or, according to other accounts, the river is divided into two channels, on issuing from the lake, by a large island called Jinbala. The Timbuctoo branch is about six miles in breadth, but afterwards becomes narrowed and partly occupied by marshy islands, which, as well as the banks, are covered by the inundation to the depth of eight or ten feet. The nomadic hordes of Foolahs who frequent these marshes for pasturage in the dry season, then retire with their herds into the interior. Cabra, the port of Timbuctoo, is situated on a small elevation in the midst of these immense marshes, near the furthest northern point to which the river flows. It afterwards bends to the east and south-east, and, on approaching the confines of Houssa, penetrates a rocky tract of granitic formation. In several places the rocks stretch across the river, producing formidable cataracts; and during the dry season, the intercourse by water becomes suspended between Boussa and the states lower down. About five miles N. of Boussa, (in lat. $10^{\circ} 14' N.$, long. $6^{\circ} 11' E.$) the Niger forms a beautiful body of water, seven or eight miles in width. At Boussa, it is not more than a stone's throw across, though very deep; but, an hour's walk below that town, it again becomes a noble river; and it is supposed that a large portion of its water finds its way by a subterranean channel. The extreme inequality of its depth favours this opinion. After the *malla* or wet season has set in, many streams which are nearly dry during the remainder of the year, pour their surplus into the "Great Father of

Waters," and every rock and low island are then completely covered, so that canoes pass in safety. The current, when the river is low, flows only at the rate of between one and two miles an hour, where its channel is unobstructed. When full, which is about the middle of September, it runs at the rate of between five and six miles an hour, overflowing its banks, and sweeping off the rank grass which springs up annually on its borders to the surprising height of ten or twelve feet. Between Boussa and Rabba, the navigation is repeatedly impeded by rocks and islands. In some places, the banks rise forty feet above the river, and are steep to the water's edge. It would seem that its course, which is nearly S. in this part, traverses a succession of fertile plains, lying between the granitic ridges that so singularly intersect this part of Africa. Below Rahba, its course for above a hundred miles becomes nearly due E., its breadth varying from three to six miles. It then winds S. E. and E. S. E., and, a few miles above Egga, receives, on the left bank, the Coodonia. Lower down it turns due S. between high hills; is then turned to the S. E. by a loftier range; and afterwards changes its course to S. S. W. While flowing in this direction, between very high hills, it receives the Shary from the eastward, by which stream the communication is maintained with Funda and Bornoo. Below this confluence, all intercourse is interrupted between the tribes that inhabit the upper country, and those of the coast. The margin becomes thickly wooded, and for upwards of 30 miles not a village or a hut is to be seen. Gradually, the hills on the north-western side decline in elevation, while those on the south-eastern bank recede, and the banks soon change to a swampy plain, covered with a thick jungle. A little below where the valley of the river thus opens, a branch runs off in a southerly direction, inclining a little to the east. This may be considered as the head of the Nigritian delta. The branch by which the two adventurous brothers, (Lander,) to whom science is indebted for the discovery of the termination of the Niger, reached the sea, is the river Nun of Europeans, which falls into the Bay of Benin near Cape Formosa, in long. $6^{\circ} 10' E.$ Although not much frequented, owing to the dangerous bar at its mouth, Liverpool oil-traders, as well as European slave-traders, have for years occasionally entered this stream, little suspecting it to be a mouth of the mysterious Niger. But there is reason to conclude that the Benin river itself, the Rio Formosa of the Portuguese, as well as the Bey or New Calabar, the Bongo or Old Calahar, and the Rio del Rey, are all arms of the same river; and that the whole country south of lat. $6^{\circ} 30' N.$, between the meridians of 5° and $8^{\circ} 30' E.$, may be considered as the delta of the Niger. Steam-boats will be able to penetrate as high as Lever, a town of Borgoo, in about lat. $9^{\circ} 30'$, above which the navigation begins to be impeded by cataracts; and it is probable that, by means of the Shary, which is uniformly spoken of by the natives as a continuation of the Niger, though it appears to flow into it, a water communication may be opened with Bornoo. The whole course of this remarkable river cannot be less than from 2200 to 2500 miles, during which it is remarkable that, after a long circuit to the northward, it winds round and crosses, in its south-westerly course, the parallel under which it takes its rise 16° to the westward. See SOUDAN.

NIGRITIA. In ancient geography, that part of the Interior Libya supposed to be watered by the Niger, and answering generally to Soudan: which see.

NILE. The river of Egypt, formed by the union of the *Bahr el Azrek*, or Blue River of Abyssinia, and the *Bahr el Abiad*, or White River of Dar Foor, which have their confluence in about lat. 16° N. Which of these two great streams has the better claim to be regarded as the main branch, is still a question among geographers. The White River is, at their junction, the wider of the two, being about a mile and a quarter in breadth; but whether its sources are the more distant, appears to be still problematical. The rise of its waters precedes that of the Blue River by nearly a month. The two streams meet nearly at a right angle, and such is the volume or the force of the *Bahr el Abiad*, at the time of its rise, that, for many miles below its mouth, the Abyssinian waters cannot mingle with it; so that the eastern part of the Nile is black, and the western part white, the latter colour being occasioned by the very fine white clay with which its waters are impregnated. The *Dar el Abiad*, or White Country, from which it flows, probably takes its name from the colour of its soil. The water of this river, though turbid, has a peculiar sweetness, and is more agreeable than that of the Blue River. Its rise appears to take place in April, when its sudden influx raises the Nile, in that part, two feet, inundating the sandy flats on its western bank. Its course has never been explored, but it is known, that the high road from Kordofan to Sennaar crosses it at the ferry of Hellet Allais, where its eastern bank belongs to the Shillook country, and that, eight days to the south of this ferry, it receives, according to native report, the *Bahr el Ada* from Dar Foor. It is also stated to receive two streams on its right bank, from the mountains south of Sennaar. The tract between the *Bahr el Azrek* and the *Bahr el Abiad* is called El Jezira (or Algesira), the island or peninsula; and this appears to be properly the kingdom of Sennaar, which takes its name from a town situated on the Blue River, about 200 miles above its junction with the White River, in the midst of a rich alluvial tract. The sources of the Blue River, Malte Brun remarks, were found and described by the Jesuits, Paez and Tellez, two centuries before the pretended discovery of Bruce. More recent information, however, seems to render it doubtful whether its real source is yet discovered. Mr. English was informed at Sennaar, that its source is in the *Jebel el Gumara* or *Kamra* (Mountains of the Moon), about sixty days' camel-march from Sennaar, in a direction nearly south, and that, at various points, it receives several smaller streams from Abyssinia and the mountains south of Sennaar. M. Calliaud also was led to doubt, from the information he received, whether it can have its rise in any part of Abyssinia: he supposes it to proceed from the mountains far to the westward. At all events, the waters of the Nile would seem to have their most distant sources in the *Jebel el Gumara* (or *Kamra*), and the Blue River seems to have the best claim to be considered as the true head of the Egyptian Nile, having probably the most southern source, and bearing the same name: *Bahr el Nil* and *Bahr el Azrek* both signify the Blue River. The united streams of the White and Blue Rivers are joined, in lat. $17^{\circ} 35'$ N.,

by the Atbara, bringing with it the waters of Tigre. This river is supposed to be the *Asaboras* of the ancients. It is formed by two head-streams, the Tacazze, which is considered as the main river, and the Mareb, which form a mesopotamia or peninsula, supposed by Bruce to be the ancient *Meroë*. After receiving the Atbara, the Nile continues to flow northward as far as about lat. $19^{\circ} 30'$, when it forms a very remarkable bend, winding round to the S. S. W., in which direction it flows for upwards of 150 miles, returning towards its source, and enclosing a tract which, in ancient times, appears to have been the seat of a powerful Ethiopian state. It is called Dar Sheygga (or Shageia), and is in the possession of the Sheygga Arabs, a brave and warlike race. In the name of the chief town, Merawe, there seems a trace of the ancient *Meröe*; and not far from that place are magnificent ruins of temples, excavations, and pyramids; but these, Mr. Waddington is satisfied, are the ruins of Napata, the capital of Ethiopia in the time of Augustus. A rocky tract, two hours' journey in breadth, separates the Sheygga country from the plains of Dongola, through which the Nile, having recovered its original direction, pursues a winding course towards the N. W. as far as the cataract of Tumbos. Here, *Djebel Arambo*, a solitary hill about four miles from the river, has from time immemorial marked the frontier of Dongola and Mahass. The river, having reached nearly the same parallel at which it was turned to the southward, now enters a succession of defiles which penetrate a rocky and mountainous country. The first of these is Wady Mahass, which presents some fertile country on both sides, and some very fine scenery, while the river is divided by a succession of large and beautiful islands. At Wady Irau, Dar Mahass ends, and the fertile district of Say (or Syée) begins, which had formerly its independent aga, and includes a fertile island of the same name. At Aamara, five miles to the northward, begins the district of Sukkot, where the mountains on both sides open and leave an extensive plain. At Wady Dal begins the rocky wilderness called *Bata el Hadjar* or *Dar el Hadjar*. The river is here interrupted by immense blocks of granite, lying confusedly across it, occasioning several foaming cataracts and rapids, and forming many rocky islands, some of which have been fortified. A little lower, the shore on both sides is hemmed in by huge masses of primitive rock. Throughout this district, which extends to Wady Halfa, a distance of more than a hundred miles, the navigation is impeded by rocks and rapids; and there are places where the stream is so narrow that a stone may be thrown across. A few lateral *wadys*, separated from each other by rocky projections which come close to the river, are the only spots that admit of cultivation, by means of the water-wheel; but in some parts, fertile islands occur, which bear marks of ancient inhabitants. Wady Halfa, the beginning of this rocky wilderness to a person ascending the river, is commonly called the Second Cataract. It is situated in lat. $21^{\circ} 52' 50''$ N., long. $31^{\circ} 27' 19''$ E. Burckhardt first penetrated to this point in 1813; and the first Englishman who succeeded in reaching it was Mr. Bankes, in 1815. MM. Drovetti and Calliaud followed in 1816, and, in the ensuing year, Captains Irby and Mangles, Belzoni, Earl Belmore, and Dr. Richardson. It is the last place to which the Nubian boats ascend. The granite

rock now changes to a sandstone, containing, in some parts, a large proportion of quartz; and on each side of the river, the whole prospect is one vast desert of sandstone rock and yellow sand. The course of the river, from the commencement of the rocky district, inclines to the eastward of north, and it now winds still more decidedly N. E. and E. N. E. In this part occur the famous excavated temples of Ebsambal, the *ne plus ultra* of Egyptian labour. Between Ebsambal and Ibrim, the banks of the river are bordered with beautiful rows of the yellow and purple acacia, and a species of tamarisk. Ibrim is a fortified station, commanding a fertile tract, once rich and populous; and a little to the N. of it is Derr, a long, straggling village, the modern capital of Nubia, and once a Christian settlement. It is situated in lat. $22^{\circ} 44' 31''$ N., long. $31^{\circ} 51' 15''$ E. The dates of Derr and Ibrim are much esteemed in Egypt, and the merchants of Esneh and Assouan export many cargoes thence in autumn. The inhabitants (about 3000) are chiefly descendants of a Bosnian garrison introduced by the Emperor Selim. Here, the country known to the natives as *Wady Nouba* ends; and at *Wady Seboua*, a little above Derr, begins the tract known as *Wady Kenous*, but which modern travellers have improperly called Turkish Nubia. The ancient name of the district was Merys, whence the Mersyan wind is said to take its name. The Nouba and Kenous dialects are distinct, and quite different from the Arabic. They are both, probably, dialects of the Berber. The eastern shore presents a fine, well cultivated tract, tolerably well peopled, as far as *Wady Koroako*, where the river again, for a short distance, changes its course to due S., but soon recovers its natural direction. Upon the western bank, the sandstone rock has been excavated into a series of most remarkable temples. That of Dakke is the most perfect and highly finished in all Nubia; and that of Kalabshe ranks among the most precious remains of Egyptian antiquity. Near Kalabshe, the horizontal sandstone terminates, and the river again becomes studded with dark granitic rocks and numerous islets, forming a *shellal* or cataract. Between Tafa and Dehmyt, the sandstone re-appears, and continues to border the river, but then gives way to the granitic chain which extends to the frontier of Egypt, forming what is called the First Cataract, or that of Assouan (Syene). The village of Assouan, where, in ascending the river, the navigation begins to be interrupted, is in lat. $24^{\circ} 5' 23''$ N., long. $32^{\circ} 54' 49''$ E. It was always reckoned the last town in Egypt, beyond which Ethiopia begins; and the transition is still strongly marked by a change in the aspect of the natives and in the character of the country. It is the last place in this direction where the Arabic is spoken as the vernacular tongue. From Assouan as far as the strait called *Djebel el Silsileh*, a distance of about forty miles, steep sandstone cliffs, presenting a continued line of ancient quarries, hem in the stream; and at the strait above mentioned, the lofty walls of rock barely leave a passage for the water. Below this defile, the valley gradually widens, but the eastern bank continues to present an uninterrupted perpendicular wall, while, on the west, there is a gradual descent to the Desert. Another contraction of the valley occurs about sixty miles lower down, ten miles to the north of Esneh, where the rock does not leave even a foot-path near the river,

and the traveller must make a considerable circuit to reach the place where the hills for the third time recede. This passage leads to the plains of Ermout and Thebes, in lat. $25^{\circ} 44'$ N. Here the sandstone terminates, and the freestone begins. The banks of the river, no longer straight and parallel, diverge in various directions, forming many bays and creeks, while the country, rising on each side almost imperceptibly towards the hills, presents a surface of cultivable soil almost two leagues in width. This, which is the first level of any extent below the Cataracts, is the site of the most ancient and celebrated capital of Upper Egypt, Thebes, the ruins of which cover a large proportion of the valley. The calcareous chain continues from this point, on each side of the valley, to the head of the Delta, where the hills open to the E. and W.; stretching north-westward to the Mediterranean on one side, and bending eastward on the other, towards the mountains of Arabia Petræa. At Denderah, 12 leagues N. of Thebes, the Nile, again hemmed in by the hills, turns nearly at right angles, and runs directly W. as far as the site of Abydus, where it resumes its northern direction. Near Siout, where the Libyan chain begins to bend towards the W., the *Said* or Upper Division of Egypt terminates, and the *Wustani* or Middle Region begins, extending to the fork of the river which forms the Delta, called also, *Bahari* (the maritime country) and Lower Egypt. The ancient Delta was much more extensive; but the Pelusiæ branch, the extreme eastern, is now choked up with sand, and the Canopic, the westernmost branch, is lost in Lake Etko. The two principal channels by which the Nile now discharges itself into the Mediterranean are, the Rosetta stream, which was originally formed by a canal drawn from the Canopic branch, and the Damietta stream, which, running almost due N., divides the Delta into two nearly equal parts. Volney compares the general appearance of this vast level to the marshes of the Lower Loire, or the plains of Flanders. At Rosetta, the Nile rolls between two steep banks, considerably resembling, according to the same authority, the Seine between Auteuil and Passy. The muddy stream, its narrow breadth, not more than a hundred yards across, and the rotten banks putrefying with the fatness of the slime left by the waters, impress the mind with no idea of its majesty. It is only by reflecting on the miraculous qualities of the river, and its historic interest, that the traveller learns to appreciate the scene. Notwithstanding the mud with which it is impregnated, the water of the Nile has been pronounced one of the purest known, answering all the chemical purposes of rain-water or distilled water. It contains the carbonates of magnesia, lime, and iron, the muriate of soda, and a small portion of silice and alumine. The addition of pounded almonds precipitates the substances it holds in imperfect solution, and renders it clear. The waters of the river vary, however, exceedingly in colour and quality, as well as volume, at different seasons. When the waters begin to rise in Egypt, the river first assumes a green colour, and is then corrupt and unwholesome, owing, probably, to the stagnant waters which are then brought down. In thirty or forty days, it changes to a brownish red, and becomes very turbid. This continues till the waters subside, when it resumes its natural muddy appearance. The rise of the Nile at Cairo takes place about the

12th of June. The red appearance is occasioned by the arrival of the Abyssinian waters early in July, from which time it begins to rise rapidly, and it attains its *maximum* about the end of September. They then begin to decline, but maintain nearly the same level till the middle of October. By the 10th of November, they have sunk about half; and from that period, they subside very slowly till they reach their *minimum* in April. The swellings of the Nile in Upper Egypt are from 30 to 35 feet; at Cairo, 23 or 24 feet; in the northern part of the Delta, owing to the breadth of the inundation and the artificial channels, only four feet. When it is considered that this comparatively small rise, on which the fertility of the Delta wholly depends, is occasioned by the rains which fall in countries nearly 2000 miles distant, and that by the regular occurrence and duration of the rainy season within the tropics, the very existence of the river is secured, who can fail to be struck with admiration at this mighty phenomenon? The Nile is the only river in the world that flows more than a thousand miles without receiving a single tributary stream, the first confluence in ascending its course being that of the Tacarze or Astaboras. The fertile soil of Lower Egypt is altogether formed by the deposits of the river, and every thing depends upon the precise height of the inundation. If the rise does not reach a certain medium, famine is the result; and the consequences of its exceeding its usual *maximum*, are scarcely less calamitous. In 1818, the Nile rose with uncommon rapidity three feet and a half above the highest mark left by the preceding inundation, which had been remarkably low, and swept away several villages, with some hundreds of their inhabitants. See EGYPT, and NUBIA.

NINEVEH. In ancient geography, the capital of Assyria, seated on the Tigris. Mounds of rubbish near Mosul are supposed to indicate its site.

NISHAPOOR. A city of Persia, in Khorasan, for a long time the favoured capital of the Seljookian dynasty. It was ruined by the Tatars in the twelfth century, and now contains only about 2000 inhabited houses, surrounded with vestiges of its former extent and consequence. It stands in a fertile plain, better cultivated than most parts of Khorasan, on the route to Mushed. Near the city are some celebrated turquoise mines.

NISMES. A city of France, the chief place in the department of Gard. It is famous chiefly for its antiquity, and for the remains it offers to the antiquary, especially its Roman amphitheatre.

NIVERNOS. A province of Old France, to the W. of Burgundy, the greater part of which is now included in the department of the Nièvre: which see.

NOME. In ancient geography, a division or province.

NOOTKA. A country on the north-western coast of North America, bordering on a bay of the North Pacific, hence called Nootka Sound. It was discovered by Captain Cook in 1778; and by a convention with Spain, in 1790, the British have free navigation and commerce with the natives.

NORE. The name given to the Thames below Sheerness.

NORFOLK. A maritime county of England, bounded on the N. and E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by Suffolk, and W. by

Cambridgeshire and the Washes. Its extreme length is 59 miles; its breadth from N. to S. 38; and its superficial extent, 1830 square miles, or 1,240,000 acres. There is not a hill in the whole county, although the surface is broken into slight undulations. The soil is light and sandy for the most part, fenny towards Lincolnshire, and the rest a strong clay. Though not very fertile, Norfolk ranks high as a farming county. The principal rivers are, the Great Ouse, which divides this county from Cambridgeshire, falling into the sea at Lynn Regis; the Little Ouse or Brandon River, which divides Suffolk from this county, and joins the Great Ouse; and the Yare, which, after receiving the Waveney, the Bure, and the Wensum, becomes navigable at Norwich, and falls into the sea at Yarmouth. Norfolk contains one city, Norwich, and 32 market towns, of which the principal are, Yarmouth, Thetford, Lynn Regis, Cromer, Diss, and Wymondham. Population, 390,000. Prior to the Roman invasion, it was inhabited by the warlike *Iceni*. It afterwards formed the northern part of the kingdom of East Anglia, whence its name, Nord-folke.

NORMANDY. A province and dutchy of Old France, intersected by the Seine, which divided it into Upper and Lower. It is now divided into the five departments of, Seine Inférieure, (comprising the greater part of Upper Normandy,) Eure, La Manche, Calvados, and Orne. It is one of the most fertile and beautiful parts of France, resembling, in its general aspect, some of the finest parts of England, and its ports secure to it a large portion of the commerce of the kingdom. Havre de Grace, Dieppe, Cherbourg, and Caen are the chief ports; Rouen, Evreux, Bayeux, and Coutances, the chief cities. It takes its name from the Norman (Scandinavian) settlers under Duke Rollo in the tenth century, to whom it was ceded, as a fief, by Charles IV. William, the seventh duke, was the conqueror of England; and Normandy continued to be a province of England, till it was lost in the reign of John, and re-united to France, from which it had been severed about three centuries.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. An inland county of England, taking its name from its chief town. It is bounded on the N. by the counties of Leicester, Rutland, and Lincoln; E. by those of Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Bedford; S. by those of Buckingham and Oxford; and W. by Oxfordshire and Warwickshire. It thus adjoins nine counties. Its length from N. E. to S. W. is about 65 miles, and its breadth about 24 miles, comprising 965 square miles, or 617,000 acres. Its surface is undulating, resting for the most part upon a substratum of lime-stone; the soil adapted chiefly for pasture; while the extensive forests (covering nearly 20,000 acres) and private woodlands give a picturesque variety to the face of the country. This county is noted for the number of mansions and country-seats which it contains. The principal rivers are the Nen and the Welland. The former, which becomes navigable at Northampton, flows along the eastern side of the county, passing Wellingborough, Thrapston, Oundle, and Peterborough, and falling into the German Ocean below Wisbeach. The Welland, after separating this county from those of Leicester, Rutland, and Lincoln, falls into the Wash. Besides these, the Ouse has its source in this county, near Brackley, flowing south-eastward

into Buckinghamshire; also, the Leam, which joins the Avon, near Warwick, and the Charwell, which, after flowing along the western boundary of the county, enters Oxfordshire, and joins the Thames at Oxford. The Leam, the Charwell, and the Nen are said to spring out of one hill near Catesby and Hellidon. The chief towns in this county are, besides Northampton, the city of Peterborough, and the market towns of Daventry, Wellingborough, Kettering, Thrapston, and Oundle. Population, about 180,000. Under the heptarchy, Northamptonshire belonged to the kingdom of Mercia. It is now included in the midland circuit, in the diocese of Peterborough, and the province of Canterbury. The rangership of the forests (Rockingham, Whittlewood, and Salcey) is hereditary in the Dukes of Grafton.

NORTHUMBERLAND. The northernmost county of England, separated from Scotland on the N. and N. W. by the Tweed, and bounded, W. by Cumberland, S. by Durham, and E. by the German Ocean. It forms an irregular triangle, extending about 65 miles from N. to S. and about 48 from E. to W., containing 1850 square miles, or 1,157,760 acres. It is divided into six wards, three comprising the level country bordering on the coast, and three the mountainous districts in the western part, where the Cheviot Hills rise to the height of 2658 feet above the sea. At the northern extremity of the county are two districts, Northumberland and Islandshire, which belong to the county of Durham. About two-thirds of the surface are said to be susceptible of cultivation, and agriculture is carried to a high degree of perfection. The chief wealth of the county, however, is derived from its mineral treasures. Here is the greatest coal district in the known world; and lead ore is found in very large quantities, mixed with silver; also zinc. The chief lead mines are those of Allonhead and Allondale. A range of coal pits extends on both sides of the Tyne, from its mouth to the distance of ten miles above Newcastle. The Tyne and the Tweed are celebrated for their valuable salmon-fisheries. The other principal rivers are, the Coquet, the Aln, and the Till. The chief towns are, Newcastle, Morpeth, Berwick, Hexham, and Alnwick. Population, 223,000. This county is included in the northern circuit, in the diocese of Durham, and the province of York. Under the Romans, it formed part of the province of Valentia, which extended from Tynemouth to the Frith of Forth. During the Saxon period, it was included in the kingdom of Northumbria or North-Humberland, which extended northward to the Frith of Forth, and southward to the Humber, whence its name; comprehending, besides this county, Yorkshire, Durham, Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland. From the reign of Stephen till the union of the crowns of England and Scotland, it formed the great theatre of the border wars.

NORWAY. A kingdom of Europe, comprising the western part of the Scandinavian peninsula; bounded on the W. by the German and Northern Oceans; on the E. by Sweden and Swedish Lapland; and on the S. by the narrow sea called the Sleeve, which forms the entrance to the Sound and the Baltic. From its southernmost point, called the Naze, in lat. $57^{\circ} 58' 48''$, to North Cape, its northern extremity, in lat. $71^{\circ} 11' 30''$, it extends through 13° of latitude; but above the parallel of 63° , the Norwegian territory is a very narrow

tract between the Northern Ocean and Swedish Lapland. The breadth of the southern part is 250 miles; that of the northern only 40; and the whole area 161,000 square miles, with a population of about a million. It is divided into four governments or dioceses: Aggerhuus in the S. E., which is much the largest; Christiansand in the S.; and on the western coast, Bergen and Drontheim. This last is a long tract extending northward to Norrland, a narrow territory not included in these governments, and the whole is terminated by Finmark or Norwegian Lapland. In the three southern provinces, the returns give somewhat more than ten inhabitants to the square mile, between seven and eight in that of Drontheim, and little more than one in the inhospitable region beyond. All the towns are small and thinly scattered. The principal are on the coast: viz. Christiana, the present capital, at the head of the gulf to which it gives name, with a port fit for the largest vessels; Bergen, the former capital, the grand *dépôt* of the produce of the fisheries of Finmark and the Nordlands; Drontheim, at the mouth of the Nid, which exports fir timber and the copper of the mines of Røeras; and Christiansand, which ranks as the fourth town, at the mouth of the Torvedal. Laurvig, on the River Louen, to the W. of the Gulf of Christiana, has also a considerable trade, exporting the iron of the neighbouring foundries. Mandal, at the mouth of the river of the same name, Stavanger, formerly the seat of the bishopric of Christiansand, and Frederickshall, at the mouth of the Tistendal, are places of some trade. Norway has no navigable rivers, all the streams partaking of the character of torrents, impeded by cataracts, and occasionally overflowing their banks. The largest river is the Glommen, which issues from a small lake in the Alpine ridge of Dovrefieldt, and, after a course of 100 leagues, falls into the Gulf of Swinesund, a deep inlet separating Norway from Sweden. At the mouth of the Glommen is Frederickstad, the most regular fortress in Norway. The Tistendal also falls into the Swinesund. The Laugen, the Louen, the Drammen, the Mandal, and the Nid, empty themselves into the Scagerack and Categat. The most considerable river on the western coast is the Namsen, which falls into the Namsen Fiord (or Frith) in lat. $64^{\circ} 30'$, and by which large quantities of fir-timber are brought down for exportation; the Guul, and the Okedal, both falling into the long Fiord of Drontheim. The whole surface of the country is mountainous. An immense chain, extending above 1000 miles from N. to S., forms the line of separation between Sweden and Norway, from which various branches diverge E. and W. The highest summits are from 5000 to 7600 feet above the sea, which, under this latitude, is above the line of perpetual snow; and some of the mountains have glaciers. The declivities are clothed with forests, and occasionally afford pasturage. The coast is deeply indented with bays and creeks, and bordered by a succession of islands, many of which are vast insulated masses of rock, which may be seen at a great distance, and serve as land-marks. These high, rocky islands are inhabited by the puffin, while the *rars*, or low islands, are preferred by the sea-mew, whose eggs form a valuable part of the provision of the Norwegians, an egg-var being considered as of much consequence as a wheat-field in more fertile countries. The formation

of all the mountains and rocky islands, is gneiss regularly stratified, and dipping considerably to the E. The Loffoden islands are a long mountainous chain, separated from the main land by the great sound called West Fiord, celebrated for its great cod-fishery, which employs between 3000 and 4000 boats, 300 yachts and large vessels, and 20,000 persons. It commences in February, and ends in April. The herring-fishery of the Nordlands occupies some thousands of persons between August and the close of the year; but the principal herring-fishery is on the southern coast during the spring and summer; while the lobster-fishery is very productive near Stavanger and Mandal, from spring to midsummer. The rivers abound in salmon. The produce of the mines, forests, and fisheries, furnishes the chief articles of export, while corn is imported, not more than a hundredth part of the country being under tillage. The chief cultivation consists of flax and hemp, barley and oats. Cattle also are reared for exportation; and large quantities of game are sent, in a frozen state, to the English and other foreign markets. The climate of Norway is, for its latitude, very mild, the cold of winter on the coast being often less severe than in the interior of Germany. The hays are seldom frozen, the open sea never; but fog, rain, and high winds prevail. Upon the whole, the climate is reckoned extremely salubrious. Norway was divided into a number of petty principalities till the ninth century, when these were united into one. It remained but little known to the rest of Europe till the year 1397, when it became united to Denmark. From that period, it shared in the political fortunes of that country till 1814, when, by the treaty of Kiel, the court of Denmark ceded Norway to Sweden for the inadequate compensation of Swedish Pomerania and the island of Rugen. It was not till after a spirited resistance that the Norwegians submitted to this transfer; but at length, on the condition that Norway should preserve its constitution and laws as an integral state, the diet elected the king of Sweden to the throne of Norway. The Norwegian language is a dialect of the Scandinavian, similar to the Norse of the Orkney and Faroe islands; but this has been in general supplanted by the Danish in the sea-ports and among the upper ranks. The peasantry are all free-born, but, what is remarkable, have no family names. The church establishment consists of 5 bishops, 49 deans, and 329 pastors.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. An inland county of England, taking its name from the county town; bounded on the north by Yorkshire, west, by Derbyshire; east, by Lincolnshire; and south, by Leicestershire. It extends 50 miles in length and 26 in breadth, containing 776 square miles, or 495,360 acres. The Trent intersects the whole county, winding round the town of Nottingham, and, after bending to the north, becomes the boundary between this county and Lincolnshire in its way to the Humber. The Erwash forms the boundary between this county and Derbyshire, for ten or twelve miles, to its junction with the Trent: and the Soar, the boundary between Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire for seven or eight miles before it falls into the same river a little higher up. Five fine streams flowing westward from the Forest district, almost parallel with each other, afterwards turn to the north, and by their union form the Idle, which

ultimately joins the Trent. Almost the whole of the western and middle parts of the county were formerly occupied by the extensive Forest of Sherwood, the only royal forest north of the Trent; but a great part has now been cleared and enclosed. Nottinghamshire is more distinguished by its manufactures than its agriculture. The chief towns are, Nottingham, Newark, East Retford, Mansfield, Worksop, and Southwell. The last, situated on the little river Greet, is a place of great antiquity, and has a collegiate establishment with a beautiful church of Saxon architecture. Nottinghamshire is included in the midland circuit, in the diocese of Chester, and the province of York. It belonged, under the heptarchy, to the kingdom of Mercia. Population, 225,320.

NOVA SCOTIA. A province of British America, consisting of a peninsula of irregular shape, stretching more than 300 miles from S. W. to N. E., and comprising an area of 15,617 square miles, or 9,994,880 acres. It is connected with the main continent by a narrow isthmus; having, on the north, Northumberland Strait, which separates it from Prince Edward's Island; on the N. E., the Gut of Canseau divides it from Cape Breton; on the W., the Bay of Fundy runs up between its shores and the coast of New Brunswick; and on the S. and S. E., it is washed by the Atlantic. It lies between the parallels of 43° and 46° N., and between the meridians of 61° and 67° W. New Brunswick was formerly included under the same name, but was erected into a separate province in 1784. Cape Breton was at the same time made a distinct province, but, in 1820, was re-annexed to Nova Scotia. The face of the country is agreeably diversified with hills and dales; but, though undulated, it is not mountainous, the summit of the highest hill being not more than 600 feet above the sea. The aspect of the coast is generally inhospitable, presenting a bold, rocky shore and a poor sterile soil, clothed with a thin and stunted growth of birch and pine. The southern margin is rugged and broken, deeply indented, with craggy islands, which receive the constant attacks of the Atlantic; but the features of the northern coast are less savage, and it is free from rocks. Owing to the inequality of the surface, the country abounds with lakes, some of great extent, and forming almost a continued chain across the province. They present some beautiful scenery. A large portion of the land on the southern coast, for many miles inland, is stony and barren, and for the most part bare, a dreary and desolate waste. There are also some considerable bogs; and the arable lands bear, as yet, a small proportion to the wilderness. But the appearance of the old townships, of the well cultivated valley of the Annapolis river, the country bordering on the Shubenacadie, and many other places, is said to vie in beauty with any part of North America. The climate is decidedly milder than that of Lower Canada, or than the northern part of New England; and it is remarkable that there is a considerable difference between the opposite coasts of the Bay of Fundy. The inhabitants of St. John's, New Brunswick, estimate a fortnight's difference in the seasons to the advantage of their opposite neighbours on the eastern shores. The weather and temperature at Halifax, the capital of Nova Scotia, are not far different from what they are on the shores of Lake Huron; while, at Quebec, the range of the thermometer is both higher in sum-

mer and lower in winter. The winters are long and severe, but the harbours are never frozen. Nova Scotia, however, knows no such season as spring. Winter often extends into May; but when vegetation commences, it is very rapid, and, as in Russia, the whole face of nature becomes changed in a few days. About the first of June, the fields afford pasture, yet the summer has not arrived. Floating islands of ice, which infest the coast at this season, influence the climate considerably; and till these gradually recede and sink, the weather is never settled and warm. The sea-breeze, which in England invites the invalid to the coast, drives the Nova-Scotian within the walls of his house. This inconvenience, however, is of short duration; the ice-islands disperse and melt, and the heat of the summer is moderate and regular, attaining its *maximum* in August. Fog prevails on the southern coast, but does not extend far inland, although the dampness produced by south-west winds in the dog-days, is very disagreeable. The finest part of the year is the autumn, and the best month November, when a succession of bright, sunshiny days, with a fresh, frosty air, affords a delightful season. The sky is then generally clear and cloudless, and this season often continues, with occasional rains and a progressive increase of cold, till about the first of January. But the earth is bound with frost from Christmas till the first of April. The climate is reckoned remarkably salubrious and conducive to longevity. Halifax, the capital, is situated on the western side of Chebucto Bay. Its port is one of the finest in North America. In 1790, it was a mere village of 700 houses, with 4000 inhabitants: it now contains 1580 houses and 14,500 inhabitants. In 1763, the total population of Nova Scotia, including New Brunswick, was estimated at 13,000. In 1817, that of Nova Scotia Proper had risen to 82,000; and in 1828, to nearly 124,000, exclusive of Cape Breton, which contains about 30,000 more. The total population of these provinces now amounts to upwards of 300,000. Nova Scotia owes its present name to the pedantry of King James I., who, in 1621, granted the country to Sir William Alexander, afterwards Earl of Stirling. By the French, who made the first settlements on the peninsula, it had been called *Accadie*. After having repeatedly been transferred, by conquest or cession, from the one power to the other, Nova Scotia was finally ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Utrecht; and, together with Cape Breton and Canada, was guaranteed to this country by the treaty of Paris in 1763.

NOVA ZEMBLA (or *ZEMLIA*, i. e. new country). The name given by the Russians to two large islands in the Arctic Ocean, belonging to the government of Archangel, from which province they are separated by the Straits of Waigatz.

NOVOGOROD. (**NEW CITY.**) The name of several cities of European Russia. Novogorod Veleki, or Great Novogorod, the head town of a considerable province, and the first capital of the Russian princes, is situated in a fine plain, on the river Volkhov, near where it issues from the northern end of Lake Ilmen. It was so called in contradistinction to the ancient Slavensk. Novogorod Nijni, or Little Novogorod, called also Nishni-gorod, the head town of a province of the same name, is situated at the confluence of the Volga and the Oka. Novogorod Severskoi, or Northern Novogorod, is in the

government of Tchernigov, at the confluence of the Dnieper and the Desna. Novogorodka is the name of a town in Lithuania.

NUBIA. A country of Eastern Africa, comprising the valley of the Nile north of Egypt, as far south as Sennaar, bounded eastward by the Arabian Gulf, and west by the desert. According to this description, it forms a division of the Lower Ethiopia of the ancients. The ancient Nubia, however, appears to have been a tract extending along the western bank of the Nile from Meröe to the bend of the river, and was not subject to Ethiopia; while Turkish Nubia, as it has been called, the Nubia of modern travellers, is considered as extending from Assouan only to Fort Ibrim, a tract which appears to have formed no part of the country originally known under that appellation. Again, the *Wady Nouba* of the natives, which seems to be the same name, begins, on the north, a little above Derr, and extends to the frontier of Dongola; the valley of the Nile between Derr and Assouan being distinguished as *Wady Kenous*. The inhabitants of the two divisions speak different dialects, and are at perpetual variance. All the inhabitants of Nubia as far south as Dongola, are known in Egypt under the name of Berabera or Berbers; and the dialects spoken by the Kenons and the Noubas are both supposed to be Berber. Yet, the natives, according to Burckhardt, derive their origin from Arab Bedouins, who invaded the country after the era of Mohammed, and drove before them the Christians of Nubia, whose churches may be traced as far as Sukkot. Their having adopted the Nubian language, however, casts some doubt upon the tradition, or proves that they must have blended with the previous inhabitants. Perhaps, national vanity may lead them to claim an origin that connects them with the ascendant race. The name of *Noubas* is likewise given to the blacks brought from the slave countries south of Sennaar, a fine race very distinct from the Ethiopic negro. It has been conjectured that the ancient *Nobatae*, whom Diocletian transferred from Libya to the Nubian desert, may be the Ababde Arabs, who occupy the desert from the valley of Kosseir far into Nubia. But the aboriginal Nubians appear to have been genuine Berbers. The modern inhabitants of Nubia are distinguished from their neighbors by a marked physical and moral difference. The men are well made, strong, and muscular, with fine features; they have no mustachios and little beard, and are generally very lean, but lively and cheerful; they are characterized by honesty and fidelity; and of all the women of the East, Burckhardt says, those of Nubia are the most virtuous, while, in Upper Egypt, licentiousness knows no bounds. The Nubian frequently intermarries with the Ababde Arabs. Their habitations are low huts of mud or loose stones, roofed with *dhourra* straw or palm-leaves. Small looms are frequently seen in their houses, with which the women weave very coarse woollen mantles and cotton cloth. From the leaves of the date-tree, they also form mats, small drinking-bowls, and bread-trays. These are the only manufactures: every thing else is imported from Egypt. The *dhourra* or millet for the day's use is ground by the women every morning. The bread is very coarse, made without salt, and imperfectly baked. A sort of beer is also made from *dhourra*; and in the larger villages, palm wine is common. Animal food is rarely tasted by the Nubians;

and their chief luxury is tobacco. The girls are fond of singing, and the Nuhian airs are said to be very melodious. The climate, though in summer intensely hot, is reckoned very salubrious from the general dryness of the atmosphere. In the Nuhian valleys, the sky is usually cloudless, dew never falls, and rain is almost unknown. The cultivation depends entirely upon artificial irrigation by means of the water-wheel, as the Nile, in this part, never overflows its banks. In the day time, the thermometer sometimes reaches 119° Fahrenheit. But nothing can exceed the beauty of the mornings and evenings. The air is then clear, light, and cool; and the brightness of the nocturnal sky surpasses that of either Italy or Greece. Except date-trees, and a few vines near Derr, there are no fruit-trees in Nuhia. The locusts often make sad destruction among every thing green, and the inhabitants eat them in self-defence. Burckhardt estimates the whole population of the Nuhian valley, from Assouan to the southern limits of Mahass, an extent of country about 500 miles in length, with an average breadth of half a mile, at 100,000 souls. This estimate does not include the tribes of the desert. The political subdivisions are: Dehr (or Derr), which comprises the territory between the first and second cataracts; Batn el Hadjar; Say; Sukkoot; Mahass; Dongola; Shageia; Berher; Shendy; and Taka, or El Gash. Nubia is principally visited by modern travellers for its splendid excavated temples, which rival those of Thebes or India. See ETHIOPIA and NILE.

NUMIDIA. In ancient geography, a kingdom of Northern Africa, extending along the coast of the Mediterranean from the *Mulucha*, which separated it from Mauritania on the west, to the *Tusca*, which was its eastern boundary, separating it from Africa Propria. On the south, it was bounded by Gætulia. It answers, therefore, to the modern territory of Algiers. It was divided into two parts by the river Ampsaga (now Wad' el Kebir); and after its conquest by the Romans, the Western Numidia received the name of *Mauritania Cæsariensis*, the eastern part only retaining that of Numidia. See ALGIERS, MAURITANIA, &c.

NUN (or NOON). A river of Africa, which rises in the Atlas, and flowing westward through the territory called Wadi Noon, falls into the Atlantic in lat. 28° N. The town of Wedinooon is a great *entrepôt* of the Soudan trade; and a considerable traffic is thence carried on, by regular days of sale, with the hamlets in the interior of the mountains, chiefly by Jewish merchants. The chief of this territory, which is nominally subject to Morocco, is said to be an independent Imaum, resident near Cape Noon, in a fertile and well watered district, who is acknowledged by the Arab tribes inhabiting the undefined southern borders of the empire. The whole line of coast, from Agadeer to Cape Bojador, does not afford a single harbour, and only two roads for shipping.

NUNEZ, RIO. A river of Western Africa, which rises in the mountains of Foota Jallon, and falls into the Atlantic in lat. 10° 20' N. It is navigable for large vessels as high as Kacundy, 70 miles from its mouth; between which place and Bulola on the Rio Grande there is frequent land communication, as the rivers approach very near to each other at those points. The country on its banks is very fertile, but extremely unhealthy to Europeans.

NUREMBERG. A city of Bavaria, formerly the capital of Franconia, and a free city of the empire. In the middle ages, it was occasionally the residence of the Emperors. It stands in a well cultivated plain, on the river Pagnitz, 100 miles N. W. of Munich. Here, gunpowder is said to have been invented by Berthold Schwartz; paper was also made here at an early date; and the city has long been celebrated for its printing and bookselling establishments, as well as its fine hardware. It was the birth-place of Albert Durer, the famous wood engraver, and Martin Behem. The population has greatly declined, but is estimated at about 27,000.

O

OASIS. A fertile spot in the midst of a desert. The word was formed by the Greeks from the Arabic *Wah* (*Vah* or *Ouah*). It is specifically applied to the "green islands" which are found studding the Libyan desert, and which are four in number: the *Oasis Magna*, of which the principal town is El Karje; the *Oasis Parva*, or that of El Kassar; the Northern or Ammonian Oasis, called also the Oasis of Siwah; and the Western Oasis, which, not being on any route, has been less frequented, and was unknown to Europe till visited by Sir Archibald Edmonstone in 1818. Each oasis consists of several villages, dependent upon springs, to the existence of which these spots owe their luxuriant fertility. Under the empire, the region of the Oases, called by the Arabian geographers, *Al Wahat* (or *Alouhat*) was attached to the *Heptanomis*; and after the establishment of Christianity, it was a district of some importance, including the seats of two Coptic bishops. They were used by the Roman emperors as places of exile: among those who were banished to them were the poet Juvenal and Nestorius. They all abound with interesting vestiges of antiquity. Seven days to the west of the Oasis of Siwah is another, called the Oasis of Augila, which is on the route to Fezzan. These spots are invaluable for the purposes of commercial intercourse, as facilitating the passage of the desert.

OBI. A river of Asiatic Russia, which issues from a lake on the southern side of the Altai mountains, in lat. 52° N.: traversing the government of Tobolsk in a course winding towards the N. W., it receives the Irtish, and, after a course of more than 2000 miles, falls into a deep inlet of the Frozen Ocean, called the Sea of Obi.

OCEAN. The ocean is a term denoting generally the vast mass of salt waters which encompasses the eastern and western continents, occupying about six-tenths of the surface of the globe. Some geographers make three grand divisions: the Atlantic Ocean, which separates Europe and Africa from the Americas; the Pacific Ocean, which divides America from Asia; and the Indian Ocean, which separates Asia from Africa. Other geographers make only two grand basins, the Atlantic or Western Ocean, forming an immense channel between the two continents, and the Pacific or Great Southern Ocean. The former comprehends, as its subdivisions, 1. The North Sea, including the German Ocean, with the Baltic, and the Arctic

or Frozen Ocean; 2. The North Atlantic or Western Ocean with its branches, the Mediterranean, the Mexican Sea, and Hudson's and Baffin's Bay; 3. The Southern Atlantic or Ethiopian Ocean, between Brasil and Africa, as far S. as a line drawn from Cape Horn to the Cape of Good Hope. The other grand division comprehends, 1. The North Pacific, between Asia and North America, including the seas of Japan and Kamtschatka and Beering's Strait; 2. The Great Archipelago, or Polynesian Ocean, extending from the Strait of Malacca on the W. to the Marquesas on the E., northward to the Isle of Formosa, and southward to New Zealand; 3. The South Pacific, or South-eastern Ocean, stretching from Polynesia to South America; 4. The Indian Ocean, extending from the eastern coast of Africa to Australia, including the Arabian, Persian, and Bengal Seas; 5. The Southern Ocean, beyond the parallel of 50° S., or having for its supposed boundary a line drawn from Cape Horn to the Cape of Good Hope, and returning to the S. of Van Dieman's Land and New Zealand. See ATLANTIC, INDIAN OCEAN, PACIFIC, &c.

ODER. A river of Germany, which rises in Moravia, and, flowing through Silesia, Brandenburg, and Pomerania, forms the large maritime lake called the Haff, and discharges itself into the Baltic by three mouths. It communicates by canals with both the Elbe and the Vistula. Vessels of 50 tons ascend to Breslau, and it is navigable for small boats as high as Ratisbon. Frankfort (in Brandenburg) and Stettin are also on its banks.

ODESSA. An important sea-port of European Russia, situated between the mouths of the Dniester and the Dnieper, at the south-west corner of the Bay of Adschai, in the Black Sea. It was founded by the Empress Catherine in 1796, and is a free port. The most wealthy citizens are Germans, French, and English; the Greeks and Jews are numerous; and the total population about 40,000.

OGLIO. A river of Lombardy, which, rising in the Alps, flows southward and south-eastward, expands into the *Lago d'Isèo* (*lacus Sebinnus*), dividing the Bergamasque territory from that of Brescia; and, after receiving the Chiese from the lake of Idro, separates the Cremonese from Mantua, and reaches the Po near Borgoforte.

OHIO. One of the United States of North America, taking its name from the Ohio river, which forms its eastern and southern boundary. On the N. it is bounded by Lake Erie, N. E. by Pennsylvania, N. W. by the Michigan territory, and W. by Indiana. About one-fourth of the State declines to the northern lakes, and is flat and marshy; the other three-fourths decline to the basin of the Ohio with an undulating and fertile surface. The total area is 39,000 square miles. The population, which, in 1790, was less than 3000, has been raised, chiefly by the influx of settlers from the eastern states, to nearly a million. There are no slaves. The principal town is Cincinnati, on the Ohio, founded in 1794; but which, in 1805, contained only 500 inhabitants; in 1831, it contained 28,000. Here produce is shipped for Louisville and New Orleans. The river Ohio is formed by the union of the Alleghany and the Monongahela at Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania. It flows at first southward and south-westward, separating the State to which it gives name from Pennsylvania and Virginia; near the borders of Kentucky, it bends

towards the N. W., winding in that direction till it receives the Miami river; below which it resumes a W. S. W. course, dividing Indiana and Illinois from Kentucky, and, after a course of nearly 1200 miles, joins the Mississippi, 193 miles below the Missouri, in lat. 37° N. Its breadth varies from 400 to 1400 yards, its mean breadth being about 530. Its current is very gentle, and the banks, which in some parts rise to the height of several hundred feet, are fringed with noble forests, and present some magnificent scenery. Steam-boats ascend to the rapids at Louisville, a distance from New Orleans of 1430 miles, which formerly occupied "nine weary months of hard rowing and warping," but is now often performed in little more than nine days.

OISE. A river of France, which rises near the Belgic frontier, and, flowing south-eastward through the departments of Aisne and Oise, falls into the Seine at Conflans St. Honore. By means of a canal, it communicates with the Somme, and connects all the northern canal navigation with the Seine. The department to which it gives name, was formed of part of the old provinces of Picardy and the Isle of France, including part of the Valois.

OKOTSK. A town of Asiatic Russia, seated on the north-eastern shore of a bay of the sea to which it gives name, which divides Siberia from the peninsula of Kamtschatka. It stands in lat. $59^{\circ} 20' 10''$ N., long. $143^{\circ} 13' 45''$ E. The Russian American Company have an establishment there; but the population is only about 1500, who are occupied in ship-building and the manufacture of salt. The territory of Okotsk is one of the four circles of the government of Irkutsk or Eastern Siberia.

OLDENBURG. A grand dutchy of the Germanic confederacy, consisting of several portions of territory in North-western Germany. Oldenburg Proper is a level country, almost surrounded by the states of Hanover, extending northward to the German Ocean. Oldenburg, its capital, is seated on the river Hurte, 76 miles W. S. W. of Hamburg, and 82 W. N. W. of Hanover, and contains about 6000 inhabitants. The whole dutchy comprises an area of 2620 square miles, with a population of about 240,000. The house of Oldenburg is allied, by intermarriage, to the royal families of Denmark and Sweden, and to the imperial family of Russia.

OLYMPUS. In ancient geography, 1. A mountain of Asia Minor, in Mysia, now called *Domaun-dagh*, the smoky mountain: the road from Kutaya to Broussa for three days passes over its summits. 2. A mountain of Greece, part of the ridge which separates the plains of Thessaly from Macedonia, and one of the loftiest summits in Greece: it rises to the height of 6500 feet, and is never entirely free from snow; in winter its summit is inaccessible, but the ascent is perfectly practicable in summer. On the 20th of June, mass is annually performed at a small Greek chapel near the highest point. The celebrated valley of Tempe runs between the foot of Olympus on the N., and Ossa on the S. This name was given also to some other summits: one in Elis, one in Arcadia, and one in Cyprus.

OM. A river of Asiatic Russia, which, after a course of about 500 miles, falls into the Irtish at Omsk, 300 miles S. E. from Tobolsk. Omsk is a garrisoned town, with a population of 7,500, on the con-

lines of the territory of the Kirguiss Tatars, which extends to the borders of the Caspian Sea.

OMAU. A territory extending along the eastern coast of the Arabian peninsula from Cape Ras el Hhad (corruptly written Raselgate) to the entrance of the Persian Gulf. Muscat is the principal place; which see. The Arahians give the names of the Sea of Omaun and the Green Sea to this part of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf.

ONEGA. A river of European Russia, which rises in the government of Olonetz, and flows northward into the White Sea. There is a large lake of the same name in Olonetz.

ONTARIO, LAKE. The last of the great chain of lakes towards the E., which divide the United States from British America: it communicates with Lake Erie by the Niagara, which enters it at the south-western extremity, and discharges its waters at the opposite extremity by the St. Lawrence. It is of an oval form, 160 miles in length, between 60 and 70 in extreme breadth, and about 450 in circumference; lying between the parallels of 43° and 44° N. By the Seneca, Onondago, or Oswego river, on its southern side, it communicates with the Mohawk branch of the Hudson River, through the Oneida Lake and Wood Creek. Its islands, nineteen in number, are generally fertile and well wooded. The average depth varies from 3 to 50 fathoms; but in the middle, it is said that soundings have been made to the depth of 300 fathoms, without finding a bottom. By the French, it was formerly called Lake Frontenac and St. Louis. York and Kingston Harbours are the best on the British side, and Sacket's Harbour on the American shore.

OOJEIN. (UJJAYINI. OZENE.) The ancient capital of Central India, situated on the banks of the Seeprah or Siparah, in the province of Malwah, and in the territory of Sindia, the Mahratta rajah, of which it was formerly reputed the capital. The ancient city was, more than eighteen centuries ago, the seat of empire, of arts, and of learning, under the sway of the illustrious Vikramaditya, whose accession forms the Hindoo era; and it is considered as the first meridian by the native geographers and astronomers. It stands in lat. $23^{\circ} 11'$ N.; long. $75^{\circ} 51'$ E. The modern city, which is about six miles in circumference, and a place of considerable traffic, is situated about a mile to the southward of the ancient city, which has been overwhelmed by some physical catastrophe. A considerable portion of the present inhabitants are Mussulmans, and there are about 1200 families of Borahs, or Ismailies, who occupy four distinct wards of the city. See BORAH.

OOSCAT. (or YUZGAT). A city of Asia Minor, in the pashalik of Siwas or Sebaste, seated in a hollow, surrounded with naked and barren hills, on a small stream which flows into the Kizil-ermak or Halys. It stands about half way between Angora and Tokat, in lat. $39^{\circ} 42'$ N., and is a place of considerable trade. The population in 1814 was computed at 16,000; the greater proportion, Turks; the remainder, Greeks, Armenians, and Jews. It derives its chief interest from having been for many years the capital of the celebrated Chapwan Oglu, by whom it was almost entirely rebuilt. This extraordinary man, whose grandfather, father, and elder brothers had succes-

sively been governors of the territory round Ooscat, was, at the time of his death, the most powerful and wealthy chief in Asia Minor, and in every respect independent of the Porte. His dominions extended westward to the Halys, eastward to the Iris, including the wealthy city of Tokat, and to the Sehaun, and southward to the Mediterranean, including Tarsus. By his enlightened and mild administration, he greatly improved his territories, was respected by his enemies, and adored by his subjects; but his death was the signal for the Porte to step in, and, seizing his wealth, to effect the ruin of his family and the division of his territories among his enemies.

OPORTO. The second city of Portugal, seated on the northern bank of the Douro, about four miles from its mouth. It is the cleanest and most agreeable town in the kingdom, yielding only to Lisbon in trade and population. Including its suburbs on the southern bank, it contained, in 1802, 74,000 inhabitants. It is the centre for the exchange of British and Portuguese merchandise, and has long been the seat of a British factory. The British commercial houses are about 30 in number. The wine which takes its name (port) from this city, is produced in the province of *Tras los Montes*, to the N. W., and in some districts of *Entre Douro e Minho*. From 50,000 to 70,000 pipes have been exported in some years, the greater part to Great Britain. There are a naval arsenal and dock-yard here. The name signifies The Port. See **PORTUGAL**.

ORAN. (**WARRAN, AURAN, GUHARAN**). A fortified maritime city of Algiers, in the province of Tremecen or Tlemsan, built on the declivity of a mountain between Cape Ferrat and Cape Falcon. It was long in the possession of the Spaniards, by whom it was first taken in 1509: it was recovered by the Moors in 1708; retaken by the Spaniards in 1732; but was not long ago restored, the Spaniards retaining only the castle which commands the port of Mers-el-quiver or Mers-el-Kibeer, the ancient *Portus Magnus*.

ORANGE, CITY OF. A very ancient city of France, in the department of Vaucluse, on the river Meyne; remarkable for some interesting Roman remains, especially a theatre and a magnificent triumphal arch in good preservation. This city was formerly the capital of a little principality inclosed by the Rhone and the county of Venaissin, ten miles in length and seven in breadth. It came into the possession of the house of Nassau by marriage; but, on the failure of the direct line, on the death of William III. in 1702, the possession became contested, and was eventually ceded to France. The title is still retained, however, by the reigning sovereign of the Netherlands.

ORANGE RIVER (or **GREAT GARIEP**). A river of South Africa, formed by the union of the Ky Gariep (yellow river) and the Nu Gariep (black river), in lat. $29^{\circ} 4' S.$, whence it has an easterly course of more than 500 miles, falling into the Atlantic, in Namaqualand, in lat. $28^{\circ} 30'$. The Konup or Little Fish River, which waters the great Namaqua territory, falls into Orange River about 70 miles from its mouth.

ORFAH. A city of Asiatic Turkey, the capital of a pashalik embracing a considerable portion of the ancient Mesopotamia. It is the Edessa of Roman history and the middle ages, the *Antiochia ad*

Callirhöen of the Syro-Macedonian period, and is generally supposed to represent the ancient Ur. From its advantageous position, at the edge of a fertile plain, protected by a high hill crowned with a citadel, it must always have been a site of importance, and was long considered as the capital of Mesopotamia. It was one of the last possessions retained by the Crusaders, having been taken by the Atabeg chieftain Zenghi about the year 1144, after it had been for 54 years in the possession of the Christian counts of Edessa, from whom the Courtenay family are descended. Some of the mosques have apparently been Christian edifices. Here is also an Armenian cathedral. It still enjoys a considerable trade as a thoroughfare for the caravans passing from Aleppo to the interior of Persia. The population, estimated at about 20,000, consists of Turks, Arahs, Armenians, Nestorians, and Jews. The pashalik of Orfah is bounded on the S. and W. by the Euphrates, which separates it from the Syrian desert; on the N. and E. by Diar Bekir.

ORINOCO. A river of South America, which has its sources in the Cordillera of Parime, in about lat. $5^{\circ} 5' N.$ It flows at first in a westerly direction till it receives the Guaviare, and then, forcing its way through the rocks on the edge of the Cordillera, takes a course from S. to N. When it has reached the mouth of the Apure, where the slope towards the N. is met by the counter-slope towards the N. E., it bends again and flows eastward; which direction it preserves till it falls into the ocean by numerous mouths, forming an immense delta. It is said to have fifty outlets, but only seven are navigable, and these not for vessels of any great burden. The grand mouth is formed by Cape Barima on the S. S. E. in lat. $8^{\circ} 54' N.$, and the island of Cangrejos, 25 miles to the W. N. W. The breadth of the navigable channel is not quite three miles. The bar at the mouth has, at ebb, 17 feet water. Vessels ascend, not without difficulty, to Angostura, the capital of Guyana, and considered as the commercial port of the Orinoco, though at the enormous distance of 85 leagues from the sea, and 50 leagues W. of the confluence of the Carony and the Orinoco, where the first Spanish settlement was fixed, which was destroyed by the Dutch in 1579. The delta commences about 100 miles from the coast; and the inundation, during the highest flood, is estimated to extend on each side from 80 to 90 miles. At 200 leagues from the sea, the river has a breadth of from 2500 to 3000 fathoms; and its depth at Angostura, in March, when its waters are lowest, has been found to be 65 fathoms. Its annual rise commences in April, and ends in August: during September, it maintains nearly the same level, and then declines till February. At 1300 miles from the ocean, the rise is 13 fathoms. The Orinoco is divided by geographers into Upper and Lower; the Upper Orinoco being the name given with questionable propriety to the eastern head stream, the sources of which are, as above stated, in the Cordillera of Parime. The proper name of this stream, however, is Paragua or Esmeralda, and its clear, dark waters are totally distinct in character from those of the Lower Orinoco. What is highly remarkable, while it bends in one direction to meet the Guaviare, it communicates by the Cassiquiari, flowing in an opposite direction, with the great Rio Negro, which is tributary to the Amazons. The Orinoco may be

considered as formed by the junction of the Esmeralda and the Guaviare; the latter river, which has the same general direction and character as the Orinoco, abounding with the same amphibious inhabitants, being more properly considered as the true head. It is formed by several streams descending from the mountains of Cundinamarca, and has a course of about 500 miles across the Llanos, before it joins the Esmeralda. To the N. of this junction, the chief tributaries are, the Vichada, or Visata, flowing from the Llanos; the Meta, which traverses the vast plains of Casanare, and is navigable up to the foot of the Andes, within twenty leagues of Bogota; the Sinaruco, the Arauca, and the Apure; all on its left bank. This last confluence is in lat. $7^{\circ} 36' 23''$, below which it bends eastward, and all the tributary streams of consideration join it on the right bank: of these the principal is the Carony. Including its windings, the course of the Orinoco cannot be less than between 1400 and 1500 miles. Its banks, during great part of its course, are clothed with magnificent forests; in other parts, they are bordered with immense plains; and twice, in running from S. to N., its bed is crossed by the chain of granitic mountains which it penetrates, producing the two great cataracts of Atures and Maypures, within twelve leagues of each other. Nothing, Humboldt says, can be grander than the scene which the first of these presents. These cataracts are considered as the boundary of the Lower Orinoco toward the S.; and they form a natural barrier between the civilized countries stretching towards the coast, and the savage, unknown interior.

ORISSA. A province of India, in the Deccan, lying between the parallels of 16° and 23° N.; bounded on the N. by Bengal, E. by the Bay, S. by the Godavery, and W. by Gondwarra. It is divided into Orissa Proper, a very wild and mountainous tract, which belongs to the territory of the Nagpoor Rajah; and Kuttack, the maritime district, which is under the jurisdiction of the Bengal Government. It derives its name, Oresa or Or Desa, as being the original seat of the Or or Odra tribe, or Uria nation. It is also called Ut-kal-khand, Ut-kala Desa, or Utkala. The dialect peculiar to this province, called the Ooriya, Utcala, or Orissa *bhasha*, closely resembles the Bengalee. Orissa is celebrated in the Puranas, and is still held sacred by the natives, as containing four holy places of pilgrimage, one of which is the infamous temple of Juggernaut. The soil, however, is generally poor and unfruitful, its natural productions are of inferior quality, and its inhabitants are said to rank the lowest, in the scale of intellectual and moral excellence, of any people on that side of India; on which account some have styled it the Indian Bæotia. The population, exclusive of the mountain tribes, is about 1,300,000, according to one authority, while another makes the total population about 4,500,000.

ORKNEY ISLANDS. (The *Orcades* of ancient geography.) A cluster of islands, about thirty in number, off the north-eastern coast of Scotland, from which they are separated by the Pentland Frith. Many of them are very small and uninhabited. The principal one, occupying the centre of the cluster, is called Pomona or Mainland, which is eight leagues in length, and from one to three in breadth, being deeply indented by bays. It contains two towns, Kirkwall,

the capital of the Orkneys, and the thriving town of Stromness. The whole of the islands contain about 334,000 acres, of which 294,000 are heath and moss, and about 84,000 productive land. Sea-weed is almost the only manure. Except juniper, wild myrtle, heath, and a shrub called *cyor-bordou*, scarcely a tree or plant is to be seen, the atmosphere being unfavourable to all sorts of foliage. The climate is variable, and not salubrious, though less severe in winter than might be expected; the air, in general, very moist; and dreadful storms are frequent. The mean heat is 45°; and the extremes are 25° and 75°. During June and July, the inhabitants can see distinctly to read at midnight: in December and January, the sun is only four hours above the horizon. The quadrupeds are small horses, black cattle, sheep, (of which there are upwards of 50,000,) swine, red deer, and rabbits; eagles, hawks, wild ducks, solan geese, herons, and gulls are among the wild fowl; and the sea-coast swarms with seals, otters, and various fish; but the fisheries are neglected, except the lobster-fishery. On the shores are sometimes found a great variety of corals, ambergris, spermaceti, and Molucca beans, borne across the Atlantic by the gulf-stream. The manufactures are kelp, which is the staple, linen yarn and cloth, coarse woollens, stockings, and blankets. The trade is carried on chiefly with Leith, Newcastle, and Norway. The English language prevails, but mixed with many Norse words. The islands are divided into 18 parishes, which contained, in 1811, 23,238 inhabitants. They compose one stewartry with the Shetland isles, and send a member to parliament. The population of both clusters is stated in the last census at 58,239. The superiority of the isles is vested in Lord Dundas, who obtained it by purchase from the Earl of Morton.

ORLEANS. An ancient city of France, (the *Aurcliana civitas* of the Romans,) the chief town of the department of Loiret, as it was formerly of the Orleannois. It is seated on the right bank of the Loire, in a fertile plain, almost in the centre of France, whence great roads branch out to every part of the kingdom. Its cathedral, though unfinished, is one of the finest in the country. The population is about 42,000; and its trade and manufactures are considerable. Orleans has sustained three remarkable sieges: from Attila, king of the Huns, in 450; from the English, in 1428, when the city was delivered by the valour and fanaticism of the famous Maid of Orleans, Joan of Arc; and from the Catholics who besieged the Protestants in it, in 1563, when the Duke of Guise was slain. It has also been the seat of several councils; and has usually given the title of duke to a prince of the blood royal.

ORLEANS, NEW. A city and port of the United States, the chief town in Louisiana, situated on an island formed by the Mississippi, 105 miles from the bar at its mouth. Notwithstanding its distance from the sea, it is considered as the port of the Mississippi, and consuls from every nation reside there. It was founded by the French. When the Americans took possession of it, in 1803, the city contained 1000 houses, with 8000 inhabitants. In 1820, the population had risen to 27,000; in 1826, to nearly 40,000, of whom 22,000 were whites, 4490 free coloured, 1300 foreigners, and 11,800 slaves; and in 1830, it was 46,300. The ground on which it stands, is a

swampy plain descending about seven feet from the *levée* or embankment of the river towards the marshes behind; and water is found two feet below the surface. Its extreme insalubrity formerly procured it the name of "the wet grave;" and though much has been done towards improving the site by draining the swamps, August, September, and October are still dangerous months; and great numbers retire to the north in May. New Orleans is now become one of the most beautiful, as well as one of the wealthiest cities of the American Union, ranking next to New York in commercial importance. The population is very motley; the French are still numerous; the fishermen are chiefly Spaniards; the watchmen and lamplighters, Germans; the merchants, Americans from every State of the Union, besides Europeans of all nations; while the free coloured people are of every shade and mixture. In point of morals, the character of the population bears an indifferent reputation; and there is not a place in the Union, we are told, where religion is so little attended to as at New Orleans.

ORMUZ. An island in the Persian Gulf, which was once the emporium of the Indian trade. It was seized by the Portuguese under Albuquerque in 1507, and, for more than a century, formed one of the most important seats of their power in the Indian seas; till Shah Abbas, aided by the English East India Company, whom he induced by high bribes and boundless promises to lend themselves to his views, wrested it from them, and reduced this noble settlement to a ruin. About the end of the last century, Ormuz was taken possession of by the Imaum of Muscat, who keeps here a garrison of Nubian slaves and Arabs, to prevent its falling into the hands of pirates. The only habitable place at present is the fort, which is in tolerable repair, and possesses some large Portuguese cannon. The island is covered with ruins, among which are found the reservoirs, most of them in a state of decay. Viewed from the sea, the island resembles a mass of rocks and shells, and its high peaks have the appearance of being covered with snow: they are, in fact, composed of rock salt, with which the surface is for the most part covered. Vast quantities are collected, salt being the only article now exported from this once famous mart, which must always have depended on the more fertile islands of the Gulf for supplies. It is opposite to Gomberoon.

ORNE. A river of France, rising in the department to which it gives name, and falling into the English Channel nine miles below Caen, after a course of 90 miles. Another river of the same name falls into the Moselle, near Metz.

ORONOCO. See ORINOCO.

ORONTES. A river of Syria, now called the Aaszy or Asi. Rising about twenty miles N. of Baalbec, it flows northward, and soon spreads into a large lake, extending towards Homs (*Emesa*). The river flows past that city, and below it, begins to bend towards the N. W. It is still, however, an inconsiderable stream, and at Raстан (*Arethusa*) is crossed by a bridge of thirteen arches; it then waters the fertile plain of Hamah, flowing through that ancient city, and afterwards passes through a narrow rocky valley, somewhat resembling, in its general character, that of the Wye at Chepstow,

and, at Kalaat Seidjar (*Larissa*), is again crossed by a bridge of thirteen arches. After passing Kalaat el Medyk (*Apamea*), it flows through a broad valley lying between the Anzairy mountains on the W., and a continuation of *Djebel Rieha* on the E. This valley, now called El Ghab, is watered by numerous rivulets, which descend chiefly from the mountains on the E., while the Aaszy flows near the foot of the western mountains, where it forms numerous marshes, inundating, in winter, part of the low grounds through which it flows, and leaving numerous small lakes. In summer, these breed immense swarms of flies and gnats, which drive the pastoral Arabs with their herds to the mountains. There are traces of an ancient paved causey, which once led through the whole valley. At Howash, the principal village in the Ghab, the traveller enters the pashalik of Aleppo and the district of Djeser Shogher. The Orontes flows by the town of Shogher, where the road from Latakia to Aleppo crosses the valley; and thence continues its northern course to the plain of Antioch, where it is turned by the mountains to the S. W., and, passing between some low hills, it reaches the Mediterranean about six leagues below that once celebrated metropolis.

ORWELL. A river of England, which rises in the middle of Suffolk, flows by Ipswich, and, uniting with the Stour, forms the fine harbour of Harwich.

OSNABURG. A city of Hanover, seated on the small river Hase; the capital of a province which was formerly a separate principality; but in 1802, the bishopric was annexed to the house of Hanover in perpetuity. See **HANOVER**.

OSSA. A mountain of Thessaly, forming the southern boundary of the valley of the Peneus and the celebrated defile of Tempe, opposite to Olympus.

OSTEND. A sea-port of West Flanders, having one of the best harbours on the coast, and communicating by canals with Bruges and Ghent. Packets maintain a regular communication between Ostend and Dover.

OSTIAKS. A people of Siberia, inhabiting chiefly the banks of the Obi, and forming a considerable proportion of the native race of Siberia. They appear to be related to the Fins.

OTAHEITE. See **TAHITI** and **POLYNESIA**.

OTRANTO. A city and province of the Neapolitan dominions. The city stands on the Adriatic. It is tolerably fortified, but in a decayed state, and its harbour is indifferent. The Terra d'Otranto forms the south-eastern extremity of the Italian peninsula, having the Adriatic on the E., and the Gulf of Taranto on the W. It is divided into the three districts of Lecce (the capital), Taranto, and Messagna. It answers to the ancient *Messapia*, a district of Apulia.

OTTOMAN. The title given to the Emperor of the European Turks; derived from the name of the founder of the Ottoman empire, Othman, (written also Athman and Thaman,) the son of Orthogrul or Ertogrul, a Turcoman chieftain in the service of the Sultan of Iconium. The same name is softened into Osman, whence Osmanlee, the proper national appellation, which we translate into Ottoman.

OUDE. A province of India, which retains the name of a kingdom, under a Mussulman sovereign of Persian origin, dependent upon

the British sovereignty. His territory extends northward to Nepal, westward to Delhi and Agra, eastward to Bahar, and southward to Allahabad: it is about 250 miles in length and 100 in breadth. The whole surface is a plain, well watered by large rivers and copious smaller streams, flowing nearly all in a south-easterly direction to the Ganges. Of these, the Goggrah and the Goomty are the principal. The dominions of the sovereign of Oude were formerly much more extensive, comprehending, in 1790, the principal portion of the Doab to within 40 miles of Delhi. The greater part of this territory, together with the cirar of Goorukpoor and some other districts, has been ceded to the Company. The "reserved territories of Oude" occupy about 20,000 square miles, with a population of at least 3,000,000, of whom the Mohammedans form about one-third. Lucknow, the capital, is seated on the southern bank of the Goomty, and contains a motley population, roughly estimated at 300,000. The court of Lucknow is the most splendid and polished now in India, and, since the decay of Delhi, may be considered as almost the last remains of Mussulman magnificence. Oude, the original capital, (written Ayodhya; also, corruptly, Avad and Adjudea,) is situated on the southern bank of the Goggrah, adjoining the new city of Fyzabad, the seat of the court under a former sovereign, which has drawn off a great part of its population. The ancient city of Oude was one of the largest and most sacred cities of India, and is celebrated in Hindoo story as the capital of Dasaratha, the father of the demi-god Rama. The remains are still to be seen, but exhibit little more than shapeless mounds of ruins. Kanouj, which succeeded to its imperial honours, and which is mentioned by Ferishta as having been the capital of all Hindostan, is also within the Oude territory; about 75 miles W. of Lucknow, in the Doab, near the mouth of the Kali-nuddee. Its ruins are still more extensive, and, being overrun with jungle, afford a retreat to criminals and robbers of all descriptions. The natives of Oude are a much finer race than the inhabitants of the lower provinces; and the country, being higher, allows of the cultivation of wheat and barley, as well as rice, &c.

OURAL. See URAL.

OURFA. See ORFAH.

OUSE. The name of several English rivers; derived, probably, from *uisge* (Celtic), water. The Great Ouse rises near Fitwell in Oxfordshire, and, flowing through the counties of Buckingham, Bedford, and Cambridge, divides the latter from Norfolk, and falls into the sea at Lynn Regis. The Little Ouse rises in Suffolk, and, after dividing that county from Norfolk, falls into the Great Ouse near Downham. The Yorkshire Ouse is formed by the junction of the Ure and the Swale, flowing from the northern Moors. It passes by the city of York, and, after receiving the Wharf from the N. W., the Derwent from the N. E., the Aire from the W., and the Don from the S. W., joins the Trent on the borders of Lincolnshire, where their united streams form the Humber. The Sussex Ouse is formed by two streams which unite and flow by Lewes, falling into the Channel below Newhaven.

OVERYSSEL. An extensive province of the Netherlands, taking its name from the river Yssel, by which it is watered. It is bounded

on the E. by Hanover and Westphalia, N. by Friesland and Groningen, S. by Guelderland, and W. by the Zuyder Zee. The surface is very marshy, the climate very damp and insalubrious, and it is the least populous of the Dutch provinces. It has no port of consequence. It is subdivided into the three districts of Zwolle, Deventer, and Almelo, named from their chief towns.

OVIEDO. The capital of the Spanish principality of Asturias : which see.

OWHYHEE. See **POLYNESIA** and **SANDWICH ISLANDS**.

OXFORDSHIRE. An inland county of England, taking its name from the chief town. It is of very irregular figure, its greatest length, from N. W. to S. E., being 50 miles, its breadth, in the more northern part, about 38 miles, while at the city of Oxford, near the centre, it is only 7 miles across. The Cherwell separates it from Northamptonshire on the N. E. ; on the N. W., it adjoins Warwickshire ; on the W., Gloucestershire ; on the S. S. W., S. and S. E., the Isis and the Thames separate it from Berkshire ; and on the E. it is bounded by Buckinghamshire. It comprises a surface of 450,000 acres, considerably varied by ridges, approaching, in some places, to the character of hills ; the soil, in most parts, thin, on a stony sub-soil, and the climate cold. Under the heptarchy, it formed part of Mercia. It is now included in the Oxford circuit, the Oxford diocese, and the province of Canterbury. The city of Oxford, seated at the confluence of the Isis and the Cherwell, is celebrated for its university, one of the oldest and the most richly endowed in Europe, comprising twenty colleges and four halls. High Street is reckoned one of the handsomest streets that any city in the world can boast of. Oxford was a town as early as the tenth century. It has been made, at various periods, the residence of the court, and the seat of the parliament. Its colleges date from the thirteenth century, although the foundation of its schools is carried back to the time of Alfred. The other chief towns of this county are, Woodstock and Banbury. Population, nearly 152,000.

OXUS. A river of Asia, now known under the name of the Jihoon, which formed the ancient boundary between Persia (Iran) and Scythia (Tooran), and between the territories of Balkh or Bactria, and Bokhara or Sogdiana : the latter is called also *Mâter-en-nahr*, the country beyond the river, as, by the ancients, *Transoxiana*. It flows from the high table-land of Pamer, issuing from a glacier at the foot of Pooshti-khur, a high mountain forming part of the ridge between Bukharia and Tibet. It rolls at first through a deep valley, S. S. W., then W. N. W., and, being turned by a branch of the Hindoo Koosh, from which it receives some tributary streams, turns to the N. W., flowing in that direction through the plains of Bokhara, and skirting the great desert of Kara Koom : at length, after a course of more than 1200 miles, it falls into the south-western extremity of the Sea of Aral, or Lake of Khowaresm (Khaurism), which also receives the Jaxartes. By the ancient geographers, it is made to terminate in the Caspian.

P

PACHALIC. See **PASHALIK.**

PACIFIC OCEAN. The name given to the great ocean which separates Asia from America, by the first European navigators, on account of the calm weather which generally reigns between the tropics. In higher latitudes, it is subject to the most violent storms. See **OCEAN.**

PADUA. A city of Austrian Italy, the capital of a delegation lying between the territories of Vicenza and Rovigo on the N.; Verona, W.; Rovigo, S.; and on the E., Venice and the Adriatic. The city, which stands near the junction of the Brenta and the Bacchiglione, contains about 47,000 inhabitants, ranking as the fourth city of Austrian Italy, after Milan, Venice, and Verona. Its territory contains about 300,000. Padua, properly Padova, the *Patavium* of antiquity, is a very curious old city, gloomy, ill-paved, and dirty, but exhibiting considerable magnificence in its architecture. Its university, during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, was crowded with scholars from all parts of Europe, and from even the remote East, who, attracted by the fame of its professors, came to study medicine and botany in the schools of *Padova la dotta*. Here, Dante, Petrarch, Tasso, and our own Chaucer, are said to have prosecuted their studies; and among its professors we find the names of Vesalius, Falloppio, Fabrizio de Aquapendente, the master of our own Harvey, Galileo, Santorio, and Morgagni. When the university was at its zenith, the number of students is said to have amounted to 15,000, or even 18,000: the average number is now less than 500; in 1822, it was only 300.

PAISHAWUR. See **PESHAWUR.**

PALATINATE. The territory of a count palatine. The name is specifically applied to two provinces of Germany, distinguished as Upper and Lower. The Upper Palatinate, bordering on Bohemia, now forms part of the circles of the Regen and the Upper Maine in the kingdom of Bavaria. The Lower Palatinate, or Palatinate of the Rhine, situated chiefly on the western bank of that river, between Mentz, Alsace, and Lorraine, is now divided between Bavaria and Hesse Darmstadt.

PALATINE. Chester, Durham, and Lancaster are called counties palatine, because the governors of those provinces had, in their respective jurisdictions, *jura regalia*, or sovereign rights; appointing judges, issuing writs and indictments, and granting pardons, &c. There were formerly two other counties palatine, Pembrokeshire and Hexhamshire, the latter now forming part of Northumberland. These were abolished by acts of parliament in the 27 Henry VIII. and 14 Eliz. Chester was united to the crown by Henry III., and the title has ever since been given to the heir apparent. Lancaster was annexed to the crown in the reign of Edward IV. Durham is the only one remaining in the hands of a subject, being attached to the bishopric of Durham. It is supposed that the palatine privileges were originally granted to these counties, as being on the border. The Isle of Ely is sometimes erroneously called a county palatine, but is only a royal franchise.

PALERMO. The capital of Sicily, situated on the northern coast of that island, with a fine harbour. It is the ancient *Panormus*. See SICILY.

PALESTINE. The name, properly, of the maritime district between Syria and Egypt, occupied by the Palestines or Philistines, but now extended to the whole of the ancient country of the Israelites or the Holy Land. Its boundaries are, Mount Libanus and Antilibanus on the N.; the Syrian Desert on the E.; Arabia Petræa and the Desert of Suez on the S.; and the Levant on the W. Thus, it forms a narrow slip of country, lying between lat. 31° and $33^{\circ} 30'$ N., its utmost length being less than 200 miles, and its utmost breadth 80; in some parts much less. At the time of the Christian era, it was divided into five provinces, Judea, Samaria, Galilee, Perea, and Idumea, which were united in one kingdom under Herod the Great. On his death, Archelaus, his son, succeeded to the government of Judea, Samaria, and Idumea, with the title of tetrarch; Galilee being assigned to Herod Antipas; and Perea, or the country beyond Jordan, to the third brother, Philip. In less than ten years, the dominions of Archelaus became annexed, on his disgrace, to the Roman province of Syria; and Judea was thenceforth governed by Roman procurators. In the beginning of the seventh century, it was overrun by the Saracens, who held it till Jerusalem was taken by the Crusaders in the twelfth. The Latin kingdom of Jerusalem endured about eighty years, during which the Holy Land streamed continually with Christian and Saracen blood. In 1187, Judea was conquered by the illustrious Saladin; on the decline of whose kingdom, it passed through various revolutions, and at length, in 1317, was finally swallowed up in the Turkish empire. It is now distributed into pashaliks. That of Acre (or Akka) extends from Djebail on the Phenician coast nearly to Jaffa; that of Gaza comprehends Jaffa and the Philistine country; and these two have generally been held by one governor. Jerusalem, Hebron, Nablous, Tiberias, and, in fact, the greater part of the interior, are included in the pashalik of Damascus. The following table exhibits the leading ancient and modern divisions.

I. CIS-JORDANIC.

Asher . . .	}	Galilee . . .	Pashalik of Akka.
Naphthali . .			
Zebulon . . .			
Issachar . . .	}	Samaria . . .	Pashaliks of Akka and Damascus.
Manasseh . .			
Ephraim . . .			
Benjamin . . .	}	Judea . . .	Pashaliks of Gaza and Damascus.
Judah . . .			
Dan . . .			
Simeon . . .			

II. TRANS-JORDANIC.

Manasseh . . .	{	Gaulonitis . .	{	Pashalik of Damascus.
		Batanea . . .		
Gad	{	Galaaditis . .	{	
Reuben		Perea		

Perea, which answers to the modern district of the Belka, is bounded, on the N., by *Wady Zerka*, which separated it from the ancient Galaaditis, and now forms the limit of the jurisdiction of the Aga of Tiberias. On the S., the Arnon, now called *Wady el Modjeb*, separated Judea from Moab; but it was disputed, and became an occasion of hostilities. The *Moabitis* appears to have extended southward to Kerek, which is the frontier town of Syria and Arabia in that direction, thus forming a sort of border country. *Kalaat el Katrane*, on the caravan route to Mecca, one day S. E. of Kerek, probably marks the ancient frontier. The Howeytat Arabs are in possession of the country S. of Kerek; and the *Kerekein* themselves deem it expedient to pay tribute to them. They occupy the whole of Djebel Shera, the Mount Seir or Shehir of the Scriptures, the chief place of which is Shobak; and answer to the ancient Midianites. The ridge of mountains which now bears the names of Djebel Shera and Djebel Hesma, extends from the southern extremity of the Dead Sea to the Gulf of Akaba, rising abruptly from the valleys El Ghor and El Araba, which are a prolongation of the valley of the Jordan. The pashalik of Damascus is stated to extend as far S. as the Tor Hesma, within one day's journey of the Gulf of Akaba (*Ezion-geber*); but the Syrian viceroy has little influence in these parts. To the E. of Djebel Shera, extends an elevated plain, which terminates by a steep, rocky descent, leading down to the flinty desert of the Nedjed. It is called *Akaba Eshamie*, the Syrian Desert, to distinguish it from the Egyptian Akaba, near Aila, on the Red Sea, the ancient *Ezion-geber*, where the Hedjaz begins. It is the upper plain above referred to, together with the districts of Shera, Kerek, and Belka, which, according to Burkhardt, form that natural division of the country to which the name of Arabia Petraea was applied. Though once thickly populous, it is now all a desert, and Maan is the only inhabited town; but the curious and magnificent ruins of Petra, in Wady Moosa, near the foot of Mount Hor, attest the wealth and importance which the ancient capital of the *Nabathæi* retained under the Romans, and even the Saracens. It was probably from this capital that the territory received the name of Petraea. The Roman *Arabia Provincia*, which formed a short-lived kingdom under Aretas, lay to the N. of this, extending eastward of the trans-jordanic Palestine, as far N. as Damascus. It seems to have included the plains of the Haouran (*Auranitis*), the rocky wilderness of the Ledja and the Djebel Haouran (*Trachonitis*), which extend along the eastern border of the plain from near Damascus to Bozra, and probably that part of Djedour (*Ittur, Iturea*), the flat country E. of Mount Hermon, which, with the northern district of Batanea, is now included in the Belled Haouran, or country of Haouran. Roman Arabia had for its capital, Bozra; and Botzra is still, including its ruins, the largest town in the Haouran. There appears to have been another Bosra or Bozra in Galaaditis, or near the borders of Reuben and Moab. And Bosra was the capital of Edom, or an Idumean kingdom. If the latter be the same as the capital of the Haouran, we must consider the Edom of Scripture as answering to the Arabia Provincia and Arabia Petraea of the Romans. Petra was certainly in Edom; and Strabo mentions

the Nabatheans or Idumeans; but this Southern Edom was probably a distinct state. During the Babylonish captivity, when Judea was almost deserted, the Idumeans spread themselves over the southern part of Judea as far as Hebron; and *this* is the Idumea which, under Herod the Great, formed a province of the Jewish kingdom, having Eleutheropolis for its capital. Hebron itself is spoken of by Josephus as belonging to Idumea, which seems to have extended southward to the Gulf of Akaba, and is distinguished in ecclesiastical history as the Third Palestine. A Roman road ran through it from Jerusalem to Aila or Ælana, at the head of the gulf. Judea Proper, comprising the territory lying between the Dead Sea and the Mediterranean, is composed of a range of limestone hills, rising by stages from the level of the coast, and becoming more rugged and rocky towards Jerusalem. Between Jaffa and Gaza, westward of the mountains of Judea, lies the tract distinguished as the plain of the Mediterranean Sea, the ancient Philistine Pentapolis. To the north of Judea is the district of ancient Samaria, now chiefly included in the territory of Nablous (Neapolis or Sychar): it is mountainous but well cultivated, and forms at present the most flourishing part of the Holy Land, producing corn, oil, and silk. Sebaste, the ancient Samaria, is six miles to the north of Nablous. At the northern foot of the hills of Samaria, extends the great plain of Esdraelon, which occupies a large part of the Lower Galilee. It is nearly 50 miles in length and 20 in breadth, and is described as one vast meadow, entirely bare of timber, but covered with the richest pasture. Near the middle is the line of separation between the pashaliks of Acre and Damascus; but this rich tract is completely commanded by Acre. To the east of Galilee is the lake called in Scripture, the Sea of Galilee, the Lake of Tiberias, and the Lake of Gennesareth, through which the Jordan passes. The city of Tiberias (now Tabaria) is situated close to the south-western shore of the lake, and still contains about 4000 inhabitants. Saphet, or Szaffad, on the road from Tiberias to Damascus, is a still more considerable place, and is esteemed by the Jews one of their holiest cities. Nazareth or Naszera is one of the principal towns in the pashalik of Acre; and three hours further towards Acre, a miserable village occupies the site, and perpetuates the name, of the ancient city of Sepphoris (Tsippor), called also at one time Diocæsarea, the seat of one of the five sanhedrims of Palestine, and the capital of the Galilean tetrarchy. It stands at the entrance of the rich plain of Zebulon. Pania, the ancient Cesarea Philippi, at the foot of Djebel Heish, the ancient Mount Hermon, near the sources of the Jordan, marks the frontier in that direction. The total population of Palestine, which, in the time of David, amounted to upwards of 5,000,000, cannot now be much above 1,500,000. It consists of Turks, Syrians, Bedonin Arabs, Latin, Greek, and Armenian Christians, Jews, Copts, and Druses. The Turks occupy all the civil and military posts; Greeks are very numerous in some districts; while the plains are occupied by nomadic Arabs. See DEAD SEA, GALILEE, JORDAN, JERUSALEM, JEWS, JUDEA, TIBERIAS, &c.

PALMA. The name of one of the Canary islands; of the capital of Majorca; of several towns in Spain, Sicily, and Illyria; of a river of Brazil; and of a city of Colombia.

PALMAS, CAPE. A promontory of Western Africa, forming the western termination of the Ivory Coast. See GUINEA.

PALMYRA. A city of ancient Syria, the Tadmor of the Old Testament; situated in an oasis of the Syrian desert, on the route from Tyre to the Euphrates, from which it is about twenty leagues distant. To its position in this line of the ancient caravan trade with Persia and India, it was indebted for its importance as an *entrepôt*. By degrees it rose into an opulent and independent city, and, connecting the Roman and Parthian monarchies by the mutual benefits of commerce, was suffered to observe an humble neutrality; till at length, after the victories of Trajan, the little republic sank into the bosom of Rome, and flourished more than 150 years in the subordinate, though honourable rank of a colony. During this period, the wealthy Palmyrenes appear to have constructed those temples, palaces, and porticoes of Grecian architecture, the ruins of which, scattered over an extent of several miles, have excited the wonder and admiration of travellers. After its overthrow and destruction by Aurelian, it lay almost deserted till Justinian placed a garrison there. It has since been used as a frontier station by both Saracens and Turks; and towards the close of the twelfth century, contained about 2000 Jews. It is now abandoned to the Arabs. Although most magnificent and striking as a whole, the ruins are, in their details, decidedly inferior to those of Baalbek.

PAMPAS. The name given to the immense steppes of South America, which stretch from the eastern foot of the Chilian Andes, presenting "a sea of waving grass" nine hundred miles in extent, with few interruptions of the perfect level, or any objects to serve as land-marks. Between Buenos Ayres and the course of the Saladillo, a distance of sixty miles, not so much as a tree breaks the monotony of the dead flat. The route to the principal pass over the mountains lies for 200 leagues across these trackless plains, and is pursued by compass. Innumerable herds rove over them unvalued and unowned, their hides and tallow only being sought after by the hunters. To the south of lat. 30° S., great numbers of wild horses are met with, the progeny of those imported by the Spaniards, which congregate in herds of several thousands. Wild dogs are also very numerous; and the emu or American ostrich is the native inhabitant of these open plains. They afford excellent pasture, but there is a deficiency of water: in the time of great drought, they assume the aspect of a desert, and numbers of the wild animals are then liable to perish. See LLANOS, and AMERICA, SOUTH.

PAMPHYLIA. In ancient geography, a maritime district of Asia Minor, bordering on the gulf of the Mediterranean hence called the Sea of Pamphylia, now the Gulf of Attalia. Cape Avova separates it from Lycia, which bounds the gulf on the west; and the promontory of Alaya (or Ubaldo) is reckoned the commencement of the Cilician coast. On the north, Pamphylia was separated from Pisidia by Mount Taurus. A hill which bounds the district of Batshuklu on the north, is the present limit of the *mutsellimlik* of Adalia, and probably indicates the ancient boundary.

PANAMA. A city of New Granada, situated near the head of a large bay of the Pacific, to which it gives name, on the coast of the

narrowest part of the isthmus which connects the two Americas; hence called the Isthmus of Panama. The province of Panama occupies the central part of the isthmus, between that of Veragua on the west, and Darien on the east: from the latter it is sometimes called, less properly, the Isthmus of Darien. Panama was formerly one of the handsomest and wealthiest cities of Spanish America, but is now for the most part in ruins, and even the military works are crumbling to decay. After flourishing for a long series of years, "its sun has set with the golden flag of Spain, the signal of exclusion wherever it waved." The Isthmus of Panama is not 40 miles across between that city and Porto Bello on the northern coast; and about five leagues from Panama, the river Chagres takes its rise, flowing into the Caribbean Sea. Its stream, though rapid, may be navigated by boats as high as Cruces, 43 miles from its mouth by the windings of its course. From that place, the ascent to the summit of the dividing ridge is rapid for a short distance, after which there is a gentle descent to the Pacific. By means of this river, it has been thought possible to establish a canal communication between the two oceans; but it could only be rendered practicable for flat-bottomed boats, by means of locks, and there would still require to be *entrepôts* at Panama and Porto Bello. Of the various schemes for effecting this communication, that which proposes to carry a canal from the Lake of Nicaragua to the River S. Juan, seems to be the most feasible. See NICARAGUA.

PANNONIA. In ancient geography, an extensive country of Europe, bounded on the north by the Danube, east by Mœsia, west by Noricum, and south by the Save. It included, therefore, Hungary, Servia, Bosnia, Slavonia, Croatia, and part of Carniola. Sirmium was the ancient capital. See HUNGARY.

PAPAL STATES. Or **STATES OF THE CHURCH.** The territory attached to the Popedom or Papal See of Rome; comprising that part of the Italian peninsula which lies between Tuscany on the N. W., the Po on the N. E., and the Neapolitan dominions on the S. They include the ancient Latium with part of Samnium and Apulia, a small district of the ancient Etruria, the whole of Picenum and Umbria, and that part of Cispadane Gaul, or Flaminia, which lies between the Apennines and the Po. The frontier lines are very irregular, intersecting the peninsula diagonally. On the Adriatic side, the Papal territory extends as high as lat. 45° N., and southward only to the mouth of the Tronto in lat. $42^{\circ} 50'$; while, on the coast of the Mediterranean, it extends from the mouth of the Fiore in lat. $42^{\circ} 20'$ to the Pontine Marshes in lat. $41^{\circ} 10'$. The modern subdivisions are as follow.

Ancient names.

- | | | | | |
|----------|---|--------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| Romagna. | { | 1. Bologna. | } The Exarchate. | Gallia Cispadana. |
| | | 2. Ferrara. | | |
| | | 3. Ravenna. | | |
| | | 4. Forli. | | |
| | } | 5. Urbino (dutchy) and Pesaro. | } Picennm. | Umbria and the Pentapolis. |
| | | 6. Ancona (marquisate) | | |
| | | 7. Macerata and Camerino. | | |
| | | 8. Fermo and Ascoli. | | |

Ancient names.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 9. Perugia. | } Umbria and Sabine country. |
| 10. Spoleto (dutchy) and Rieti. | |
| 11. Viterbo and Civita Vecchia. | Etruria. |
| 12. Frosinone and Ponte Corvo. | Latium. |
| 13. Benevento. | Samnium. |

The total area is estimated at 2260 square leagues, or 17,000 square miles, containing a population of not quite 2,600,000 souls. Of these about a million are concentrated in the provinces of the Exarchate. Rome, which is supposed to have contained, in former days, a million of inhabitants, now holds only between 150,000 and 160,000; and the total population of the united provinces of Viterbo and Civita Vecchia, in which Rome is comprehended, does not amount to half a million. The annona laws by which agriculture is discouraged, the mild yet depressing despotism of the ecclesiastical government, the progressive encroachments of the malaria on the shores of the Mediterranean, and the sullen indolence of the modern Romans, will account for the small proportion of the population to the extent and fertility of the Papal territory. The chief cities, besides Rome, are, Bologna, Ferrara, and Ravenna, in the northern delegations; Ancona, the chief port, on the Adriatic; Civita Vecchia, the port of Rome; Perugia, and Spoleto. The maritime trade is chiefly in foreign hands. See **BOLOGNA, ITALY, ROME.**

PAPHLAGONIA. In ancient geography, a country of Asia Minor bordering northward on the Euxine; bounded on the west by the Parthenius (now Bander-su), which separated it from Bithynia, and on the east by the Halys (Kizil-ermak), which divided it from Pontus; while on the south it was bounded by Galatia. This province was conquered by Mithridates III., and added to the kingdom of Pontus; but was afterwards annexed by Pompey to Bithynia. It is now comprised within the *sarjakats* of Boli (*Hadrianopolis*) and Kastamouni or Costamboul (*Germanopolis*), which are included in the beylerbeylik of Anatolia.

PAPUA. A large island of the Indian Archipelago; called also New Guinea. It is separated on the south from Australia by Jones's Strait, and on the west from the Molucca Islands by the Gilolo Passage; on the east, it is separated from Polynesia by the sea between the New Hebrides and the Friendly Islands. The coast is deeply indented, so as to resemble a chain of peninsulas. The whole is covered with forests, and among the trees are found the palm, the cocoa-nut tree, the nutmeg tree, and the bread-fruit tree; also plantains and pine-apples. The Malays and the Chinese trade with the natives on the coast, who are for the most part of the race denominated the Oriental Negro or Papuan, with crisp, woolly hair. This island possesses neither horned cattle, horses, nor sheep, the domestic animals being only hogs and dogs: of the wild ones, and of the interior of the island, little is known.

PARA. An extensive province or territory of Brazil, extending nearly 800 miles from E. to W., and upwards of 400 from N. to S. It is bounded on the north by the Amazon river and the Atlantic; east, by the province of Maranhão; south, by Goyaz and Matto Grosso;

and west, by the Madera. It is divided into four large districts: Para Proper, a flat and wooded country extending west of Maranhão 200 miles to the banks of the river Tocantins; Xingutania, lying between that river and the Xingu; Tapajonia, between the latter river and the Tapajós; and Mundrucania, so named from the Mundrucu Indians who inhabit it, extending from the Tapajós to the Madera. The last three districts are, with the exception of a few settlements on the margins of the rivers, almost wholly in the possession of the aboriginal tribes. The Xingu has never as yet been navigated to its heads; no authentic account exists, therefore, of a considerable portion of the country which it waters. The southern part even of Para Proper is occupied by wild Indians. The city of Para, no longer known by its original name of Belém (Bethlehem), is a populous and flourishing commercial town on the eastern margin of the Tocantins, in the bay of Guajará, at the northern angle of the mouth of the Guama, opposite the great island dos Joanes, in lat. $1^{\circ} 30' S.$, long. $48^{\circ} 30' W.$ It is very hot, and was formerly deemed very unhealthy. The produce of the territory used to be sent to Maranhão, and the trade was carried on by coasting vessels, till a British sloop of war (the *Confiance*) first navigated up to the town; and Para now trades direct with Liverpool and London. The chief produce is cotton; besides which the exports are, gums and balsams, woods, timber, spices, indigo, coffee, &c.

PARAGUAY. A territory of South America, formerly included in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, but latterly under the dominion of a Creole adventurer, Dr. Francia, who has contrived to establish himself in the absolute sovereignty of the republic, with the title of Perpetual Dictator. It extends from the Peruvian frontier on the north, in about lat. $22^{\circ} 30' S.$, to a little below the city of Assumption in $26^{\circ} 48' S.$; being bounded on the east by the Brazilian territory, and west by the provinces of the Argentine Republic. The whole population is supposed to be something short of 200,000 souls, dispersed over a territory not less extensive than France. Little is known of the interior, beyond the general nature of the country, which forms the western slope of the great basin of the river from which it takes its name, and to which all its waters are tributary. A large portion of the surface is occupied with lakes and marshy tracts periodically inundated; and the moisture of the climate nourishes a luxuriant vegetation. The river Paraguay has its source in an elevated *cumpe* of the Matto Grosso range, a part of the Serra Parexis, not far from the sources of the head streams of the Tapajós and the Madera, and near the *Sete Lagoas* (seven lakes), which communicate with each other by narrow outlets. A little below the last of these, the river flows through a swampy country for a short distance in a northerly direction; it then winds round by the west to a southward course. The first large river that joins it is the Jauru, on the right bank, in lat. $16^{\circ} 24' S.$, 170 miles S. E. of Villa Bella. Here, a marble pillar, erected in 1754, marked the boundary between the Spanish and Portuguese territories. The range of elevated land which skirts thus far the eastern margin of the Paraguay, continues 25 miles below this confluence, to Escalvada, where both banks begin to be flat and bordered with lakes. About 70 miles further southward, the western margin

margin begins to be bordered by a narrow range of hills, which divide the river from a chain of lakes behind them : these hills are broken at several points, affording outlets for the waters of the lakes, which appear like the mouths of large rivers when the Paraguay, at the season of inundation, makes them part of its expanded channel. Opposite the channel by which the third of these lakes (*Lago Mandiore*) discharges itself, the river San Lorenzo joins the Paraguay on its eastern bank in lat. $18^{\circ} 45'$. The Tacoary has its embouchure on the same side in lat. $19^{\circ} 15'$; and 18 miles further south, are the mouths of the Mondego. At the season of the inundations, which begin in April, and last till September, a great part of the beds of these three rivers and others on the eastern side, as well as the lakes on the western side, are confounded in one immense lake, which is said to cover an area from 70 to 150 miles in width; and the more elevated lands assume the appearance of islands in the midst of this "periodical Caspian," inhabited by an accumulation of birds and wild animals. In the submerged plains, immense crops of rice, spontaneously re-produced by nature, spring up above the waters, and are reaped into canoes. Near the mouths of the Mondego, the channel of the Paraguay is divided by a long island; and 35 miles below this confluence, two high mounts rise on the opposite sides of the river : on the western mount is Fort Coimbra. Below this, an immense lake called the *Bahia Negra* (black lake) finds an outlet on its western margin. Sixty miles lower, it receives on its eastern bank, the Queyma. Between 20 and 30 miles further south, in lat. $21^{\circ} 20'$, occurs the cataract called *Fecho dos Morros* (barricado of rocks), which forms the limit between the Upper and the Lower Paraguay. Here the lakey and swampy margins which commence at Escalvada, distant about 350 miles N., finally terminate. A chain of low mountains contracts the bed of the river, and a rocky island divides its channel. Between the *Fecho* and the city of Assumption, which stands in lat. $25^{\circ} 22'$, several large rivers enter the Paraguay; and below that capital, it receives on its eastern bank the three branches of the Pilco Mayo and the Rio Vermejo or Colorado, which have their sources in the Andes. The magnificent confluence of the Parana and the Paraguay takes place in lat. $27^{\circ} 25'$, near Corrientes, the port of the Parana. It now assumes the name of the Plata or Silver River. A hundred miles lower down, the united stream is joined, on the right bank, by the northern branch of the Salado; and 170 miles below this, at Santa Fé, in lat. $31^{\circ} 35'$, by its southern branch, the Xalapos. A little further, it receives the Terceiro or Carcapal; and then bending towards the E. S. E. for 140 miles further, gathering on both margins several smaller streams, it is finally joined, in lat. 34° , by the Uruguay, its last tributary, and soon expands into the immense estuary by which, after a course of about 1800 miles, it pours its waters into the Atlantic. At Buenos Ayres, nearly 200 miles from the ocean, it is about 30 miles broad; and between Cape S. Antonio and Cape Sta. Maria, its estuary is 150 miles in width. Rocks, banks, and shoals render this part of the navigation difficult; and Monte Video, on the eastern bank, affords the only safe port for large ships. See PARANA and BUENOS AYRES.

PARAIBA. A province of Brazil, with a capital of the same

name, both deriving their appellation from the river Paraíba or Parahyba, upon which the latter is situated. The province, which comprehends about two-thirds of the old captaincy of Itamarca, has between 18 or 19 leagues of coast bordering on the Atlantic eastward, between the province of Rio Grande on the N., and Pernambuco on the S. The river Goiana separates it from the latter. It extends inland about 60 leagues, being bounded in that direction by Seara. The river Paraíba, originating in the Serra do Jabitaca, near the source of the Capibabare, runs towards the N. E., and discharges itself into the Atlantic by two mouths, one on each side of the island of San Bento, forming a capacious and secure port. Small vessels can ascend to the capital, 10 miles from the bar; and canoes, 40 miles higher up. When the Dutch took possession of this captaincy, in 1634, it contained only 700 families and 20 plantations. In 1775, the population was estimated at 52,000. In 1812, it exceeded 122,000, of whom 17,000 were slaves, 8000 free blacks, 28,000 free mulattoes, and 3400 civilised Indians. The lands are rich, and produce some of the best sugar in Brazil; but the cultivation of the cane has latterly given way to that of cotton, which better endures the drought to which this province is subject. A large portion of it is unsusceptible of cultivation. Besides Paraíba, which is itself in decay, having been deprived of a large portion of its trade by Recife, there are only seven small towns in the eastern part, and two in the western district. There is another river Paraíba, which rises in the province of San Paulo, and, flowing through that of Rio Janeiro, falls into the Atlantic in lat. $21^{\circ} 34' 30''$ S. It is called the Southern Paraíba.

PARAMARIBO. See SURINAM.

PARAMO. The name given by the Spaniards to the lower summits of the cordilleras of the Andes, over which the passes lie, at the height of from 10,000 to 12,000 feet. They are generally covered with stunted trees, exposed to cutting winds, and a damp cold perpetually prevails, with frequent thick fog, rendering the passage sometimes dangerous. Snow often falls on them, but remains only for a few hours; in which respect they are distinguished from the *acradós*, which enter the limits of perpetual snow.

PARANA. A river of Brazil, which rises in the province of Minas Geraes, its head waters approaching within 100 miles of the eastern shore. Its principal source is in the mountain of Juruoca, a branch of the Serra Mantiqueira, whence it flows westward towards the interior, under the name of the Para or Rio Grande. It is confined for some time in a high, rocky bed, and forms in its descent a considerable cataract. About 70 miles W. of the city of S. John d'el Rey, it receives the Rio das Mortes; and then flowing for a long way in a westerly direction along the northern border of the province of S. Paulo, it receives the Parahyba from the mountains of Goyaz, and takes the name of Parana. Below this junction, it soon bends to the S. W., which course it assumes till it joins the Paraguay or Plata about 700 miles from its mouth. On arriving at the verge of the great table-land which forms the interior of Brazil, it tumbles over a precipitous rocky channel at a place called *Sete-quedas* or Seven Falls, the river being there divided by six small rocky islands into

seven channels. About the same parallel, and formed by the same mountainous ridge, is a smaller cataract on the Paraguay, called the *Estrecho*. About 70 miles below the Sete-quedas, nearly opposite the S. W. point of the province of San Paulo, it receives on its right bank the Acarahy, or river of Cranes, the first considerable river that joins it on that side. On entering the province of Parana, or Entre Rios, it begins to bend toward the W.; but, before it reaches the Paraguay, it expands into or flows through the immense lake of Ibera or Ybyra (the low country), otherwise called Caracares, which, in the dry season, is said to cover an area of 150 square leagues; but which, about a month after the rains have commenced in the upper country, that is, in December, extends over not less than 2000 square leagues, communicating with both the Paraguay and the Uruguay, which form, on either side, the boundaries of the province. At the southern angle of the confluence of the Parana with the Paraguay is situated the town of Corrientes, which may be considered as the capital of the province of Parana. Assumption, formerly considered as the capital, belongs to Paraguay. The only other towns in the Entre Rios, are, Little Santa Fé, commonly called Parana, situated on the Paraguay; Coruguaty; Villa Rica; Itaty; Corpus, the most northerly of the missions on the Parana; and Arroio da China, on the Uruguay. The greater part of the province is a mere wilderness. See PARAGUAY, URUGUAY, and BRAZIL.

PARGA. A maritime city of Albania, opposite the southern point of the island of Corfu; which see.

PARIA, GULF OF. A gulf of the Caribbean Sea, formed by the coast of Cumana, and having on the E. the island of Trinidad. It is 25 leagues from E. to W. and 15 from N. to S. It receives on the S. S. W. the different mouths of the Orinoco.

PARIS. The metropolis of France, situated on both banks and two islands of the Seine, in the department of Seine, which forms part of the old province of Isle of France. The city stands in a circular valley, which has the appearance of being the ancient bed of an immense lake, of which the only remains are the Seine and a small stream called the Bièvre, which falls into it from the S. An almost continuous chain of hills runs round the circumference of the northern part of the city; and another of inferior height, and more interrupted by valleys, encompasses the portion south of the river. The general elevation of the ground is 240 feet above the level of the sea, the mean elevation of the river itself being 120 feet. The original walls of the city, which were demolished by Louis XIV., occupied the line of the present boulevards, a series of broad streets or malls, planted with double rows of elms on each side, now intersecting the heart of the city. The fauxbourgs beyond this line were originally suburbs, but are now enclosed within the present wall, begun in 1784, but not finished till 1817, the circuit of which is about 16 miles and a half. It is very irregular, jutting out into numerous angles; and the *barrières*, or gates, are now between 50 and 60. Of the area enclosed, measuring 13 square miles, a considerable portion is unoccupied; and corn-fields and vineyards still exist within the walls. About two-thirds lie on the N. side of the Seine, flowing from N. E. to S. W. Its breadth is not nearly equal to that of the Thames at London,

being no where greater than 550 feet. The different quarters are united by 19 bridges. Some of these, though inferior in magnitude to those of London, are very elegant structures, and, together with the handsome stone quays which border the river, add much picturesque effect to the city. The most ancient part of Paris, which is strictly called the city, occupies an island of the Seine, called *Ile du Palais*. The streets are here, as in most old cities, very narrow and gloomy, and especially dirty; but there are some public buildings of great interest; in particular, the magnificent cathedral of Notre Dame, the Palais de Justice, the original residence of the French monarchs, with the celebrated gothic structure, the Sainte Chapelle, the archiepiscopal palace, and the Hôtel Dieu. The Rue St. Honoré, running nearly parallel with the river, and the Rue St. Denis, intersecting it, nearly divide Paris into four quarters. Of these, the north-western comprises, in uninterrupted series, the Louvre, the celebrated Gallery, the Tuileries, with its splendid garden, the Place Louis XV., the Champs Elysées, and then the noble Avenue de Neuilly, terminated by a superb barrière: here also are some of the finest modern streets of which Paris has to boast. Within the boulevards of this quarter are, the Marché des Innocens, the Covent Garden of Paris, the Corn-market, the Palais Royal, the church of St. Roch, and the Place Vendome, with its celebrated column; and further back, the immense church of St. Eustache, the Bank, Post Office, Théâtre Français, and Exchange. The north-eastern quarter presents a less splendid aspect; but here is the Place de Grève, with the Hotel de Ville at its northern extremity; the Arsenal, partly used as barracks, and containing one of the most valuable libraries in the capital; the gloomy prison of La Force, and the site of the Bastile. The boulevards of St. Martin and the Temple, in this quarter, are the favourite resort of the populace. In the south-eastern quarter are, the Jardin des Plantes and Halle aux Vins; the church and other buildings of the Sorbonne, now the University, which are upon the *Ile du Palais*; the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb; the Royal Observatory, the Polytechnic School, and the Pantheon. It is the learned quarter of the city. The south-western is especially distinguished as the fashionable quarter. It comprises the extensive garden of the Luxembourg, the rival of that of the Tuileries, with the palace now occupied by the Chamber of Peers; the Odeon, the College of St. Louis, and the École de Médecine; the Church of St. Sulpice; the Mint, the Palace of the Institute, that of the Chamber of Deputies, with the Palais Bourbon, of which it forms a part; the Hotel des Invalides, with its fine esplanade, and the still more extensive Champ de Mars, with the river, spanned by the bridge of Jena, at one extremity, and the Ecole Militaire at the other. Nearly the whole of this quarter is included in the Faubourg St. Germain. The chief officer of the city is the Prefect of the Seine, who exercises the functions of lord lieutenant and mayor. At the beginning of the last century, the population of Paris is supposed to have amounted to scarcely 500,000. The number of monastic establishments at the close of the reign of Louis XIV. was 107, and these buildings, with their gardens, covered nearly half the area of the city. The only census taken in recent times is that of 1817, which gave 657,172

residents, and 57,424 soldiers, inmates of the hospitals, and foreigners : total, 714,596. In 1829, the births in Paris were 28,721, of which nearly 10,000 were illegitimate; and of these, 7850 were abandoned by their parents. The foundlings were reckoned in 1825 at about 20,000. The deaths in 1829 were 25,591. At the time of the Roman invasion, Paris was a diminutive village of mud huts, built by the Gauls in the island now called the city : it was, however, the chief city of the *Parisii*, a border tribe of the Celtic *Galli*. Caesar mentions it under the name of Lutetia. It became a Roman city, but no mention is made of it as such till 400 years after the time of Julius Caesar. Here Julian was proclaimed emperor; and by him its name was changed to *Parisii* or *Parisen*. When, in the latter part of the fourth century, Gaul was wrested from the Romans by the Franks, Clovis took up his residence at Paris; and from that time, with some interruption, it has been the capital of the empire. But its architectural magnificence dates from the reign of Philip II., who died in 1223. Under him, Paris became almost a new city, most of the public edifices being as yet only of wood. He was the founder of the magnificent cathedral, and first introduced the paving of the streets. The chief improvements and embellishments of the city are, however, of modern date; and Paris possesses little to interest the antiquary, still less to waken any historical associations of a romantic or pleasing nature. The politest capital of Europe, which has given laws to fashion and manners, has been the scene of more ferocious cruelties than, perhaps, any other city of Christendom.

PARMA. A principality of Northern Italy, now comprising the three duchies of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla, which were assigned by the Congress of Vienna to the ex-empress of France for her life. The territory comprises an area of about 288 square leagues, bounded on the N. by the Po, on the E. by the Lenza, which separates it from Modena, on the W. by the Sardinian territory, and S. by the Apennines. The population is estimated at 450,000 souls. The dialect spoken by the inhabitants is a curious mixture of Milanese, Bolognese, and Venetian. Parma, the capital, on a little river of the same name, is a handsome city, containing within its walls, between three and four miles in circuit, a population of between 30,000 and 35,000 souls. Though a place of little trade, and, in the absence of the court, dull and lifeless, it exhibits few of the melancholy appearances of former prosperity and present decay which meet the eye in most of the Italian cities; and its churches, gallery, and museum are worthy of detaining the traveller. Piacenza, which inherits the name of one of the principal cities of the Roman republic, is also a handsome city, though gloomy and dull: its population in 1823 was estimated at 28,000. No other town in the Parmesan territory contains more than 5000 inhabitants. The produce of the territory consists of silk, rice, maize, hemp, tobacco, and cheese. The Parmesan cheese is conveyed to various parts of Europe.

PARNASSUS. In ancient geography, a mountain of Greece, forming the western boundary of Phocis. It is part of the ridge which, stretching northward from the Gulf of Corinth, separates the Western Locris from the maritime territory bordering on the Maliac Gulf. The summit of Parnassus consists of a small plain

surrounded with ridges or peaks, and having the appearance of a crater, containing a pool of water, which, in winter, is frozen. Dr. Clarke describes it as resembling Cader Idris. The view from the summit is extremely fine and extensive. The Gulf of Corinth is seen, reduced to a pond; towards the N., beyond the plain of Thessaly, Olympus, with its numerous tops, expands its vast breadth to view; and the other mountains of Greece appear like the surface of ocean in a rolling calm. The mountain received its ancient epithet of *Biceps* Parnassus, not from the summit, which is not seen from Delphi, but from the double-pointed, precipitous rock, at the base of which issues the Castalian spring, near the site of Delphi.

PAROS. In ancient geography, an island of the Egean Sea, formerly the wealthiest of the Cyclades, and famous for its white marble. It is about ten miles in length and eight in breadth. The surface is mountainous, but tolerably fertile; and it has some good harbours. Parecchia is the chief town. The total population is now about 2000.

PARTHIA. In ancient geography, a country of Asia, bounded on the W. by Media, N. by Hyrcania, E. by Aria, and S. by the desert which separated it from Carmania. The defile called the Caspian Gates was the boundary towards Media. It corresponds to the eastern part of Khorasan. The Parthians are supposed to have been of Scythian origin. Justin states, that the name in the Scythian tongue signifies fugitives, or refugees; and it is somewhat remarkable, that the very same meaning is ascribed to the word Kujar or Kadjar, the name of the tribe of the reigning family of Persia. Calmet supposes it to mean horsemen, which, as the Parthians were an equestrian nation, would seem not unlikely. If so, the word has the same derivation as Persian, from which it differs only in the substitution of the *th* for the *s*. They were, however, certainly a distinct people from the southern Persians. Their language was possibly a dialect of the Turkish; but the inscriptions on all the extant coins of the Parthian kings are in Greek. The Parthian monarchy was founded by Ashk or Arsaces about B. C. 250; it was raised to its highest pitch of greatness by Mithridates I., the fifth sovereign of the Arsacides; resumed its splendour under Mithridates the Great, B. C. 128; but had greatly declined at the time of the Christian era, and was finally overthrown by the founder of the Sassanian dynasty, about A. D. 226.

PASHALIK. The territory included in the jurisdiction of a pasha or viceroy. The Ottoman empire is divided into military departments or lieutenancies, which are subdivided into *sanjaks* (standards) or *sanjiakats*. The title of pasha is sometimes given to the *sanjak-bey*s, and the larger *sanjiakats* are called pashaliks; but the pashas are of three classes, who are distinguished by the number of horse-tails carried before them as standards. The governors of the larger districts, who are entitled to three tails, assume the title of vizir. Pashas of the next dignity, have two horse-tails borne before them. A bey has but one horse-tail. The words are often written and pronounced bashaw and bashawlik.

PASSAU. A considerable town of Bavaria, situated at the confluence of the Inn and the Danube; famous for the treaty signed

there in 1552, which is considered by the Protestants of Germany as the charter of their liberties. It was formerly the capital of an ecclesiastical state, under its bishop, comprising an area of 470 square miles. The part west of the Inn now belongs to Bavaria, and the remainder to Austria.

PATAGONIA. The name given to that part of South America which extends S. of lat. 35^b to the Straits of Magellan. It is inhabited by various Indian tribes. The Patagons, or Patagonians, from which it takes its name, occupy the southern extremity: they are also called Tehuels. They are a hardy and finely formed race, of copper complexion, and of equestrian habits; the Calmucs of the western continent.

PATAN. The name given to the Afghans in India. It is supposed to be a corruption of the national appellation, Pooshtoon; pronounced by the Berdooraunee Afghans, Pooktaun.

PATMOS. An island of the Egean Sea, near the Asiatic coast, to the S. of Samos. It is ten miles in length, five in breadth, and about thirty in circumference. On a lofty height is situated a fortified monastery, near which is a grotto, in which it is pretended that St. John wrote the Apocalypse. The island is filled with little churches or chapels, and is inhabited chiefly by ignorant monks. There is little cultivation or industry of any kind, and corn is imported.

PATNA. (**PADMAVATI.**) A city of India, the chief place in the province of Bahar, now ranking in populousness and trade before either Delhi or Agra. It stands on the southern bank of the Ganges, which is five miles wide in the rainy season. The number of its resident inhabitants, in 1811, was estimated at 312,000.

PATRAS. A maritime city of the Morea, situated at the entrance of the Gulf of Lepanto, on a bay to which it gives name. It was a Roman colony, under the name of *Patra* or *Aroa Patrensis*; under the Greek emperors, it was the capital of a dukedom and the see of an archbishop; and under the Turks, continued to be the emporium of the Morea, trading with all parts of the Levant, as well as with Sicily and Italy, and the residence of consuls from the different European States. The population, prior to the Revolution, was between 8000 and 10,000; the larger portion Greeks, with many Jews. There were six mosques and nine principal churches. The archbishop is metropolitan of all Achaia. The name of the town, pronounced *Patra* by the Greeks, is converted by the Italians into *Patrasso*, and by the Turks into *Balia-badra* (*παλαια Πάτρα*) and *Badrakshik*.

PAVIA. (The ancient *Papia* or *Ticinum*.) A city of Austrian Italy, the capital of a delegation to which it gives name, in the government of Milan; seated on the banks of the Ticino, from which it took its ancient name, four miles above its confluence with the Po. It was at one time, under the Lombard kings, the seat of empire. Its university, founded by Charlemagne, was the glory of Northern Italy in the fourteenth century; and it still preserves a high reputation, although the number of students, some years ago, was only between 700 and 800. The number of inhabitants in 1825, was 21,350. Between Pavia and Milan, as between Pisa and Florence,

and between Padua and Venice, there exists not only a marked difference of character, but a strong and rooted mutual jealousy. The territory of Pavia, an area of 320 square miles, has been termed, the Garden of the Milanese. It borders on the Sardinian territory westward, and is separated by the Po from the states of Parma.

PAULO, SAN. A city and province of the Brazilian empire. The city of this name is the oldest, and, historically, the most interesting in Brazil, having been founded by the famous Jesuit Anchieta in 1552. It stands on an eminence in an extensive plain, 1200 feet above the sea, from which it is only 12 leagues distant; but the *Serro do Mar*, a mountain 6000 feet high, over which there is only a mule road, rises between this plain and the coast. The province, consisting chiefly of immense plains, which support large herds of cattle, extends 450 miles N. and S., and 340 miles in medium width. The Serra Mantiqueira separates it from Minas Geraes on the N.; the Rio Grande and the Parana from Goyaz and Matto Grosso on the W. and N. W.; the Sahy from Sta. Catherina on the S.; on the N. E. it adjoins the province of Rio, and on the E. extends to the Atlantic. Almost all its rivers, except a few torrents, flow towards the interior, and are received by the Parana. The whole population in 1815 was 215,021 souls, of whom about half were whites, and a fourth slaves. The capital contained between 30,000 and 40,000 inhabitants. See BRAZIL and PARANA.

PAXO. The smallest of the seven Ionian isles, six miles S. of Corfu. It is about five miles long and two broad, having a superficial extent of thirty-five square miles; hilly and rocky, but producing a small quantity of oil, wine, and almonds. It has three good ports. San Nicolo, on the eastern side, is the only town. The population is about 3000. A league to the S. of Paxo, is the rocky islet called Anti-Paxo, which is uninhabited.

PAYS DE VAUD. See VAUD.

PEACE RIVER. See MACKENZIE.

PEEBLES-SHIRE (or TWEED-DALE). An inland county of Scotland; bounded on the N. by Mid Lothian, E. and S. E. by Berwick and Selkirk, S. by Dumfries, and W. by Lanark. It extends about 28 miles from N. to S., and from 13 to 20 miles from E. to W. The hills which divide Tweed-dale from Annandale in Dumfries, are the highest in the southern parts of Scotland, rising to nearly 3000 feet above the sea. The country is watered by the Tweed, the Yarrow, the Leithen, and some smaller streams. Peebles, the county town, is the only royal burgh: it stands on a small river of the same name, where it runs into the Tweed. Population of the shire, 10,580.

PEGU (or BAGOO). Formerly a considerable kingdom of the Indo-Chinese peninsula, now a province of the Burman empire. It comprised the delta of the Irrawaddy, and had for its capital a city of the same name, situated on the eastern bank of the Seetaung River. See BURMAH and IRRAWADDY. The proper name of the ancient language of Pegu is the Mon or Moan; and the natives are known in Siam under the same appellation. In Burmah, they are distinguished by that of Talien or Ta-lain. They are a distinct race from the Burmese.

PEKING. The present capital of the Chinese empire, situated in

the northern part of the province of Pe-teheli, about twenty-six miles to the south of the Great Wall. It stands in a sandy, arid plain, bounded westward by a chain of lofty mountains, from which descend some small streams, by which part of the plain is watered; and one of these, entering the city on the north, divides into several arms, surrounding the imperial palace, and forming some artificial lakes: at length, re-uniting its waters, it falls into the Pe-ho, twenty miles E. of Peking. The city comprises two distinct quarters or towns; the *King-tching* (city of the court), or Mantchoo town, containing the imperial palace, and the *Vai-tching* or Chinese town; both together occupying an area seventeen miles in circuit, inclosed with high walls of brick. Besides these, there are twelve large suburbs, so that, altogether, the extent of ground which the capital covers is immense, recalling the descriptions given of ancient Babylon and Nineveh. A very large part of this area, however, is occupied with temples, cemeteries, fields, and gardens. In the Mantchoo town, besides the imperial palace and parks, there are other palaces and public edifices; also, powder-magazines, temples, and lakes; occupying above half the city. The streets are for the most part broad, running in straight lines, and the houses are low, often of only one story. The population, therefore, cannot be inferred from the extent of the city; but it may perhaps amount, as stated by Father Gaubil, to two millions of souls. M. Malte Brun is disposed to bring down the estimate to 700,000. The air of Peking is deemed salubrious, but the climate is subject to wide extremes; the heat of summer being very great, though attended by abundant rains, while, from the middle of December to March, the water is frozen. Yet, Peking stands in lat. $39^{\circ} 42' 15''$ N., further S. than Naples. The city is chiefly dependent upon the southern provinces for its supplies. Butter, made of sheep's milk, is brought from Mongolia. In Peking, there are no good manufactories, except of coloured glass. The number of paupers and vagabonds is immense; but the vigilance and severity of the police, together with the number of Mantchoo troops resident in the city, secure public order and tranquillity. See CHINA.

PELEW ISLANDS. Or **PALAOS.** A cluster of islands in the western part of the Pacific Ocean, lying between the Philippine and the Caroline Islands. They are about eighteen in number, and extend from long. $134^{\circ} 5'$ to $135^{\circ} 40'$ E. between the parallels of $6^{\circ} 54'$ and $8^{\circ} 12'$ N. They are for the most part long and narrow, and covered with trees, among which are the bread-fruit-tree, the ebony-tree, and the coco-palm. The inhabitants are of the same race as those of the Society Islands. In return for the kindness shewn by the natives to the crew of the *Antelope*, which was wrecked there in 1783, the East India Company equipped two vessels at Bombay in 1791, laden with live stock and other handsome presents for the chief. With the exception of the sheep, the live stock had greatly increased in 1802. The second son of the chief, known as Prince Le Boo, accompanied Captain Wilson, of the *Antelope*, to England, where, unhappily, he was carried off by small-pox in the following year.

PELLA. In ancient geography, 1. a city of Macedonia, the birth-place of Philip and Alexander, and the royal residence; afterwards a Roman colony. It is situated in the district of Seres, the

ancient *Bottian*, upon the Vardari (*Axius*), about 14 miles from its mouth in the Thermaic Gulf. 2. A city of Palestine, near the northern confines of Perea, 35 miles N. E. of Gerasa. Thither the Christians, just before the siege of Jerusalem by Titus, were divinely admonished to flee.

PELLEW ISLANDS. Or **SIR EDWARD PELLEW'S ISLANDS.** A groupe of small islands off the western shore of the Gulf of Carpentaria, on the northern coast of Australia. The five principal ones are from seven to seventeen miles in length. They are chiefly composed of bare rock (a close-grained sandstone), or of sand with a small proportion of vegetable soil, covered with trees and bushes, but not fertile; and they are inhabited only by the kangaroo.

PELOPONNESUS. (The island of Pelops.) The ancient name of the Grecian peninsula, now called the Morea: which see.

PELUSIUM. In ancient geography, a fortified city of Egypt, on the Syrian frontier, a little to the E. of the mouth of the Nile, to which it gave name, and two miles from the sea. It was surrounded by extensive morasses, now covered by Lake Menzaleh, whence its name, *Peremun*, muddy; by the Greeks corrupted into *Pelusium*, and by the Arabs pronounced *Ferrama* or *Fermah*; answering to the Hebrew *Tsin* and the Arabic *Tineh*, under which name it is referred to in the Old Testament. A Turkish fortress near its site, is still called the castle of Tineh. It was considered as the key and strength of Egypt.

PEMBROKESHIRE. A maritime county of South Wales, bounded N. and W. by the Irish Sea, and S. by the Bristol Channel; on the E. it adjoins Caernarvonshire. Its extent is about 35 miles N. and S. and 29 miles E. and W. The surface is diversified by hill and dale, but is not mountainous, with the exception of a ridge running from the coast near Fisgard to the borders of Caernarvon. The most remarkable division of the county is into English and Welsh. Of the 144 parishes, 74 are inhabited by English people, and 64 by Welsh. Between the two classes, in former times, great animosity and a complete separation existed; but intermarriages are now frequent, and in the English hundreds, the races are mixed. In the district of Rhos, between Milford Haven and St. George's Channel, a colony of Flemings was permitted to settle in the reign of Henry I., and, in the time of Camden, the district was hence called Little England beyond Wales. Their descendants still preserve a marked difference in their speech and customs. The rivers of Pembrokeshire are inconsiderable. The principal are the Teify, the Cleddy, and the Douglodge. Pembroke, the county town, stands on a singular neck of land, dividing the small estuary of Down Pool, which flows from Milford Haven. It is well built, and ranks next to Caermarthen among the towns of South Wales. There are remains of a magnificent castle. The other principal places in the county are, the episcopal city of St. David's, about two miles from the coast, now a mere village; Haverford West, the largest market-town in the county, and a very ancient borough, where the assizes are alternately held; Tenby; Wiston; Fisgard; and Newport. The county is in the province of Canterbury, and the diocese of St. David's. Population in 1831, 81,424.

PENANG. (**PULO PENANG** or **BETEL-NUT ISLAND**; otherwise called **PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND.**) An island off the western coast of the Malayan peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait, two miles across, which forms the harbour, and affords excellent anchorage. The island is about fifteen miles in length, and between seven and eight in breadth, rising in the centre into lofty granitic hills, 3500 feet above the sea, whence flow numerous fine streams. The soil is very fertile and well cultivated, producing pepper, betel-nut, cocoa-nut, ginger, coffee, and other tropical fruits and vegetables. This island was granted to the East India Company by the King of Queda, (a territory on the western coast of the peninsula,) in 1786. In 1805, the inhabitants of all classes were estimated at 14,000, and they have since been rapidly increasing. George Town, the capital, stands upon a square mile of ground, and is well laid out in streets at right angles. Many of the buildings are in good style; and the whole has an English character. Malays and Chinese, however, form the bulk of the population; the former the drudges, the latter the mechanics, tradesmen, and agriculturists of the settlement. The London Missionary Society have a station here, and the Portuguese Roman Catholics a college, in which a number of Chinese youths are trained up as missionaries to their native country. All the country ships bound to the eastward, and those of the East India Company bound to China, touch here; and the town has become the centre of the commerce of the Straits of Malacca. The maritime part of the territory of Queda, on the opposite coast of the peninsula, thirty miles in length and three in depth, also belongs to the British, having been purchased of the reigning chief in 1786. The population, consisting of Chinese, Malays, and Bugis, is estimated at 16,000.

PENINSULA. Literally, an almost-island. A tract almost surrounded by water, and generally connected with the main land by a narrow neck or isthmus. The whole of Africa and the two Americas are peninsulas in reference to the ocean; but the term generally denotes the projecting extremities of the continents. The most remarkable peninsulas of Europe are, that of Jutland (the ancient *Chersonesus Cimbrica*); the Italian peninsula; the Peloponnesus or Morea; the Crimea; and the Spanish peninsula, to which, though less strictly such, the appellation, in common use, is specifically applied. Asia Minor, being on three sides washed by the sea, may be described as a peninsula. Arabia also forms a vast peninsula. India South of the Krishna is specifically distinguished by this appellation. The Malayan peninsula is more strictly such, being connected with the continent by a narrow isthmus. The other principal peninsulas are, those of Corea and Kamtschatka in Eastern Asia; in North America, those of Yucatan, Florida, Nova Scotia, and California. South America is remarkable as having scarcely any peninsula, unless that denomination may be given to Patagonia, its southern termination. Peninsulas are sometimes formed from the prolongation of mountains running out into promontories; sometimes they are islands which have become attached to the main-land by the formation of a sandy isthmus. The word is also applied to inland tracts nearly surrounded with rivers. Thus, the Arabic *jezeirah*, or

algesira, is indifferently applied to an island or a peninsula, whether formed by the sea or by rivers.

PENNINE ALPS. The High Alps. See **ALPS**.

PENNSYLVANIA. One of the United States of North America, and, next to New York, the largest of the Middle States, having an area of 47,000 square miles, with a population of nearly 1,350,000, being 28 to the square mile. The river Delaware, after flowing by Philadelphia, separates this State from that of New Jersey on the E.; on the N. it is bounded by New York, on the W. by Ohio, and S. by Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware. This State takes its name from the father of its illustrious founder, William Penn; having been given to it by King Charles II., in the original charter, in honour of Admiral Sir William Penn. It originally included the territory which now forms the State of Delaware. Of the population, about one-third was composed, in 1789, of the descendants of English settlers, Episcopalians and Quakers. The Presbyterians, descended chiefly from emigrants from the North of Ireland, are now particularly numerous in the western and frontier counties. The Baptists are chiefly the descendants of Welsh emigrants. About one-fourth of the population is of German origin; one-eighth, Irish; one half, either English or Yankee, i. e. New England families; and Swedes, Dutch, and persons of colour compose the remainder, including, in 1830, not quite 400 slaves. German is spoken to a considerable extent, and there are several newspapers published in that language. Pennsylvania takes the lead of all the States in the variety and extent of its manufactures; and its commerce is very considerable. The chief towns are, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Lancaster, Reading, and Harrisburg; the last is the seat of the State legislature; and there are interesting Moravian settlements at Bethlehem and Nazareth. See **PHILADELPHIA**.

PENTAPOLIS. A district containing five cities. The Cyrenaic Pentapolis, on the African coast of the Mediterranean, comprised, according to Major Rennell, the five cities of Cyrene, Barca, Ptolemais, Berenice, and Tauchira; or, according to other authorities, Cyrene, Apollonia, Arsinoë, Berenice, and Ptolemais. D'Anville reckons Darnis as one of the five. The five Philistine cities of Gaza, Gath, Ascalon, Azotus, and Ekron, formed the Pentapolis of Palestine.

PEREA (or PERÆA). See **PALESTINE**.

PERGA. In ancient geography, a town of Pamphylia, on the river *Cestros*, about 60 *stadia* from the sea.

PERGAMOS. In ancient geography, a city of Asia Minor, the capital of Mysia, and at one time of a kingdom, founded about B. C. 283, which comprised great part of what was afterwards the Roman province of Asia. It was one of the various petty states formed out of the ruins of Alexander's conquests, and was bequeathed by Attalus III., the last monarch, to the Roman people. The church of Pergamos is one of the seven Christian communities addressed in the Apocalypse. Under the name of Bergamo, it is still the chief place in the district watered by the *Caiens*, containing about 15,000 inhabitants, Greeks, Armenians, Jews, and Turks. The latter, however, greatly predominate. Above the town are the ruins of the

ancient acropolis, including the vestiges of a splendid temple. The library of Pergamos vied with that of Alexandria; and our word parchment is derived from *Pergamena* (*sc. charta vel membrana*).

PERGUNNAH. In India, a large subdivision of a province.

PERIGUEUX. An ancient town of France, the capital of the old province of Perigord, and now the chief place of the department of Dordogne. It stands on the Ille, near its confluence with the Vézère, and is a place of some trade, with about 8500 inhabitants. Numerous ancient remains attest its splendour in the time of the Romans, as *Vesunna*.

PERNAMBUCO. A maritime province of Brazil, taking its name from its chief port. It is bounded by the Atlantic on the E.; the Rio Francisco separates it from Seregippe and Bahia on the S.; the Cariohenha divides it from Minas Geraes, and it touches on Goyaz westward; and on the N. it adjoins Paraíba, Seará, and Piauí. It is esteemed one of the most flourishing parts of Brazil, containing more ports than any other province. The capital has continued to be a place of importance from the time of the Dutch conquest. It comprises three distinct towns; Recife, San Antonio, and Boa Vista, which are singularly built on sand-banks surrounded by the sea, and connected by bridges. The reef (*recife*) from which the harbour takes its name, runs in front of these sand-banks. It is scarcely 16 feet broad at top, but slopes off more rapidly than the Plymouth breakwater to a great depth on the outside, and is perpendicular within to a depth of many fathoms. It extends along the whole coast between Pernambuco and Maranhão, in some parts running very near the shore, and remaining uncovered at low water; in other places, receding from the land, and leaving numerous breaks, which serve as inlets. Olinda, the original capital, is seated on some finely wooded hills, about a league distant, from the foot of which stretches a long, narrow neck of sand, connecting it with the bank upon which Recife is built. It was founded by the Portuguese about 1535, and is still the residence of the bishop, but has been almost deserted for the lower town. Pernambuco is said to be a corruption of *Paranabuco*, by which the Indians designated the original port. Including Olinda, the total number of inhabitants, in 1821, was 70,000; of which about a third were whites, and two-thirds mulattoes and negroes.

PERSEPOLIS. A royal city of Persia in the time of Alexander the Great, who set fire to the palace at the instigation of a courtesan. The remains of this palace are supposed to be the remarkable ruins known under the names of the Forty Pillars (*Chehel Minareh*) and the Throne of Jemsheed, situated in the district of Istakhar, in the province of Fars, 34 miles N. E. of Shiraz. Thirteen pillars only are now standing; but vast masses of shattered columns and fragments are scattered over an extensive area, and the sculptures and bas-reliefs are of the highest interest and historic value.

PERSIA. A country and empire of Western Asia, the boundaries of which have undergone perpetual variations; but, in its most extensive acceptation, it comprehends the whole region lying between the Caspian Sea and the Indian Ocean, from the Oxus and the Indus to Kourdistán and the Persian Gulf. The general name by which

this region is designated by the natives, is *Iran*, as contradistinguished from Touran or Scythia : by the Turks and Arabs, it is called *Adjem*. It is now politically divided into the dominions of the Persian Shah, who reigns at Tehraun, in Western Persia ; and those of the Shah of Caubul, who is in possession of the eastern part of the great province of Khorasan and the parts bordering on India.

The present kingdom of Persia is bounded, on the N. W., by a conventional line separating it from the Russian territory, which now extends to the river Aras, and from Turkish Armenia ; the Caspian Sea, further E., becomes its northern boundary ; on the N. E. and E., its limits are lost in sandy deserts ; on the S. and S. W., it is bounded by the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. This country comprises the following great divisions.

	Ancient name.	Chief towns.
Ajerbijan . . .	Media Atropatene . . .	Tabreez.
Irak (Adjemi) . .	Media Magna . . .	{ Tehraun. Isfahan. Hamadan.
Ardelan (or Persian)	Elam (or Elymais) . . .	{ Senneh. Kermanshah.
Koordistan) . . .		
Looristan . . .	Syro Media . . .	
Khoozistan . . .	Susiana . . .	Shooster. Desfoul.
Fars or Farsistan .	Persis . . .	Shiraz. Feroozabad.
Laristan . . .	Mesambria . . .	Lar. Gomeroon.
Kermau . . .	Carmania . . .	Kerman.
Ghilan . . .	Co. of the <i>Gela</i> . . .	Reshd.
Mazanderan . . .	Co. of the <i>Tapyri</i> . . .	{ Balfroosh. Saree. Ashroof.
Astrabad . . .	Hyrkania . . .	Astrabad.
Khorasan . . .	Aria. Parthyene . . .	{ Nishapoor. Mu- shed. Yezd.

Xenophon makes the younger Cyrus describe his father's empire as being so extensive that, at one extremity, people perished with cold, while, at the other, the inhabitants were suffocated with heat. This description still applies to Persia, which has three distinct climates. The shores of the Caspian, being about 60 feet below the level of the ocean, are exposed to burning heat in summer ; the winter is mild, and an excessive humidity pervades the atmosphere throughout the year. Vegetation is consequently vigorous ; the sugar-cane is cultivated with success in the plains ; but the climate is very insalubrious. The high plateau, or table-land, which forms the interior of Persia, presents the second climate, in which excessively hot and dry summers are succeeded by winters equally rigorous. The greater part of Persia may be described as an immense dry, bare, saline plain, forming the elevated base of irregular ranges of mountains, which, though for the most part of moderate height, have their summits clothed with snow. The streams descending from these mountains form some very beautiful and luxuriant valleys, which are in fact the only fertile and populous portions of the country. The Persian plateau adjoins that of Armenia and Asia Minor on the W. The great chain of Ararat embraces the whole province of Ajerbijan, the ancient Atropatene ; and from this

chain, a belt of high limestone mountains, the Hyrcanian mountains of the ancients, proceeding eastward, sweeps round the southern shores of the Caspian Sea. In this range, now known under the name of Elborz, is the famous defile of the Caspian Gates, through which Alexander pursued Darius into Parthia. Sir W. Ouseley supposes it to be the defile of *Sawchee*, leading from Firoozkuh, the last town in Persian Irak, into Mazanderan; but Mr. Fraser adduces strong reasons for identifying it with the pass of *Gurdance Sirdara*, leading through a ridge projecting southward from Elborz, and dividing the plains of Khawar and Vuromeen, on the direct road to Mushed. The vast mountain rampart is continued eastward through the northern part of Khorasan, sending out various ramifications towards the S., and is ultimately lost in the Paropamisian range separating Bactria from Afghanistan. The Kourdistan range enters Persia to the S. of Lake Ourmia, under the name of Elwund, occupying with its numerous ramifications the whole of that part of ancient Media, and extending south-eastward to Isfahan. Another chain prolonged from the Kourdistan range, known as the Baktyari mountains, stretches from the valley of the Karoon to the plain of Shiraz, at no great distance from the Persian Gulf: then, bending eastward, and running across Kerman, they appear to join the chain which separates Segistan from the ancient Gedrosia, and which is finally connected with the Soolimaun range bordering on the basin of the Indus. In descending from the plateau, towards the shores of the Persian Gulf, a third change of climate presents itself. A narrow tract of arid, level country extends between the mountains and the sea, from the mouths of the Karoon and the Euphrates to those of the Indus, a distance of more than 20° of long.; throughout which not a river occurs that is navigable above a few miles from the ocean. The climate and aspect of the country resemble Arabia, rather than Persia; and it has from time immemorial been inhabited by a different race from the Persians. The appearance of the coast is almost every where the same,—a succession of sandy plains, with only patches of cultivation and occasional plantations of date-trees. During four months of the year, the heat is insupportable; and the simoom, though not frequent, is very destructive. Owing to the peculiar configuration of the country, the rivers of Persia are few, and, with one or two exceptions, inconsiderable: fed chiefly by mountain torrents, they one day overflow their banks, and on the next sink to mere rivulets. The Tigris and the Euphrates, in ancient times the western boundaries of the empire, can no longer be considered as Persian rivers; nor can we now rank among them the Kour, or Cyrus, which formerly divided Persia from Georgia, or the Jihoon, or Oxus, its ancient boundary on the N. E. The Kizil-oozen (golden stream), or Sefyd-rood, the ancient Mardus, has its source in the mountains of Ardelan, eight or nine miles N. W. of Sennah; and after a very winding course through picturesque ravines, during which it is broken by a series of cataracts, it runs with great force into the Caspian. The Zeindeh-rood, rising in the Baktyari mountains, flows in a south-easterly direction through the plain of Isfahan, passing that capital; and after watering, by means of *bunds* or dikes, the districts of Berahan, Rudesht, and Varzeneh, loses itself in the desert. A Mohammedan authority, however, makes

it re-appear, after a subterraneous course, in Kerman, and reach the sea. The Bundemir, or Kour, formed by several small streams which water the great plain of Merdasht, or Istakhar, flows southward between Shiraz and Persepolis, and falls into the great salt lake of Bakhtegan a little below Gawakoon. Of those rivers which join the Shat-el-Arab, (the name given to the united waters of the Euphrates and Tigris,) the principal is the Kerrah or Hawizza, formed by the Kermanshah river and a smaller stream: it flows by the ruins of Susa, and is supposed to be the ancient *Choaspes*. The centre of Susiana is traversed by the Ahzal or Desfoul river, supposed to be the *Eulæus*, the *Ulai* of Daniel: after being joined by the Karoon (*Coprates*) from the Baktyari mountains, it loses its name in that of the latter river, and discharges itself by many mouths into the Persian Gulf. The Jerahi (*Pasitigris*) flowing from the same mountains, also joins the Karoon. The Zab (*Oroatis*), which separates Susiana from Persis, after flowing for some time towards the W., bends southward to reach the Gulf: it is navigable for boats as high as Endian, 16 miles from the sea. The Heirmund, or Helmund, the Etymander of the ancients, descending from the Hazareh mountains to the N. of Caubul, fertilizes part of the arid province of Seistan, and, after a course of 400 miles, empties itself into the great lake of Zerah or Durra, the *Aria Palus* of ancient geography, which covers an extent of nearly 1100 square miles. The largest river of Khorasan, the Sedzen or Ochus, after receiving several small streams from the mountains of Mazanderan, forms a marshy lake, and at length reaches the Gulf of Balkan in the Caspian. The other inland rivers are, for the most part, like those of Arabia, lost in sandy deserts or salt lagoons. The great salt lake of Ourmia, or Shahec, in Ajerbijan, which is about 47 miles in length and 280 miles in circumference, receives fourteen rivers of different volume into its shallow basin: its greatest depth is not more than four or five feet; in some places, scarcely a foot. A range of high mountains, the ancient *Niphates*, separates this basin from Lake Van, which lies to the westward. This lake is very saline, and its dimensions vary exceedingly: when the rivers which feed it are much swollen, it sometimes rises 30 feet. About a hundred miles to the N. is Lake Erivan, which is about 70 miles in circumference.

One of the distinctive characters of the central plateau of Persia is, its great extent of sandy plains, true deserts, which are calculated to occupy three-tenths of the surface, and which form part of a remarkable chain extending from the desert of Kohi, on the N. of China, with little interruption, through Beloochistan, Gedrosia, and Nedjed, to the great ocean of sand in Africa. There are in Persia five principal ones: 1. That of Kara-koom (black sand) beyond the Sedzen, on the eastern shore of the Caspian. 2. The Great Salt Desert between Khorasan and Irak, 360 miles in length, and 190 in breadth, where the layer of crystallized salt is in several parts of the surface an inch thick: this desert joins 3. The Desert of Kerman, the *Caramania Deserta* of ancient geography; and the two stretch over an extent of nearly 140,000 square miles. 4. The Great Sandy Desert of Seistan, extending from the hanks of the Heirmund to the mountains of Beloochistan, a distance of nearly 450 miles. 5. The

desert which stretches to the north of Shuster, and to the east of the Tigris. Khoozistan, the ancient Susiana, once the best watered and most cultivated part of the empire, is now scarcely distinguishable from the bordering deserts. And in many other parts, the desert appears to have gained upon cultivated tracts, through the ravages of war and the barbarizing consequences of a despotic government. Canals are very common in some provinces; but in the frequent civil wars, these canals have been destroyed, and a verdant valley has thus been suddenly transformed into a barren waste. Owing, too, to the same disorders and to oppressive imposts, many fertile districts have been abandoned, and nomadic hordes now lead their flocks over immense tracts once covered with grain.

Chardin rated the population of the empire of Shah Abbas in the beginning of the seventeenth century at about forty millions. That of the present Shah is estimated to include about nine millions; ten millions being the supposed population of Eastern Khorasan, Caubul, and Beloochistan. These calculations are little better than conjectures; and Sir John Malcolm is disposed to acquiesce in a much lower estimate, which assigns to Western Persia only six millions. M. Malte Brun, dividing the inhabitants into those living in fixed dwellings and the nomadic tribes, supposes the former to be at most between ten and eleven millions: of these, the bulk (or about ten millions) he sets down as Modern Persians, comprising a mixture of Persians Proper, Tatars or Toorks, Arabians, and Georgians; the remainder consisting of about 100,000 Parsees or Guebres, (chiefly in Yezd and Mekran,) 500,000 Affghans, 70,000 Armenians, 50,000 Ghelaky (ancient inhabitants of Ghilan), 35,000 Jews, and 10,000 Zabians, in Khoozistan. The nomadic tribes he estimates at 774,500; viz. those speaking the Toorkish language at 320,000; the Arabian tribes at 105,000; the Loorish tribes at 139,000; the Koordish tribes, some of whom are independent, at 207,000; and the Belooches and Affghan nomades at 3,500. All the pastoral hordes receive the common appellation of *Eliants* (tribes); and they form the strength of the Persian armies. The Loorish dialect closely resembles the Koordish, and they are probably branches of the same nation. Their language is supposed to be the ancient Pehlivi, possibly in a corrupt or mixed state; and it has been found to bear a strong affinity to the proper Hindoo-stanee, the basis also of the jargon spoken by the European gipsies. All these tribes profess the Mohammedan religion. The Persians are Moslem of the Sheah or Ali-ite sect, between whom and the Soonee Mohammedans, to which sect the Ottomans belong, there exists as rancorous an hostility as between Latins and Greeks. The reigning family, however, is of the Toorkish tribe of Kajar, whose native country is Mazanderan and Astrabad; and the court language of Persia is Turkish. This language prevails northward and westward of Isfahan; and in some of the villages between that capital and Hamadan, the natives hardly understand a word of Persian. A remarkable difference of pronunciation also distinguishes the southern Persians from those of the north. The latter give the vowels a broad accent similar to that which prevails in India; while in the south, a softer and more melodious pronunciation is given to the language, and the u (oo) is substituted for the broad a and long o; as

Ulee for Ali, Iroon for Irân, and Kooh (mountain) for Koh. The costume of the Persians, which never possessed the dignity of the Turkish, has of late years undergone a considerable change not for the better. A taste for sombre colours, browns, dark olives, and dark blues, has been introduced by the reigning family, and enforced by sumptuary laws. Red is generally disliked. The head-dress of every Persian, from the sovereign to the lowest subject, consists of a jet-black lamb-skin cap, about a foot high, round which the royal family and nobles wrap a brocade shawl. The head is shaved, except a tuft of hair on the crown, and two locks behind the ears; and the beard is suffered to grow to a much larger size than among the Turks. The national character of the modern Persians differs as widely as their origin and habits. They have often been vaguely described as the Frenchmen of Asia, on the ground of their politeness and volubility, their propensity to gasconade, and their minute attention to modes of dress and etiquette; but, so far as this comparison is just, it applies chiefly to the inhabitants of Shiraz and some other cities. The citizens of Shiraz, Hamadan, Casbeen, Tabreez, and Yezd, bear a high reputation for courage, being chiefly descended from martial tribes; while those of Koom, Kashan, and Isfahan are reproached with cowardice. Falsehood is proverbially characteristic of the Persians: it is, perhaps, the natural fruit of their depressed political condition. There is no country in the world in which more of the immorality of the people may be referred to a vicious system of government. Generally speaking, the Persians are a handsome, active, robust race, their complexion varying from a dark olive to a fairness which approaches that of the northern European; of lively imagination, quick apprehension, and agreeable manners, except when under the influence of passion; they then become coarse and brutal; and they are too generally addicted to habits of profligacy, scarcely pretending, indeed, to any strictness in morals. Major Scott Waring describes the Shirazees as excellent companions, but detestable characters. From the Ottoman, the genuine Persian is distinguished by his versatility and pliancy, his vivacious temperament and lively imagination, his love of hyperbole and his proneness to falsehood. From the Arab, he is distinguished by his superior civilization and loose morals, his effeminacy and his licentiousness. From the Indian, he differs in his complexion and physical temperament, in his higher courage and inferior docility. Most travellers would prefer to trust an Arab, to deal with a Turk, to converse with a Persian, and to be served by a Hindoo. The name of the country and its natives comes to us from the Greeks. The ancient *Persis* appears to correspond to the modern provinces of Pharsistan or Fars, sometimes distinguished as Persia Proper, of which Persepolis and Shiraz are the ancient and modern capitals. The name is supposed to come from a word signifying horsemen; and the horses of Persia have always been in high estimation in the East. Ancient Persia was bounded on the north by Media, west by Assyria, south by the Persian Gulf, and east by Gedrosia. The Persians were, however, not only a distinct race from the Medes, but from the Elamites also, who were a warlike nation of mountaineers "bearing the quiver," and corresponding, probably, to the modern Bactyari tribes. Elam (or Elymais) bordered on Assyria, and comprised Susiana,

as well as the mountains which separate it from Media. The Persian kingdom appears, in early times, to have been more closely connected with the southern countries of Segistan, India, and Yemen, than with Northern Persia and Assyria; and the Zend, the sacred language of the old Persians, is closely allied to the Sanscrit. Pehleh, from which the appellative Pehlivi is derived, is said to have been the ancient name of the countries of Isfahan, Rhey (or Rhages), and Deenawar; which seems to identify the ancient Pehlivi race with the Medes, who were probably closely allied to the old Assyrians, or, perhaps, to the Parthians and Toorks. See PARTHIAN. The capital of the Persian empire has been shifted with every new dynasty. During the brilliant reign of Shah Abbas, towards the close of the sixteenth century, Isfahan became the metropolis, that monarch having transferred thither the seat of government from Cazveen. Nadir Shah made Mushed his capital. Kurreem Khan reigned at Shiraz. Aga Mahomed, the predecessor of the reigning Shah, first made Tehraun the seat of empire. This is the present capital; and not far distant are the ruins of the once proud city of Rhey or Rhages, the capital of Media Rhageiana. Thus have the revolutions of ages brought back the seat of empire very near to one of its most ancient centres. See ISFAHAN, MUSHED, SHIRAZ, TEHRAUN, and KHORASAN.

PERSIAN GULF. A gulf of the Indian Ocean, separating the south-western coast of Persia from the Arabian peninsula. It is also called the Sea of Omaun from the Arabian coast, and the Green Sea. It is about 600 miles in length, and 220 at its greatest breadth; but at its entrance, between Cape Bombareek (corrupted from *Mobarek* fortunate), and Cape Musseldom (*Mama Selemeh*, a female saint), it is not more than 18 leagues or 55 miles across. Not far within its entrance, opposite the high land of Gomberoon on the Persian side, is the once famous island of Ormuz; and a little beyond it, Kishmis, the largest island in the Gulf, being 60 miles in length and 15 in breadth. It is said to have been once fertile, but is now unproductive and deserted. Dreariness and desolation, solitude and heat, are now the chief characteristics of the shores of the Persian Gulf, which were once the site of flourishing commercial towns. The chief places now are, Busheer (Abu-shehr), the principal port of Persia, containing about 10,000 inhabitants; Lahsa, El Katif, and Grán, or Koueit, on the Arabian shore, which is notorious for its pirates; and Bassora, the port of Bagdad, situated on the *Shat el Arab*, which pours the united waters of the Tigris and the Euphrates into the head of the Gulf by seven channels, one only of which is navigable for large ships. The East India Company have a factory at Bassora, and a resident at Busheer. Grán is a town of huts, containing about 10,000 inhabitants, engaged in the pearl-fishery. The East India Company's packets annually wait there for the overland despatches from England. The pearl-fishery extends along the whole of the Arabian coast, and great part of the Persian. The present centre of the trade is Muscat, whence the greater part of the produce is exported to Surat. The Gulf is beyond the limits of the monsoon, but has its periodical winds and currents. It differs from the Red Sea in being almost entirely free from coral reefs.

PERTH. A county of Scotland, with a capital of the same name. The county of Perth is, next to Invernesshire, which adjoins it on the north-west, the largest in Scotland; extending about 77 miles from E. to W., and 68 from N. to S., and containing about 2638 square miles, of which 50 are covered with lakes. The highlands occupy about two-thirds of the surface. The lowlands, situated at the eastern and southern extremities of the county, bordering on the Frith of Tay, consist of some very rich and fertile tracts; especially the Carse of Gowrie, comprising about 18,000 acres. The ancient city of Perth, formerly a royal residence, is situated on the west bank of the Tay, about a mile above where it bends to the east, to fall into the Frith. It is a thriving town of about 18,000 inhabitants. This is the only considerable place, although about 70 other towns and villages are scattered over the county. Dunblane is the seat of an ancient bishopric, as is also Dunkeld; and Culross retains the privileges of a royal burgh. Perthshire is divided into eight districts; Athol, Stormont, Perth Proper, Gowrie, Strathearn, Monteith, Breadalbane, and Rannoch; but these divisions are almost superseded. The highlands comprise some of the loftiest mountains in Scotland. Ben Lawers rises to the height of 4015 feet above the sea; Ben More to 3903; Ben Gwad to 3724; and Schichallion to 3564. The largest lake is Loch Tay, in the centre of the highland district: it is about 15 miles long and one broad, with a depth varying from 15 to 100 fathoms. The Tay, which issues from it, is one of the largest rivers in Scotland, though confined to this county. Its salmon-fishery is valuable. Perthshire adjoins the shires of Inverness and Aberdeen on the north; Forfar, Fife, and Kinross on the east; Clackmannan and Stirling on the south; and Dunbarton and Argyle on the west. Population, 142,900.

PERU. A country of South America, lying between lat. $3^{\circ} 30'$ and 21° S.; bounded, on the north, by Quito, Maynas, Jaen, and Guayaquil; on the west, by the Pacific; on the south, by Chile and the provinces of the Argentine Republic; on the east, by Brazil. Its geographical and political limits have undergone considerable variation. The ancient empire of the Incas, at the time of its overthrow, comprehended Quito, which had been annexed to their original dominions, of which Cuzco was the capital. Under the Spaniards, the viceroyalty of Peru, established at Lima, comprised at one time the whole of their possessions south of the Isthmus. When New Granada was constituted a separate viceroyalty in 1718, Quito was detached from that of Lima, and made a part of the new government. In 1778, a further dismemberment of the Peruvian viceroyalty took place, by the separation of the rich districts of La Paz, Potosi, Charcas, and Santa Cruz, which were placed under the jurisdiction of the viceroy of Buenos Ayres. These provinces, which are usually distinguished as Upper Peru, now constitute the republic of Bolivia. The remainder of the viceroyalty, which may be called Peru Proper, comprised a territorial surface of 41,400 square marine leagues, with a population (according to Humboldt) of about 34 to the square league. This is now the republic of Peru, the estimated area of which, according to the latest authorities, is 373,000 square miles, and the population, 1,737,000. The republic of Bolivia, or Upper Peru, has a surface of 37,020 square marine leagues, or 310,000 square miles, with a population of

1,200,000. The provincial subdivisions of the two states are as follows.

REPUBLIC OF PERU (PROPER).

(Maritime.)		Former divisions.	
1. Truxillo.	Truxillo.	}	Formerly under the jurisdiction of the <i>Audiencia</i> of Lima.
2. Lima.	Lima.		
3. Arequipa.	Arequipa.		
(Inland.)		}	
4. Junin.	Xauxa and Tarma.		
5. Ayacucho.	Guamanga and Huan-cavelica.	}	<i>Audiencia</i> of Cuzco.
6. Cuzco.	Cuzco.		
7. Puno.	Lampa, Paucarcolla, Azangaro, Chucuito.	}	<i>Audiencia</i> of Charcas.

REPUBLIC OF UPPER PERU OR BOLIVIA.

1. La Paz.	}	Formerly (together with Puno) under the jurisdiction of the <i>Audiencia</i> of Charcas, and of the Viceroy of Buenos Ayres.
2. Cochabamba.		
3. Oruro.		
4. Chuquisaca or Charcas.		
5. Potosi.		
6. Santa Cruz de la Sierra.		

The double cordillera or chain of the Andes, which traverses the whole of Peru from south to north, divides the country into three distinct regions. Between the western chain, called the cordillera of the coast, and the ocean, extends a level, sandy tract, consisting of an inclined plane from ten to twenty leagues in breadth, to which the Spaniards have given the name of *Valles*. The greater part of this maritime plain, both in Peru and in Chile, presents little more than a waste of rocks, sand, and saltpetre, without either vegetation or inhabitants. The reason is obvious; no rain falls here, the clouds brought by the prevailing easterly winds being arrested and broken by the lofty summits of the Andes, before they reach the coast. The long drought to which the Coromandel coast is subject, is owing to a similar cause; but here no change of the monsoon brings a rainy season. The only exceptions to the sterility are, a few valleys through which small streams find their way to the Pacific, affording the means of irrigation, or such spots as are moistened by subterraneous springs. The climate, however, is remarkable for its equable mildness, the thermometer at Lima being rarely seen below 60° at noon, and seldom higher than 86°. The heat of the summer sun is mitigated by a canopy of clouds which constantly hangs over Lima, though not perceptible from the city: seen from the mountains, they appear like the smoke floating in the atmosphere of large cities where coal is burned. During the winter months, from May to November, a thick mist or fog (called by the natives *garua*) almost constantly prevails, obscuring the sun's disk, chilling the air, and moistening the soil. These mists are brought by the morning breeze, which blows from the westward. In the middle of the day, during the summer, they are dissipated by the power of the sun; but in the evening, a south-easterly land-breeze brings them again forward. The moderate temperature of the climate, so surprising and delightful to persons accus-

tomed to the scorching and suffocating heat of Bahia, on the opposite coast of the continent, or of Cartagena, is partly owing, also, to a cold current that sets in northward from the Straits of Magellan to Cape Pariana.

Between the two chains of the Andes is the country called the *Sierra*, consisting of mountains and naked rocks, intersected by some fertile and well cultivated valleys. This region contains the finest silver mines in the world, and the richest veins are ordinarily found in the most sterile rocks. Though now comparatively uncultivated and thinly peopled, this upper country exhibits numerous traces of having once supported a considerable population. On the eastern declivity of the interior chain begins the region of woods, called the *Montana*, the commencement of an immense plain, rich in vegetable productions, extending eastward to the banks of the Ucayale and the Marañham. This plain is broken, however, by several ridges, which divide the waters. The climate is extremely humid, and it abounds with lakes and marshes, swarming with noxious reptiles and innumerable insects. This region has been denominated Interior Peru. The tribes scattered over the vast wilderness are peculiarly savage and degraded, many of them being anthropophagous. For almost all that is known of their character and customs, we are indebted to the Spanish Missions established in these back countries. The principal rivers of these Missions are, the Beni (or Para-beni, pure river) and the Paucartambo, which, by their junction, form the Ucayale, one of the largest tributaries to the mighty Amazons. The Parabeni rises not far from Cuzco, and entering the *Montana* by the valley of Santana, flows northward to join the Paucartambo in lat. $10^{\circ} 31' S.$, long. $74^{\circ} 16' E.$ The latter river is formed by three head streams; the Apurimac, the Pangoa (united with the Marameric), and the Chanchamayo; which last, rising near Tarma, flows N. N. E. as far as $11^{\circ} 20' S.$, and then bends eastward to its confluence with the Pangoa in lat. $10^{\circ} 45'$. The Ucayale (or Aucayale, river of enemies), after being joined by several other streams, discharges itself into the Amazons in lat. $4^{\circ} 14' S.$, long. $72^{\circ} 21' E.$ The river Parabeni is supposed to have been the limits of the Peruvian emigrations; or, at all events, of the semi-civilization of the empire of the Incas. Between the parallels of 6° and $9^{\circ} 30' S.$, the Rio Javari or Hyabary forms the boundary of the Peruvian and Brazilian territories; and in this part, the former has an extent in breadth of 200 leagues. Below that parallel, it expands to 260 leagues, its boundary being a line that runs up, first, the Rio Madera, and then the Mamore, as far as the Rio Maniqui in lat. $12^{\circ} 30'$; then, following the course of the Maniqui and the Tequiari, it separates the Peruvian districts of Paucartambo and Tinta from that of Apolobamba in Upper Peru. The basin of Lake Titicaca, formerly included in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, but which anciently belonged to Cuzco, is now included in the territory of Peru Proper. Below the parallel of 16° , the maritime chain of the Andes forms the boundary of Peru, and the mean breadth of the territory is not more than from 15 to 18 leagues. The *partido* of Taracapa, in the intendancy of Arequipa, which reaches the desert of Atacama, at the mouth of the Rio de Loa in lat. $21^{\circ} 26'$, formed the line of demarcation between the viceroyalties of Lima and Buenos Ayres. The southern

limit of Upper Peru is only an imaginary line running across uninhabited savannahs, and cutting the Cordillera of the Andes at the Tropic of Capricorn: it thence crosses the Rio Grande, the Pilcomayo, and finally, the Paraguay, in lat. $20^{\circ} 50'$ S. The Quichua or Inca language, which is spoken by about two-thirds of the inhabitants of Peru Proper, prevails as far S. as the districts bordering on Lake Titicaca, and probably throughout the department of Puno. But at La Paz or Chuquisaca in Bolivia, 288 miles S. S. E. of Cuzco, the vernacular language of the natives is the Aimara. A third dialect, called the Moxa, is spoken on the banks of the Mamore. These two languages are supposed to be spoken by about 400,000 people.

When the Spaniards first visited the coast of Peru, in 1526, Huana Capac, the twelfth monarch from the founder of the state, was seated on the throne. By his victorious arms, the kingdom of Quito was subjected; a conquest which almost doubled the power of the Peruvian kingdom. The native annals ascend no higher than the era of the first Inca, the lord of a small territory comprising the city of Cuzco, in the twelfth century; but there are traces of an earlier civilization. The government of the Incas was a species of theocracy; the sovereign united the temporal and spiritual supremacy; and the Children of the Sun were both priests and kings. But, though the most absolute despotism in its form, it was far more mild in its character, and less oppressive, than that of the Mexican sovereigns. The national character of the Peruvians was also more gentle and pacific than that of the Aztecs, the Ashantees of the New World; and the bloodless rites of their worship present a marked contrast to the dire and atrocious sacrifices offered to the Mexican Moloch. On the death of their Incas, however, a considerable number of their attendants were put to death; a Scythian custom still practised by the nations of Guinea. The noblest works of the Incas were two great roads leading from Cuzco to Quito, a distance of 1500 miles; one conducted through the *Sierra*, the other along the maritime plains. Throughout their dominions, Cuzco was the only place that was entitled to the name of a city; and its conquest by Pizarro decided the fate of the empire. At the head of an ill-accounted train of 62 mounted followers and 102 foot soldiers, of whom 22 were armed with cross-bows, and three with muskets, the faithless Spaniard advanced in the guise of an ambassador, and was allowed to establish himself at Caxamarca, a town 12 days' march in the interior. His pacific declarations were received with inconsiderate credulity; and the Inca became the easy victim of the European's perfidy. The seizure of the unhappy monarch, the massacre of his unresisting troops, the plunder of the country, the murder of the royal captive, and the complete dissolution of the Peruvian monarchy, followed rapidly and as events almost of course. It afterwards appeared, however, that a contest for the succession to the throne of the Incas had previously involved the country in the calamities of civil war; and strange to say, messengers from both the contending parties had solicited the fatal aid of the common enemy. To this circumstance, Pizarro greatly owed his astonishing success. In the year 1535, when a handful of Spanish soldiers alone remained in Cuzco, a general insurrection of the Peruvians under Manco Capac, threatened the conquerors with the overthrow of their power; but, by

a timely reinforcement, the besieged were relieved, and the insurrection suppressed. A still more formidable revolt of the natives was provoked by the cruel oppressions of the Spaniards in 1780, and was not put down till after a desultory and destructive warfare. Lima, the modern capital of Peru, was founded by Francis Pizarro in 1535, in a broad and fertile plain sloping from the foot of the Cordillera to the Pacific. In 1764, it contained a population of 54,000 souls, of whom the Spaniards formed not quite a third: it is now estimated at about 70,000. Cuzco, with about 40,000 inhabitants, still ranks as the second city in Peru. About half-way between Lima and Cuzco, is Guamanga, an episcopal city, founded also by Pizarro, for the convenience of trade between the old and new capitals. The only other places of consideration are, Truxillo, in the northernmost province, situated about a league from the sea in lat. $8^{\circ} 6'$, and containing about 9000 inhabitants; Arequipa, the capital of the southernmost intendancy, a large and well built city, about 20 leagues from the coast and 217 leagues S. E. of Lima, containing about 3000 inhabitants; Caxamarca, in the Sierra, in lat. $7^{\circ} 3' 26''$, where there is a palace of the Incas, and near it some hot baths which were frequented by them,—the present population, consisting chiefly of Mestizoes and Indians, about 7000; and Puno, the capital of the department of that name, comprising the northern part of the basin of Lake Titicaca. This seems to have been the centre or cradle of the Peruvian civilization. Of the present population of the department, about 300,000 souls, five-sixths are aborigines: the capital has about 7000 inhabitants. This region is rich in mines. The surface is nearly all table-land, and in few places less than 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. The climate is cold, as compared with the coast, and salubrious. The produce is chiefly barley (always cut green for horses) and potatoes; but there are numerous herds of cattle, and here abound the llama, the vicuña, the guanaco, and the alpaco. The llama, which has been described as a link between the camel and the sheep, is peculiar to the Peruvian Andes, and is of great use, particularly on roads impassable for mules, or in places where forage is scarce, as two or three pounds of straw will suffice it for 24 hours. It is employed in carrying ore from the mines, charcoal, corn, &c. The alpaco, or paco, is a variety of the llama, kept for its wool, which is more amply developed in this species. The guanaco is another variety not now considered as a distinct species, but rather as the wild llama. The vicuña, more elegant and graceful than the antelope, is a different genus, running wild upon the Andes. These animals are singularly adapted to this lofty region, and will not endure the sultry districts of the coast.

Peru was the last of the Spanish colonies that succeeded in throwing off the colonial yoke. Its liberation was at length effected by the result of the brilliant action of Ayacucho on the 9th of December, 1824; and the fortress of Callao, the port of Lima, the last Spanish garrison, after holding out for nearly thirteen months, capitulated on Jan. 19, 1826; thus severing the last link that had but lately bound seventeen millions of Americans to the tottering monarchy of Spain. Upper Peru, having been previously freed from the royalists, was declared an independent republic under the name of Bolivia in 1825. Since then, there have occurred in each of the two Peruvian republics,

a series of revolutionary changes in the form of government and state of parties, which leaves their present condition involved in utter uncertainty. See **AMERICA**, **ANDES**, **BOLIVIA**, **CUZCO**, **LIMA**, and **POTOSI**.

PESHAWUR (or **PEISHAWUR**). A city and district of Caubul, surrounded on all sides, except the east, by the mountains of the Hindoo Coosh. Through this plain, the Caubul river (or Kaumeh) flows, dividing into several branches, which afterwards unite and fall into the Indus a little above Attok.

PESTH (or **PEST**). A city of Hungary, on the eastern bank of the Danube, opposite to Buda; the capital of a palatinate to which it gives name, extending along the banks of that river. See **BUDA**.

PETERSBURG (or **ST. PETERSBURG**). The metropolis of the Russian empire, seated partly on an island formed by the branches of the Neva, and partly on the banks of that river, at the eastern extremity of the Gulf of Finland; in lat. $59^{\circ} 56' 23''$ N., long. $30^{\circ} 18' 45''$ E. It was founded in 1703, by the Czar Peter the Great; and as regards its commercial and political advantages, the site is well-chosen; but these advantages are greatly counterbalanced by the low and swampy situation, exposing it to destructive inundations, and the inclemency of the climate, which is more severe than that of any other place in Europe under the same latitude. No other capital equals Petersburg in the width and regularity of its streets, or in the magnificence of its plan and its public buildings. On this account, it has been styled the Palmyra of the North; and, like the Syrian emporium, it is surrounded by a tract little better than desert, supplies of all kinds being brought from a great distance. At the same table may be seen, sterlet from the Volga, veal from Archangel, mutton from Astrakhan, beef from the Ukraine, pheasants from Hungary and Bohemia, and wines, liqueurs, and porter from France and England. Wood is the only fuel used. In population, St. Petersburg holds the sixth rank among the European capitals, being inferior to London, Paris, Naples, Vienna, and Constantinople. The census of 1789 gave the number of inhabitants at 217,948: it is now upwards of 320,000. Of these, six-sevenths are Russians. Among the foreigners, the Germans are most numerous. Of the Fins and Ingrians, the original population of the district, there are only about 4000, who are either servants in the city, or inhabit the Finnish villages in the vicinity. St. Petersburg has no manufactures of any importance, and its commerce is chiefly carried on by foreign merchants. By means of rivers and canals, the navigation which it commands, unites the Baltic and the Caspian, and brings to the city the produce of Siberia, China, and the shores of the Euxine.

PETRA. In ancient geography, the name of several cities. 1. The capital of Arabia Petraea. 2. A city of Macedon, in Pieria; and a town of Illyricum. 3. A town of Elis. 4. A town of Sicily, &c. The ruins of the Arabian Petra, the capital of the Nabatheans, have been recently discovered, in the Wady Mousa near the foot of Mount Hor. They exhibit some extremely curious remains of architectural excavation, attesting the ancient importance and magnificence of this place, which was the see of a bishop under the Lower Empire. The surrounding region, once populous, is now all desert; and the name and

metropolitan honours of *Battrā* (*Petra*) have long been transferred by the Greek Church to *Kerek*, near the Syrian frontier. See *ARABIA*, *PHARPAR*. See *DAMASCUS*.

PHARSALIA. A plain of *Thessaly*, in the district of *Phthiotis*, taking its name from the chief town, famous as the scene of *Cæsar's* final victory over *Pompey*.

PHASIS. In ancient geography, a river which, collecting the waters of the ancient *Colchis*, now *Mingrelia*, falls into the *Euxine* on its south-eastern shore. See *MINGRELIA*.

PHENICIA. See *PHŒNICIA*.

PHILADELPHIA. In ancient geography, a city of *Asia Minor*, named from its founder, *Attalus Philadelphus*, and now called *Allahshehr* (the city of God). It is still a considerable town, situated on the slopes of three or four hills, the roots of *Mount Tmolus*, by the *River Cogamus*. There are five churches, besides twenty which are either old or small, and not now used. Out of 3000 houses, about 250 are Greek; the rest Turkish. This was the site of one of the seven *Asiatic churches* addressed in the *Apocalypse*; and its survival at this remote period, though in so fallen and corrupt a state, is an impressive fact, taken in connexion with the distinguishing encomium passed upon the primitive community.

PHILADELPHIA. The capital of *Pennsylvania*, and, prior to the Revolution, the first city, in population, wealth, and importance, in the American colonies. As the seat of the first congress, it claimed the honours of a metropolis, till it was compelled to surrender these to the Federal City; but *New York* has since outstripped it, as a commercial emporium, both in its tonnage and its population. In the amount of its shipping, *Philadelphia* is now the third city in the Federal Union; in population, the second; and, in the variety and excellence of its manufactures, the first. *Boston* has been styled the literary capital of the United States, so far as regards native publications; but the reprinting of European works is carried on to a greater extent in *Philadelphia*. The position of the city, although not equal to that of *New York*, unites many natural advantages. It stands upon an isthmus, about two miles wide, between the *Delaware* and the *Schuylkill*, five miles above their confluence, and 126 miles from the sea. Its port is excellent, though liable to the inconvenience of being occasionally shut for a few weeks in the winter by the ice, notwithstanding that it lies under the parallel of 39° 57' N. In its architectural plan, the city is unique. The streets, which are wide, straight, and clean, cross each other at right angles, with only one exception, which was originally the bed of a sluggish stream. *Market Street*, 100 feet wide, stretches through the centre, and is crossed, nearly midway, by *Broad Street*, 113 feet in width. The houses are, in general, of painted brick; and some of the public buildings do credit to the liberality of the citizens and the talents of the native architects. *Philadelphia* is honourably distinguished by the number of its literary and philanthropic institutions. The higher classes are reputed to be better informed and more polished in their manners than those of *New York*; while the lower ranks are remarkably orderly and quiet. The original character both of the city and of its inhabitants has, however, undergone considerable alteration of

late years. The Friends are now greatly outnumbered by those of other persuasions; and many who retain the name of the sect, have laid aside some of the peculiarities and even some of the most distinguishing principles of the Society. The population of the city, in 1820, was 63,802; that of the suburbs and county, 73,295; together, 137,097. Of these, 7331 within the city, and 3398 in the suburbs, were persons of colour; but there are no slaves. Of the 10,700, upwards of 3000 were living as servants in the families of white persons; 1970 were returned as taxable, and 229 owned real estate. The places of worship in the city and suburbs amounted, in 1824, to 89; of which 15 were Presbyterian, 12 Episcopalian, 6 Quaker, 4 Roman Catholic, 8 Baptist, 6 German Lutheran and Reformed, 3 Dutch Lutheran, 1 Swedish, 2 Swedenborgian, and 2 Jewish synagogues. In 1830, the number of inhabitants had risen to nearly 168,000.

PHILIPPI. In ancient geography, a city of Macedonia, situated on the declivity of a hill, about 10 miles inland from the maritime city of Neapolis, now Cavallo. The modern representative of Philippi is Drama, a town of sufficient importance to be the seat of a pasha of two tails, as the head of a district, and having manufactories of calico and tobacco. It is about 15 miles N. E. of Amphipoli, now Emboli. The ruins of Philippi are described by a traveller of the sixteenth century as exceedingly magnificent, but we have no recent account of them.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. A groupe of islands, forming a distinct division of the Indian Archipelago, lying between the parallels of 5° and 20° N., and extending from Borneo nearly to Formosa. Their number is estimated at several thousands, but most of them are mere rocks; and the only islands of importance are, Luzon or Luconia (the largest), and, to the S. of this, Mindoro, Panay, Marindique, Negros, Masbate, Zebu, Bohol, Leyte, Samar, and Majindanao. They were first discovered by Magellan, in 1521. In 1570, a settlement was effected at the mouth of the Manilla River, on the principal island; and, in the following year, Manilla was made the seat of government for the whole of the Spanish possessions in the groupe. Luzon is about 400 miles in length and 100 in breadth. On the arrival of the Spaniards, the coast was occupied by a race of Malay origin, whose language is called the Gala or Ta-gala, and who were in possession of an alphabet and a traditional literature. The Bisayas, who speak a more barbarous language, are probably of the Malay family also. Besides these, the interior is inhabited by a negro or Papua race, who are supposed to be the aborigines. These races, which are more or less diffused over the groupe, are divided into various tribes, differing considerably in features and in dialect. The Chinese settlers were once very numerous, but in 1639, the greater part were massacred by the Spaniards, and the rest expelled the islands. A trade, however, is carried on with China, as well as with British India; and their geographical position is most advantageous for the commerce of India, China, and America. These islands are of volcanic formation; and a chain of lofty mountains, the summits of which lose their heads in the clouds, run through the whole archipelago from N. to S. The sides of the mountains are

covered with basalt, lava, *scoriæ*, and other volcanic matter. Owing to this continued chain, the same variety of seasons is found here as in the Indian peninsula; the western coasts being deluged with rain during the monsoon from May to September, when the plains are transformed into lakes, while towards the N. and E. the season is serene and dry. The N. E. monsoon in October brings rains and storms to the eastern coasts. These islands are peculiarly subject to violent hurricanes, as well as terrible earthquakes. The humidity of the atmosphere renders them pre-eminently fertile, and the vegetation is very luxuriant. Rice is the chief production, and the best food of the natives; besides which they cultivate the bread-fruit, beans, pulse, and millet. The pith of the palm, the young shoots of the sugar-cane, the plantain, the orange, and the mango are likewise used as food. The areca, or betel-nut, is also cultivated; the palm-tree, for its oil and a spirit obtained from its fruit; cotton for clothing, and indigo for dying. The edible nests, so highly esteemed by the Chinese, are formed here by a species of swallow; and the *biche de mer*, another Chinese delicacy, is found on the coast. There are mines of gold and of iron, but they are not much attended to. Wax, wild honey, amber, marble, tar, brimstone, cochineal, &c. are also among the articles of export.

PHILISTINES. The ancient inhabitants of Philistia or Palestine Proper, which see. They appear to have been a maritime colony, and are supposed to have been the same race as the ancient Cretans. They are sometimes called in Scripture, Cherethites and Caphtorim; and by the former word, the LXX understand Cretans: at all events, they were probably of the Pelasgic family. Dagon, their principal deity, is supposed to be the same as the goddess Derketo or Atergatis, the maritime or sea-born Venns.

PHILÆ. An island of the Nile, above the First Cataract, in lat. $24^{\circ} 1' 28''$ N. It is about 1000 feet in length and 400 feet in breadth at its widest part, and is covered with magnificent ruins of a famous temple of Osiris. Its name is supposed to be derived from *Phi-lakh*, i. e. the end or extremity (of Egypt). Others derive it from the Arabic *phil*, elephant, supposing it to be the *Elephantina* of Herodotus. The island now called Philæ, is known to the natives under various appellations, such as *Djeziret-el-birbeh* (temple-island), *Sel Wadjoud*, *Anas-el Wodjoud*, &c. See ELEPHANTINA.

PHOCIS. In ancient geography, a state and territory of Continental Greece, bounded on the S. by the Corinthian Gulf, W. by Locris, E. by Bœotia, and N. by the Maliac Gulf and Thessaly. It is watered by the Cephissus, running from the foot of Parnassus northward, and falling into the Pindus. Its chief cities were, Delphi, Elatia, Daulis, Cyrra, Crissa, and Anticyra. See HELLAS and LIVADIA.

PHŒNICIA. In ancient geography, a province of Syria, bordering upon the Mediterranean, between the parallels of 34° and 36° . Its limits, however, are very uncertain, and appear to have varied at different times. The Eleutherus (now *Nahr el Kebir*) or the island of Aradus, appears to have been its northern boundary; and southward, it extended to the promontory of Carmel. It included the cities of Tyre, Sidon, Sarepta, Ptolemais, Berytus, Byblus, Botrys,

and Tripolis. Syro-Phœnicia, or Phœnicia of Syria, was the name given to it when it became a part of the Roman province of Syria, to distinguish it, probably, from the other Phœnician colonies. The Carthaginians were of Phœnician origin. The Phœnicians were the greatest maritime people of antiquity. A thousand years before the Christian era, they navigated the Mediterranean, the Euxine, and the Arabian Sea, and had planted settlements beyond the Straits of Gibraltar.

PHRYGIA. In ancient geography, a country of Asia Minor, bounded on the N. by Bithynia; E. by Galatia, from which it was separated by the Sangarius; S. E. by Isauria and Pisidia; S. by Lycia; and W. by Caria, Ionia, Lydia, the Troad, and Mysia. The Troad, after its annexation to Phrygia Proper, was distinguished as Phrygia Minor. Among its chief cities were, Laodicea ad Lycum, Hierapolis, Apamea, Gordium, and Cotyæum. The last is the modern Kutaya, the residence of the beylerbey of Anatolia, and which may therefore be considered as the modern capital of Phrygia. The ancient name of the country is supposed by some to have been derived from the River Phryx, or Phryges, which divided it from Caria; but Bochart supposes it to have been named, from the Greek *φρυγίς*, to burn, on account of the parched, naked plains which occupy great part of the region.

PIACENZA. (The ancient Placentia; by the French called Plaisance.) A city of Northern Italy, the capital of a duchy now annexed to Parma. It is situated at the head of an extensive and fertile plain, extending from the Apennines to the Po, and watered by the Trebbia and the Nura. It is a handsome but dull city, surrounded with earthen ramparts, and defended by a castle, but it is far from being a strong place, and has not much trade. The population, in 1823, was estimated at 28,000. Placentia was a municipal city under the Romans, but no ancient vestiges remain, and it is even doubted whether the present town occupies the same site. See **PARMA**.

PICARDY. A province of France under the old territorial division, now chiefly included in the department of Somme, and having Amiens for its capital. It was bounded on the N. by Hainault, Artois, and the Straits of Calais, E. by Champagne, S. by the Isle of France, and W. by Normandy and the English Channel.

PICENUM. In ancient geography, a maritime territory of Italy, extending along the coast of the Adriatic from the *Æsis* (Esina), which divided it from Umbria, to the *Matrinus* (Piomba); bounded, inland, by the Apennines. See **ITALY**.

PICTS. One of the ancient nations inhabiting North Britain in the time of the Romans, and supposed to be a branch of the ancient Caledonians, possessing the eastern and north-eastern coasts. The principal seat of the Pictish kings was at Abernethy. In the ninth century, they were totally subdued by the Scots under Kenneth II., and since that time, their name has been lost in that of their conquerors. Their name has been supposed to refer to the practice of painting their bodies; but, as the same custom prevailed among other nations, this has been questioned. The word *Piochdach*, the Gaelic for Pict, is used in the sense of plunderer.

PIEDMONT. A province of the Sardinian dominions, extending along the eastern foot of the Graian, Cottian, and Ligurian Alps, which divide it from Savoy and France: on the N., the Pennine Alps divide it from the Valais and Switzerland; on the W., the Lago Maggiore and the Ticino separate the Sardinian from the Milanese territory; and on the S., it is separated from Nice and Genoa by the Maritime Alp and the Apennines. It is watered in its whole length by the Po, which is formed by the streams that descend from the eastern declivity of the Alps. During the time that it was incorporated with France, under Napoleon, it was divided into the six departments of the Stura, the Tanaro, the Po, the Sesia, the Dora, and Marengo. The present divisions are those of Aosta, Novara, Alessandria, Turin (or Torino), and Coni (or Cuneo). The superficial extent is nearly 13,000 square miles, and the population about 2,250,000, who, with the exception of 22,000 Vaudois, are all Catholics. The country is finely diversified with hill and valley, and very fertile. See **SARDINIA**, **TURIN**, and **VAUDOIS**.

PIERIA. In ancient geography, a maritime district of Macedonia, on the coast of the Thermaic Gulf, bounded on the N. by the Axios, and on the S. by the Haliacmon; although other authorities extend its boundary to the Peneus. See **MACEDONIA**. There was also a Pieria of Syria, bordering on the *Sinus Issicus* and Cilicia.

PILCOMAYO. A river of South America, which has its source in Upper Peru, and falls into the Paraguay: which see.

PINDUS. The ancient name of the chain of mountains separating Macedonia and Thessaly from Epirus. See **GREECE**.

PIOMBINO. A city and small principality of Tuscany, opposite the island of Elba, between Pisa and Siena. It was annexed by Napoleon to Lucca, but is now merged, with Elba, in the Grand Duchy. The town contains about 1500 inhabitants.

PISA. A city of Tuscany, situated on both banks of the Arno, eight miles from the sea. It was at one time, during the middle ages, the capital of a republic, the rival of Genoa and Venice, but fell before the power of Florence. Its university dates from 1339, and was long the second school of law in Italy. It has now declined to insignificance; and the commercial importance of Pisa has been transferred to Leghorn. Its population is very fluctuating, but the resident inhabitants are not above 20,000. In winter, the Grand-duke generally passes part of the season at Pisa, the climate of which is considered as vying with that of Rome in mildness; but in summer, the heat is excessive. Pisa was one of the twelve cities of ancient Etruria, afterwards colonised by the Romans. There was also a Pisa in Elis, near which were celebrated the Olympic games, and which was probably the mother city of the Etrurian Pisa.

PISIDIA. An inland district of Asia Minor, lying between Phrygia, Galatia, Isauria, and Pamphylia.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND. An island in the South Pacific Ocean, without either river or harbour, which afforded a retreat to the mutineers of the *Bounty*, on leaving Tahite. In 1808, an American vessel accidentally touched here, and found the little colony in tolerably flourishing circumstances. The island is in lat. 25° 2' S., long. 133° 21' W.

PLACENTIA. See **PIACENZA.**

PLATA, LA. (SILVER RIVER.) The name given to the great estuary of the Paraguay, which see. The Argentine Republic takes its name from this river, consisting of the provinces bordering on the Plata. See **BUENOS AYRES** and **CHUQUISACA.**

PO. One of the principal rivers of Europe, which has its sources in the Cottian Alps, and flows from W. to E. through Piedmont and Lombardy, dividing Austrian Italy from the states of Parma and Modena, and the Papal delegations; and at length falls into the Adriatic by four principal mouths. The principal source of the Po rises in Monte Viso, on the borders of Piedmont and Dauphiny. Descending through the territory of Saluzzo, it receives the waters of the Cottian Alps, and flows northward to Turin, where it is joined by the Doria Riparia, which has its source in Mont Genève, and flows by Susa. Bending towards N. E., it receives on its left bank the Orca, and below that, the Doria Baltea from the Val d'Aosta. Its course now begins to incline to S. E., and becomes very winding. The next tributary is the Sesia, which joins it from the N. The Stura, which has its source in the Col d'Argentière, after a long course joins the Tanaro, and the united streams fall into the Po, on its right bank, at Bassignano. Below this, all the principal tributaries join it on the left bank; namely, the Ticino from Lago Maggiore; the Adda, bringing with it the waters of Lake Como; the Oglio; and the Mincio. The latter is the last river of Lombardy that falls into the Po: the more rapid Adige, bending sooner to the eastward, pours its waters into the Adriatic. On its right bank, it receives from the Apennines, the Trebbia, the Nura, the Taro, the Parma, the Lenza (or Enza), the Panaro, and the Reno. At the Ponte de Lagoscuro, where the Po is crossed by a flying bridge, in the route from Rovigo to Ferrara, the river is about three quarters of a mile across, and is restrained within artificial dikes, raised high above the level of the plains, which present a monotonous tract of marshy, alluvial soil, in which rice is cultivated to some extent. In some years inundations occur, and the inhabitants have to take to their boats. The level of the river is continually being raised by the deposits brought down by every flood, which its current is too languid to carry off. Since 1604, when these dikes were formed, it has accumulated so much *debris* within its channel, that, in its lowest part, the surface of the water is higher than the roofs of the houses at Ferrara. The ancient port of Adria is now upwards of 18 miles from the coast; but it was probably situated at some distance from its haven. It has been calculated, however, that, from the earth carried down by the Po, the land gains annually on the sea a distance of 230 feet. By means of canals, the Adige and the Brenta both communicate with the Po; and the whole country, near its mouth, forms a sort of delta, intersected by natural and artificial channels, and is called the Polesina.

PODOLIA. A territory formerly an independent dutchy; afterwards incorporated with the Ukraine, and now with Russia. It is watered by the Dniester and the Bog. See **POLAND** and **UKRAINE.**

POITOU. A province of France under the old division, about 210 miles in length, and 70 in breadth; bounded, N. by Anjou; E. by

Berri and Marche; S. by Saintonge; and W. by the Atlantic. Poitiers was the capital, as it is at present the chief town of the department of the Vienne. Poitou is now divided into the three departments of Vienne, Deux Sèvres, and La Vendée.

POLAND. (*Polan.* *Scl.* a plain.) A country of Europe, consisting of a vast plain, extending from the foot of the Carpathian Mountains, which separate it from Hungary, to the Prussian territory on the N.; bounded by Russia on the E., and Germany on the W. No country in Europe has undergone so many changes of territorial limits. Its original boundaries appear to have been, on each side, the Vistula and the Oder, while on the N. it extended not much beyond the city of Posen, in lat. $52^{\circ} 25' N.$ At the end of the fourteenth century, on the annexation of Lithuania, it contained an area of 284,000 square miles, and was nearly one-third larger than France. It was then divided into the provinces of Great (or Lower) Poland, Little Poland, Mazovia, Podlakia, Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukraine; while the great duchy of Lithuania, on the N. E., was much larger than any of these divisions. The whole was subdivided into 31 palatinates, and the population was estimated at about 15,000,000. The first dismemberment of the Polish territory by the neighbouring powers was accomplished in 1773. The second partition, in which Austria had no concern, was violently effected by Russia and Prussia in 1793; and in 1796, the Polish republic, which had existed for nearly ten centuries, was erased from the list of European powers. On the final partition, the distribution was as follows:

	Square miles.	Population.
To Austria . . .	64,000	4,800,000
To Prussia . . .	52,000	3,500,000
To Russia . . .	168,000	6,700,000
	<hr/> 284,000	<hr/> 15,000,000

In 1807, at the peace of Tilsit, Russia ceded above two-thirds of her acquisitions; and Austria ceded more than one half. Of these cessions, a portion was assigned to Russia; while the remainder were erected by Napoleon into a new state, called the grand-duchy of Warsaw. These arrangements were overturned by the Congress of Vienna, which decreed to Austria and Prussia a partial restitution of their cessions, confirming to Russia the possession of all the Polish and Lithuanian provinces acquired before 1795; while the greater part of Napoleon's grand-duchy of Warsaw was erected into the kingdom of Poland, the sovereignty of which was annexed to the crown of Russia. The result of this distribution was nearly as follows:

	Square miles.	Population.
Kingdom of Poland . . .	47,000	2,800,000
Russia	178,000	6,900,000
Prussia	29,000	1,800,000
Austria	30,000	3,500,000
	<hr/> 284,000	<hr/> 15,000,000

The actual population of Poland Proper was, however, much greater than in this comparative estimate. According to the census of 1829, that of the kingdom of Poland, exclusive of the army, was 4,088,290; of whom the Polish race formed about 3,000,000; the Lithuanians, 200,000; the Germans, 300,000; the Rusniaks, 100,000; and the Jews, 400,000. In 1832, the total population was reduced to 3,914,666 souls. The territory comprised in the new kingdom which alone retained the name of Poland, is bounded by a line drawn from Thom to near Cracow on the W., and to the Bug and the Niemen on the E. The city and district of Cracow, comprising an area of 500 square miles, with a population of 61,000 souls, was formed into an independent republic under the guarantee of the three powers. The population of this district, which extends for about 20 miles along the banks of the Vistula, has since risen to about 100,000 souls. This river, the principal one in the kingdom, neither rises nor terminates in the country. Descending from the Carpathian mountains, it flows eastward through Austrian Silesia, till it enters Poland on the southern frontier, flowing from Cracow to Sandomir, Warsaw, Polotsk, and Culm; below which it divides into three branches, two flowing eastward to the Frische Haff, while the principal stream, bending westward, falls into the Baltic at Dantzic. The Bug or Bog, which forms the boundary between Poland and the Russian governments of Volhynia and Grodno, falls into the Vistula to the N. W. of Warsaw. A canal connects the navigation of the Vistula with the river Prepiz, which flows into the Dnieper. A curved line of higher country, running from Hungary to Lithuania, divides the waters which flow north-westward to the Baltic, from those which reach the Black Sea. Nearly the whole of the country now included under the name of Poland is an unbroken level, except where the courses of the rivers have formed channels somewhat lower than their plains. These rivers are reduced in summer to small streams; but, when swollen by the rains of autumn and the melting of the snows on the Carpathian mountains, they expand to a great width, enriching with their deposit the bordering lands, which assume, in the dry season, the aspect of luxuriant meadows. In some parts, the periodical swellings of the streams have formed extensive morasses. The plains which stretch from the borders of one river to another, are open fields with scarcely any perceptible division of the land, and generally bare of trees; although large masses of wood-land occur in parts, divided by great intervals of arable land. The soil is mostly sandy or sandy loam, very thin, and resting chiefly on a bed of granite. To the S. of the river Pilica, the appearance of the land and the face of the country improve; and towards the banks of the Vistula there is a more undulating district, with a more tenacious and fertile soil. The kingdom of Poland was divided into eight palatinates; viz. Mazovia, Cracow, Sandomir, Kalisz, Lublin, Polotsk, and Augustowa. The principal towns are, Warsaw, the capital, containing, in 1832, 124,870 inhabitants, besides the garrison; Lublin, having 13,400; Kalisz, with 12,000; and Polotsk, with 9,000. The population of the towns is to that of the country as 1 to 5. The proportion of the nobles to the plebeians was as 1 to 13. The whole of the native population is

employed in agriculture, the manufactures being too inconsiderable to require notice; and almost the whole trade is monopolized by the Jews. According to statistical tables published in 1814, in 14 towns the number of Jews equalled that of the Christians: in 114, it exceeded them; and in 3, nearly all the inhabitants were Jews. In Warsaw, they amounted to 30,000. The religion professed by the great majority of the Poles is the Romish faith, which is under the special protection of the government; but other communions are tolerated. The Lutherans are supposed to number 150,000; the Reformed, 5000; the Greek Church, 100,000. The Archbishop of Warsaw is primate, and there is a bishop for each palatinate. The Latin clergy amount to 2740; the Greek priests to 354. In 1819, Pope Pius VII. suppressed by a bull 31 monasteries and 13 nunneries. The condition of the Polish peasantry, prior to 1791, was that of serfs attached to the soil; and the improvement made in their condition by their emancipation has been hitherto very inconsiderable. They are represented as having viewed the boon at first with distrust, and to have been alarmed at the apprehension, that in age or sickness, or in times of scarcity, they should be abandoned by their lords, and left to perish. Though now at liberty to leave the land, they must first acquit themselves of the pecuniary demands of their landlords; and as most of them are in arrears, this circumstance, together with local attachments, and the habit of respect for their feudal superior, confines them for the most part to the estate upon which they were born. Each family has a cabin or hut, with 13 acres of ground, on the condition of labouring for the owner three days in the week. The cabin, which is roofed with thatch or shingles, consists in general of one room with a stove, round which the tenants and their cattle crowd together, amid every kind of filth. The common food is cabbage, potatoes, sometimes pease, black bread, and gruel without either butter or meat. Their chief drink is water, and their only luxury the cheap whiskey of the country, of which, when they can obtain it, they take enormous potations. Their clothing is coarse, ragged, and filthy; they are for the most part as illiterate as their neighbours the Russians, and extremely superstitious and fanatical, neither remembering the past, nor caring for the future. All the operations of husbandry are performed in the most slovenly and imperfect manner. Some rare exceptions occur to this state of things. Several proprietors have adopted the system of free labour and wages; and some few peasants have, by perseverance in economy, industry, and temperance, been enabled to purchase estates for themselves; but these cases of individual success and enlightened policy, are too few to have any perceptible influence on the general mass of society. Prior to the partition, there were no schools for the people; and the general use of Latin in literary composition, and even in the conversation of the higher ranks, till of late it has yielded to the French, has prevented the cultivation and improvement of the vernacular dialect. The upper classes, comprising the nobles and clergy, differing so widely in their language, costume, and physical appearance, may be considered as a distinct nation, rather than as a mere caste of the population. By them, the

boasted Polish liberty was wholly monopolized; that is, by a twelfth part of the inhabitants. The nobles, prior to the partition, had the power of life and death over their vassals; and the yoke of feudalism was united to the most absolute ecclesiastical thralldom. Repeatedly the neighbouring powers had interfered, but in vain, to procure from the Polish Diet the fulfilment of treaties guaranteeing equal rights to Greeks, Lutherans, and other religious dissidents; and the atrocious persecution of the Lutherans, though it could not justify the unprincipled ambition and violence which dictated the partition, rendered it an act of just retribution which transferred the insulted and oppressed members of the Protestant community from the odious sway of these despicable tyrants to the protection of Prussia. The Polish history is full of splendid achievements of chivalrous valour; and the maintenance of the republic, for so many ages, in defiance of powerful enemies, Christian and Mussulman, on every side, and notwithstanding the distracting intestine feuds and commotions inseparable from so vicious a frame of society, is an astonishing phenomenon. Poland has produced its learned men, among whom the most illustrious are Copernicus and Casimir; and the Poles of the sixteenth century are represented as not less fond of literature than of pomp and luxury. The facility of acquiring languages and foreign manners, and the proneness to imitate them, so characteristic of all the Slavonian nations, has always been conspicuous in the Poles. Their national character is now fast disappearing: it was, at the best, only that of a martial and semi-barbarous aristocracy. And the fall of the republic, and the extinction of the Polish name, leave no cause for regret, except at the perfidy and violence by which they have been accomplished. See CRACOW, UKRAINE, WARSAW, &c.

POLAR CIRCLE. See ARCTIC and ANTARCTIC.

POLAR REGION. The regions included within the Arctic and the Antarctic circles. Since the time of Captain Cook's voyages, the southern polar ocean has been regarded as of little interest in geography. He penetrated beyond the Antarctic circle, as high as $67^{\circ} 30'$, in long. $39^{\circ} 30'$ E.; and between long. 101° and 110° W., he advanced to lat. $71^{\circ} 10'$, but met with only fields and detached pieces of ice, and discovered no land beyond lat. 60° . Since his time, some islands have been discovered about the parallel of 70° ; but the extreme severity of the climate renders them of no value. It is to the Northern Polar Regions that public curiosity has been chiefly directed by the adventurous attempts of successive navigators to discover a passage either from the N. E., or from the N. W., across the Polar Sea. The highest point reached by Captain Parry in his last expedition, was $82^{\circ} 45'$ on the meridian of $19^{\circ} 25'$ E. It has been sufficiently ascertained, that the passage, even if it exists, would be for any practical purpose useless.

POLYNESIA. (MANY ISLANDS.) The name given by modern geographers to the various groupes of islands scattered over the Pacific Ocean, between the meridian of 130° E., which separates them from the Indian Archipelago, and about 125° W. long., which may be considered as the eastern limit; or from the Ladrone Islands

on the N. W. to Easter Island on the S. E. This region of islands extends upwards of 5000 miles N. and S., and 3600 E. and W. The principal groupes are as follow :

I. NORTH OF THE LINE.

Ladron Islands.
 Pelew Islands.
 Caroline Islands.
 Ralick Chain.
 Radsack Chain.
 Sandwich Islands.

II. SOUTH OF THE LINE.

Friendly Isles.
 New Hebrides.
 Navigator's Islands.
 Hervey Islands.
 Society or Leeward I.
 Georgian or Windward I.
 Austral Islands.
 Marquesas.
 Washington Islands.

Tahitian
 group.

Throughout this vast archipelago, there prevails one common language, the dialects of which are sufficiently similar to enable the natives of the most distant parts to understand each other; and the strong general resemblance of physical characteristics, manners, and institutions, affords further attestation that these islanders are all of one primitive stock, closely related to the family which have peopled the Indian Archipelago, and which is now distinguished by the generic appellation of Malay. The aborigines of Madagascar, the inhabitants of the Philippines, and the Polynesian islanders scarcely differ more widely than the inhabitants of neighbouring provinces. But there is strong reason to believe, that Polynesia received its population, not from the Asiatic islands, but from the East. The currents, with the trade-winds constantly prevailing within the tropics, and blowing, with transient interruptions, from E. to W., would have prevented these islanders from traversing the Great Ocean in an easterly course, unless they possessed much better vessels, and a more accurate knowledge of navigation than is conceivable in early times. On the other hand, many well-authenticated accounts exist, of vessels that have been drifted an immense distance to the eastward; and every voyage preserved in the traditions of the natives, has been invariably in the same direction. The points of resemblance between the Polynesians and the American tribes, are moreover numerous and striking. Among these Mr. Ellis specifies, the general cast of feature and frequently the shade of complexion; the practice of tatooing, which prevails among the Aleutians and some other American tribes; the custom of embalming the dead bodies of their chiefs, and preserving them uninterred; the game of chess, among the Araucanians; the word for the Deity, *teu* or *tev*; the exposure of their children; their mode of dressing the hair, and ornamenting it with feathers; their dress, especially the *poncho*; and several of their most remarkable traditions. The skeletons found in the caverns of Kentucky and Tennessee, have been pronounced to be decidedly those of a Malay tribe; and the wrappers of feathers in which some of the bodies were found enveloped, are precisely similar to what have been met with in the Sandwich and Feejee islands, and in Nootka Sound. The best defined specimens of art among the antiquities of Ohio and Kentucky are clearly of a Polynesian character. It would seem that the stream of population had described a circle

similar to the currents of the Atlantic; flowing first north-eastward from the Sunda Islands towards the coasts of North America; then south-eastward, till it reached Araucania; and lastly, westward across the Pacific. The Polynesian Islands are partly of volcanic, partly of coral formation; and some of them exhibit very magnificent scenery. See, for further details, HAWAII, FEEJEE I., FRIENDLY I., LADRONES, TAHITI, &c.

POMERANIA. A province of Prussia, bordering upon the Baltic, extending from long. $12^{\circ} 29'$ to $18^{\circ} 2'$ E., between lat. 52° and $54^{\circ} 44'$ N. Its length E. and W. is consequently above 200 miles; its breadth varying from 30 to 60 or 80 miles; and its area is about 12,000 miles. It is a perfect flat, so slightly inclined towards the sea, that the rivers have not current sufficient to flow to it, but expand into lakes; and the coast would be inundated, were it not protected by a range of sand-hills and by artificial dikes. Pomerania was, in the twelfth century, an independent dutchy, and a component part of the German empire. In 1637, the ducal family became extinct, and the Elector of Brandenburg and the King of Sweden long contended for the possession of the territory. At length, Prussia obtained the whole, except the western angle, which became distinguished as Swedish Pomerania. This territory was ceded by Sweden to Denmark as part of an indemnity for Norway in 1814; and Prussia obtained it by exchange for Saxe Lauenburg. It is now divided into the governments of Stettin, Stralsund, and Stargard, which are the chief towns. Pomerelia, or Little Pomerania, which adjoins it on the E., also belonged to the ancient dutchy, but was acquired by Prussia in the fourteenth century, and subsequently by Poland. Lastly, it was regained by the former power in 1773; and it now forms part of the government of Dantzic. See POLAND and PRUSSIA.

POMPEII. An ancient city of Campania, which, together with Herculaneum, was overwhelmed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, A. D. 79. They had remained buried and lost for sixteen centuries, when a peasant, in 1711, in digging a well, came to some fragments of marble, which attracted attention, and led to the interesting discoveries that have been brought to light by excavating the volcanic soil.

PONDICHERRY. A city of the Deccan, on the coast of the Carnatic, once the capital of the French possessions in India. It has now fallen to decay. It is 100 miles N. of Madras.

PONTINE MARSHES. An extensive marshy tract in the southern part of the Campagna di Roma, extending along the coast of the Tuscan Sea, from Cisterna on the N., to Terracina on the S., a distance of 25 miles. The road to Naples runs across it.

PONTUS. In ancient geography, a kingdom of the Lesser Asia, bordering northward on the Euxine, and bounded on the E. by Colchis, S. by Armenia Minor, and W. by the Halys, which separated it from Paphlagonia. It is now included in the pashaliks of Tarabozan (Trebisond) and Siwas (Sebastia). The Roman province of Pontus included only that part beyond the Thermodon, which was called *Pontus Polemoniacus*, from Polemon, its sovereign. That part between the Halys and the Thermodon became distinguished as

Pontus Galaticus; while the name of *Pontus Cappadocius* was given to that part between Colchis and the Euphrates.

POONAH. A city of India, in the province of Bejapoor, the capital of the Mahratta empire of the Peishwa. It is not otherwise remarkable.

POROS. A small rocky island in the Gulf of Egina, separated from the coast of Argolis by a narrow channel. It is the ancient *Sphæria*.

PORT AU PRINCE. The capital of Hayti; which see.

PORTE, THE. The title given to the Ottoman Sultan or the Court of Constantinople, from the principal *gate* to the seraglio.

PORTLAND ISLE. A peninsula of England, in the county of Dorset, opposite to Weymouth; connected with the main-land by a singular ridge of pebbles called Chesil Bank, which extends 17 miles westward from the island along the coast. The island, which is four miles and a half in length and two in breadth, consists of one mass of free-stone, furnishing the famous Portland stone, of which large quantities are annually exported. Two light-houses have been erected on the isle; and its castle, built by Henry VIII., completely commands Weymouth roads. The same name has been given to two islands in the South Pacific, and to a cluster in the Indian Ocean.

PORTO BELLO. Formerly one of the chief cities of Spanish America, situated on the northern coast of the Isthmus of Darien, in the province of Panama. It has now sunk into insignificance. See **PANAMA**.

PORTO RICO. An island of the West Indies, 60 miles to the E. of Hayti, and the only possession besides Cuba now retained by the crown of Spain in the new world given to Castile by Columbus. It is of an oblong form, extending about 41 leagues E. and W., and 15 leagues N. and S. A chain of mountains, clothed with wood, runs through its whole length, intersected by fertile valleys watered by numerous streams. The produce raised is trifling, however, in comparison with the extent and fertility of the island. A great part is under pasture, and a vast number of cattle are reared. The population is estimated at about 136,000 souls. All the aboriginal inhabitants were extirpated by the Spaniards. S. Juan de Porto Rico, the capital, is situated on the northern coast, with a capacious harbour, very difficult of access.

PORTO SEGURO. A maritime province of Brazil, named from its chief town and port. It lies between 19° 33' and 15° 25' S. lat., extending 65 leagues along the Atlantic, between the river Doce, which divides it from Espiritu Santo on the S., and the Belmonte, which forms its boundary on the N., dividing it from Bahia. It was on this part of the coast that Cabral first landed, and took possession of Brazil for the crown of Portugal. The town of Santa Cruz, the most ancient settlement in Brazil, where he landed, is nearly 18 miles N. of Porto Seguro. The latter town is situated at the mouth of the Buranhem, in lat. 16° 40' S. It is a small and wretched place, and less considerable than Caravellas, on the river of the same name, which is now the most frequented port.

PORTUGAL. A kingdom comprising the western part of the Spanish peninsula, S. of Galicia and the Minho, by which it is bounded on the N.; Leon, Estremadura, and the Guadiana bounding

it on the E. ; and on the S. and W. it borders upon the Atlantic. Its length from N. to S. is about 350 miles ; its average breadth, about 120 ; and its superficial extent, 40,875 square miles. The whole population of the kingdom, in 1802, was under 3,700,000 souls, nearly one-third of which was contained in the central province of Beira ; but the most thickly peopled portion of the country, by far, lies between the rivers Minho and Douro, as appears from the following table.

Provinces.	Sq. miles.	Population.	Chief towns.
Entre-Minho e Douro (N. W.).	3,490	907,965	{ Braga Oporto.
Tras os Montes (N. E.)	5,450	318,665	Braganza.
Beira (Central)	8,725	1,121,595	Coimbra.
Estremadura	9,855	826,680	Lisbon.
Alemtejo (i. e. beyond Tagus,) S. E.) }	10,575	380,480	Evora.
Algarve (S.)	2,780	127,615	Faro.
	<hr/> 40,875	<hr/> 3,683,000	

At the same period, the Portuguese colonies comprised a population of nearly 4,000,000 ; viz.

Brazil and Guiana	2,400,000
Azores, Madeira, Angola, &c.	1,460,000
East Indies	110,000
	<hr/> 3,970,000

The alienation of the Brazilian empire from Portugal, has not only deprived its monarch of more than a third of his subjects, but has dried up the chief source of its commercial wealth. Depopulated and impoverished, its whole commerce in the hands of foreigners, its wealth absorbed by the church, in civilization the lowest of the countries of Christendom, Portugal scarcely merits the rank of an independent kingdom. The only two cities, the population of which exceeds 20,000, are Lisbon and Oporto ; the former seated at the mouth of the Tagus, in the province of Estremadura, the latter on the northern bank of the Douro. Evora, though not so large as Oporto, ranks as the second city in the kingdom. Coimbra, once " the Athens of Portugal," and the residence of its kings, ranks next in dignity and importance. Braga, a metropolitan see, and the capital of the Entre-Minho e Douro, still exhibits traces of ancient grandeur. Beja and Leiria, which rank as cities, Elvas, Setubal, and Santarem, are the only other places of consideration. Yet the Portuguese hierarchy exhibits 2 archbishops, 13 bishops, 4270 parishes, 2 universities, 1400 monasteries, and 150 nunneries : institutions which, like pompous bridges over a deserted channel, remain as the monuments of past times, and the mockery of the present. A large portion of the best land in the kingdom is church property. Agriculture and all the useful arts are in a state of primeval rudeness. The manufactures are in a not less backward state ; and the inland trade is impeded by the badness of the roads and the difficulties of the river navigation. The

exports consist almost entirely of raw produce, wine, fruit, salt, and wool: wine is the chief article of export; and of this trade, which is in the hands of British merchants, Oporto is the centre. There is a British factory both there and at Lisbon. The latter city, as the residence of the court, is the principal and most populous city; but, of its 230,000 or 260,000 inhabitants, a fifth consists of negroes and mulattoes. In filth and impurity of every description, Lisbon may vie with Constantinople; the heat of the climate in summer, is "such as only a native or a salamander can subsist in;" and the state of its police and morals would disgrace any civilized country. Of the Portuguese peasantry, however, most travellers speak in favourable terms. They are, for the most part, a fine, athletic, and active race, industrious, patient, and intrepid, and under a good government would exhibit many good qualities. But nothing can exceed the profligacy and effrontery of the priests, monks, and magistrates; and the profound ignorance which reigns among all classes, renders this country a disgraceful wonder in the nineteenth century. Of this state of things, the Romish Church has been the immediate cause, by its extreme corruption and fierce intolerance. Till within the last fifty years, the burning of a Jew formed the highest delight of the Portuguese; and the best of their dramatic writers was burned alive because he was a Jew. The vigilance of the Inquisition and the martyrdom of their brethren, only rendered the members of this persecuted community the more circumspect. Numbers preserved their faith under the outward profession of Catholicism; and the Jewish physiognomy betrays, in a large proportion of the inhabitants of the towns, the blood, if not the faith, of the remnant of Israel.

The kingdom of Portugal, which is a mere offset of the Spanish monarchy, dates only from the beginning of the twelfth century; when Alfonso Henriquez, the son of Henry of Burgundy, the first Earl of Portugal, having obtained a miraculous victory over five Moorish kings in the plains of Ourique, was proclaimed king by his troops. In the following century, Alfonso III., having wholly expelled the Moors from the south of the kingdom, added to his royal title that of King of Algarve. The reign of Emanuel, the most fortunate and renowned of all the Portuguese monarchs, is esteemed the golden age of Portugal. He is described as a prince of the greatest humanity and virtue; yet, he purchased the hand of Isabella of Castile with the blood of his Jewish subjects, which her priests had instigated her to demand as part of her dowry. The consequence of this ill-omened marriage was eventually fatal to the prosperity of the country. On the extinction of the male line, on the death of the cardinal King Henry, in 1580, Philip II. of Spain, laid claim to the crown in virtue of his descent from Emanuel by his mother; and his troops, in three weeks, reduced the country to a province of Spain. In this state, Portugal remained, at once humiliated and oppressed, till, in 1640, a simultaneous insurrection broke forth in every town of the kingdom; the yoke of Spain was thrown off, and the Duke of Braganza, a lineal descendant of Emanuel I., was proclaimed king under the title of John IV. The two courts of Spain and Portugal were not thoroughly reconciled for a century afterwards, and the hatred between the two nations still survives. During the latter half of the eighteenth century, the history of Portugal

exhibits an almost unparalleled train of calamities. Its capital more especially suffered from earthquake, conflagration, and famine; a plot to assassinate the prince was followed by numerous executions, and the scaffolds reeked with the noblest blood; then came the expulsion of the Jesuits; in 1801, a Spanish invasion brought fire and sword to the gates of the capital; and in 1808, the court emigrated to the Brazils, leaving Portugal in the hands of the French. In 1821, the old king returned to Europe, and restored the name of a monarchy to Portugal, but Brazil had in the mean time proclaimed its independence. Since his death in 1828, the insensate despotism of Don Miguel, and the civil war between the two brothers, have completed the desolation of the country.

The Portuguese language differs but little from the Galician dialect of the Spanish. Among those who have adorned this language, Camoens is the most illustrious. Portugal has produced many poets, however, who have employed the Castilian. The ancient Lusitania comprised part of Leon and Old Castile; as well as a considerable portion of Spanish Estremadura, having Merida (*Emerita Augusta*) on the Guadiana, for its capital, and the Douro for its northern boundary. In fact, in its history, language, manners, and religion, as well as in its geography, Portugal is not more entitled to be regarded as a country distinct from Spain, than the principality of Catalonia or the lordship of Biscay. All its considerable rivers have their source in Spain; its mountains are but a continuation of the ridges that traverse the Spanish provinces; and the Biscayner and the Andalusian, the Castilian and the Galician, differ quite as widely and as strikingly as the Spaniard and the Portuguese.

POSEN, GRAND DUTCHY OF. Formerly an independent dutchy; afterwards included in Poland; and now a province of Prussia; hence called Prussian Poland. It lies between Poland on the east, Silesia on the south, and Brandenburg on the west, comprising an area of 12,000 square miles, now divided into the two governments of Posen and Bromberg. Posen, an episcopal city, situated at the confluence of the Wartha and the Proszna, was once the capital of Poland. Bromberg is a smaller place, on the Brahe, from which a canal, twenty miles in length, leads into the Netze, connecting the navigation of the Vistula, the Oder, and the Elbe.

POTOMAC. A river of the United States, which rises in the Alleghanies, and, after forming the boundary between Maryland and Virginia, flows into the Chesapeake. About 103 miles from its mouth, a point of land embraced by the forking of the river, has been selected as the site of the Federal city of Washington; and a district of 100 square miles on the banks of the river, was ceded by the two States of Virginia and Maryland in 1790, to the General Congress, as the Federal territory. At Alexandria, in this territory, the Potomac is a mile and a quarter in width, and seven miles and a half wide at its mouth. The tide-water reaches above 300 miles from the sea.

POTOSI. A city and department of Upper Peru, formerly included in the Spanish viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres. The city of Potosi is situated in the province of Porco (in lat. 19° 51' S.), at an elevation of about 15,000 feet above the sea, yet at the foot of a conical mountain which rises more than 2000 feet above the town. This mountain is the celebrated argentiferous *cerro*, containing some of the

richest silver-mines in the world; and the surrounding country is also metalliferous. Above 5000 *boca-minas* or shafts have been opened on the mountain. Of these, only 50 or 60 are now worked: the remainder are either stopped up or inundated, or have fallen in. The upper portion is so completely honeycombed as to be nearly worked out. The lower part, about one-third of the cone, has hardly been touched, in consequence of the numerous springs that impede the workings. These mines were accidentally discovered in 1545. The first mint was erected in 1571, and the present spacious edifice in 1751. The annual coinage has, in the most productive years, amounted to 5,000,000 of dollars in silver, and to 36,800 doubloons in gold. The total produce up to 1803, is estimated at 160,000,000 of marks. In 1611, the population of the town, including the miners pressed into the service, was 15,000. In 1825, it was reduced to 8000, extensive suburbs, once tenanted by Indians and miners, being without an inhabitant. The climate is very disagreeable, the rays of the sun being scorching at noon, while, in the shade and at night, the air is piercing. The country for three leagues round is so completely barren, that not a blade of vegetation is to be seen, except a plant called *quinuali*, which is a remedy against the *puna*, an affection of the lungs produced by the mountain climate. Potosi is therefore dependent for all provisions upon distant parts of the country, and though its market is one of the best supplied in South America, even necessities are very dear. Potosi was the last town in Peru that became independent, but the first to raise a monument to its liberators; for, previously to Bolivar's arrival there in 1825, an obelisk, 60 feet high, was erected in the principal square. The department of Potosi comprises the provinces of Porco, Chayanta, Lipes, Chichas, and Atacama, containing a population of about 300,000 souls, two-thirds of whom are of the aboriginal race. San Luis Potosi is the name of a city and intendancy of Mexico.

PRAGUE. The capital of Bohemia, and the residence of its sovereigns before its incorporation with Austria. It is situated on both banks of the Moldau, 144 miles N. N. W. of Vienna, and 75 S. S. E. of Dresden. Its university is the oldest in Germany, having been founded in 1348. Of the population, about 85,000, nearly 7,000 are Jews, and about 5000 strangers. The Protestants have two churches, but the majority of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. Of the mercantile houses, nearly half are Jewish. There are extensive manufactures; but the lower classes are in wretched poverty.

PRAIRIE. (Fr. a meadow.) A term specifically applied in America to a savanna or open meadow clear of wood.

PRESBURG. The modern capital of Hungary, situated on the northern bank of the Danube, 38 miles E. by S. of Vienna. The palatinate of the same name occupies the angle formed by the Marsch and the Danube, and is traversed by the Carpathian mountains.

PREVESA. A maritime city of Albania, at the entrance of the Gulf of Arta, near the site of Nicopolis; formerly belonging to the Venetians.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND. See **PENANG.**

PRINCIPATO. (Principality.) The specific name of a territory of the kingdom of Naples, subdivided into the Citerior or Lower Principality, and the Ulterior or Upper. The former comprises part of the ancient Campania, bordering on the Mediterranean, with part

of Lucania, and has Salerno for its capital. The latter consists of part of the ancient Samnium and Apulia, and has for its head town, Avellino. The surface of both provinces is mountainous, being traversed by the Apennines. See ITALY and NAPLES.

PROMONTORY. A high land jutting into the sea. See CAPE and FORELAND.

PROPONTIS. The ancient name of the Sea of Marmora. By the Thracian Bosphorus, it receives the waters of the Euxine, and, by the Hellespont, discharges itself into the Mediterranean.

PROVENCE. A *ci-devant* province of France, bounded, on the south, by the Mediterranean; separated by the Rhone from Languedoc on the west; having Dauphiny on the north, and Savoy on the east. It extended 138 miles in length and about 100 in breadth, and was subdivided into Upper and Lower. The principal towns are Marseilles, Toulon, Aix, Arles, and Grasse. It is now divided into the departments of Lower Alps, Var, and Mouths of the Rhone, comprising an area of 7937 square miles, with a population of 750,000. A small portion of it is comprehended in the department of Vaucluse.

PROVINCE. In geography, a primary subdivision of a territory; originally and strictly applied to a conquered country governed by a military viceroy; and the term is used in contradistinction to the sovereign country. It is also applied to large divisions of territory, as the United Provinces of the Netherlands. Also, to primary ecclesiastical subdivisions under an archbishop, metropolitan, or primate. Thus, England is ecclesiastically divided into the two provinces of Canterbury and York.

PRUSSIA. A kingdom of Europe, occupying great part of the north of Germany, Prussia Proper, and the north of Poland; extending from the Moselle and the Rhine on the west, to the Niemen on the east. On the north, it is bounded by Russia and the Baltic; east by Poland; south by Austria and Saxony; west by the Netherlands; north-west by Mecklenburg and Hanover. From N. E. to S. W., its length of territory is about 750 miles: its breadth is very unequal, in some parts not exceeding 100 miles, in others extending 300; and in one part, it reaches from the Baltic to the southern point of Silesia, below the parallel of 50°. The total area has been estimated at 115,795 English square miles, or 115,025 exclusive of lakes and waters; the grand subdivisions being as follow.

I. GERMAN PROVINCES.

	Square miles. Population in 1817. Chief towns.	
1. Brandenburg	17,227	1,297,795 BERLIN.
2. Pomerania	13,018	700,766 Stettin.
3. Silesia	16,560	1,992,598 Breslau.
4. Prussian Saxony . . .	10,411	1,214,219 Magdeburg.
5. Westphalia	8,648	1,074,079 Munster.
6. Dutchies of Juliers, } Cleves, and Berg . . }	3,634	935,040 Cleves.
7. Grand dutchy of Lower } Rhine }	6,312	972,724 Cologne.
	<hr/> 75,810	<hr/> 8,187,221

II. SARMATIAN PROVINCES.

	Square miles.	Population.	Chief towns.
8. Eastern Prussia . . .	16,146	919,580	Konigsberg.
9. Western Prussia . . .	10,695	581,971	Dantzic.
10. Grand duchy of Posen	12,374	847,800	Posen.
	<hr/> 39,215	<hr/> 2,349,351	
Total .	<hr/> 115,025	<hr/> 10,536,572	

These grand divisions are formed into twenty-eight governments, which are subdivided into districts or circles. For military purposes, the kingdom is divided into five great parts, viz. I. Brandenburg and Pomerania. II. Prussia, east and west. III. Saxony. IV. Silesia and Prussian Poland. V. Westphalia and the Rhenish provinces. The greater part of this territory consists of a level surface very slightly inclined, all the rivers having a slow current. The great mountain tracts of the Riesengebirge in Silesia, and the Hartz in Saxony, are on the frontiers, rather than in the interior of the Prussian dominions. Pomerania, which extends along the southern coast of the Baltic from long. 14° to 18° E. is throughout a vast sandy tract interspersed with marsh. The marquise of Brandenburg, which lies to the south of Pomerania and Mecklenburg, and formed the cradle of the Prussian monarchy, consists also for the most part of sandy plains. It is watered by the Elbe, the Spree, the Priegnitz and the Havel, the Wartha and the Oder. This province is divided into two parts; Electoral Brandenburg and the New Mark; the former to the west and the latter to the east of the Oder. Electoral Brandenburg is subdivided into the Old Mark (west of the Elbe, having Stendal for its chief town); the Priegnitz (having Perleberg for its chief town); the Ucker Mark; and the Middle Mark, containing Berlin, Brandenburg, Potsdam, and Frankfort. Cnstrin is the chief place in the New Mark, situated at the junction of the Oder and the Wartha. West Prussia, divided into the two governments of Dantzic and Marienwerder, extends along the shores of the Baltic to the east of Pomerania, and is traversed by the Vistula. On the banks of that river, the soil is alluvial and fertile; the small part of the province to the east of the Vistula is full of lakes; the other parts are chiefly sandy and barren, but afford pasture for numerous herds. East or Ducal Prussia, divided into the two governments of Konigsberg and Gumbinnen, partakes of the character of Lithuania. The climate is extremely cold, but the soil is fertile, with extensive forests and numerous lakes and marshes. Horses of different breeds and hogs are reared in vast numbers. Silesia is the most pleasant and salubrious province, as well as one of the most fertile and populous. The Oder, flowing from N. to S., traverses it nearly in the middle. To the right of that river, the country is perfectly level, with a soil either sandy or marshy, resembling in its general character Prussian Poland; but the country on the German side, though mountainous, is one of the best cultivated and valuable portions of the Prussian territory. It is inhabited by an industrious race, who are extensively engaged in the culture of flax and the manufacture of linen, as well as cotton and

mineral resources. There are mines of coal and iron; and, in addition, the timber is exported. Prussian Silesia is divided into three government districts, Breslau, Reichensbach, Liegnitz, and Oppeln. Silesia occupies the same division as Posen or Prussia Proper, and occupies the north. This province is watered by the Rhine and the Vistula, flowing from east to west, which, uniting into a channel, fall into the Oder or the New Mark. The Netze occupies with the Vistula a channel which enters the latter river near Glogow. Silesia, Posen, Pomerania, and the western part of Brandenburg, may all be considered as belonging to the basin of the Rhine. Prussia Proper is for the most part included in that of the Vistula. Prussia Proper, situated to the north of the kingdom of Brandenburg, and comprising the three governments of Magdeburg, Brandenburg, and Berlin, is for the most part a country rising east of the base of the Elbe; to which also belong the western part of Brandenburg. The remainder of the Prussian territory consists of the countries watered by the Weser, the Rhine, and the Moselle. Prussia Westphalia, including part of the Electorate of Cologne, is now divided into the three districts of Munster, Rhine, and Cleves. It is bounded, west by the Netherlands, north and north-east by Hanover and Hesse-Cassel, and south by the grand-duchy of the Lower Rhine. The surface is partly hilly, but not generally fertile.

The Prussian monarchy is little more than a century old. The country now known under the name of Prussia Proper, came into the possession of the Teutonic knights, partly in virtue of a grant by Conrad, Duke of Masovia, in the thirteenth century, and partly by conquest from their pagan neighbours. Their first grand-master was Albert, Marquis of Brandenburg, nephew to Sigismund I. King of Poland, who, on being forced to resign that dignity, received Dual Prussia from his uncle as a compensation. It now became the interest of the House of Brandenburg to assist in the expulsion of the warlike and formidable knights; and they were accordingly compelled at last to transfer their empire to Masovia in Prussia. In 1525, John Sigismund of Brandenburg, having married the only daughter of Albert, Duke of Prussia, that empire was joined to the electorate, with which it has continued united ever since. The Elector Frederick William, who succeeded his father in 1640, laid the foundations of the monarchy by his martial achievements and distinguished qualities. On the revolution of the Elect of Saxony, he received into his dominions 20,000 Protestant refugees, who introduced new arts and manufactures into the country. His son, Frederick I., first obtained from the Emperor in 1700, the royal dignity. His subjects, however, were not more than a million and a half. The seizure of Silesia by Frederick II. in 1740, led to the long series of continental wars which agitated Europe, with little intermission, for more than twenty years. In 1773, the first partition of Poland took place, by which the Prussian dominions received an important accession. The second partition was effected in 1793. At the peace of Tilsit, Prussia was obliged to cede two-thirds of her Polish possessions; but the greater part were restored by the Congress of Vienna, comprising an area of 29,000 square miles, with a population of nearly two millions, including the whole of
 arden. The greater part of Pomerania was acquired by Prussia in
 populations.

the seventeenth century ; in 1814, Swedish Pomerania was obtained by an exchange of territory ; and the Prussian possessions in Saxony and the Lower Rhine were awarded by the Congress of Vienna, as an equivalent for ceded territories in Poland. Thus, in little more than a century, has a monarchy been built up, from a mere province of Europe, partly by conquests, partly by conventional arrangements, which now ranks as the first power of Germany, the second among the Protestant powers of the Continent, and, in efficient strength and revenues, the fifth in Europe. Between 1817 and 1827, the population of the Prussian dominions had increased 1,849,561 ; (a larger number than the total population of Prussia in 1713 ;) and it now amounts to upwards of 13,000,000. Of these, about two-thirds are Protestants of the united Calvinistic and Lutheran communities, and nearly a third are Roman Catholics. The Jews are estimated at about 75,000, but are probably more numerous ; the Moravians at 7000. The religion of the royal family is Protestant, but Christians of all denominations are equally eligible to all public employments. Prussia contains four universities, viz. Berlin, Halle, Königsberg, and Breslau. The first of these is fast rising in reputation, and now ranks among the best in Europe. Possessing, on the Baltic, the ports of Dantzic, Königsberg, Memel, and Stralsund, Prussia secures a valuable commerce ; and the government has of late been solicitous to promote to the utmost the increase of her trade and manufactures. But injurious restrictions and a narrow policy have hitherto fettered her commerce, and retarded her improvement. The character of the government is still military ; and the military service is extremely onerous throughout Prussia. The burdens of the State are heavy, and the people are in general poor and depressed. Agriculture is in a very low state, and the manufactures are for the most part backward. But, upon the whole, Prussia may be considered as a flourishing and improving country. Berlin, the seat of government, contains a population of 220,000, and now ranks as the eighth capital of Europe. See **BERLIN**, **DANTZIC**, **POMERANIA**, **POSEN**, **SILESIA**, &c.

PRUTH. (*Hieranus.*) A river of Europe, which rises in the palatinate of Marmarosch, in Hungary, flows through the Bukowine, and, forming the boundary between the Russian and Ottoman dominions in Moldavia, falls into the Danube below Galatz.

PUGLIA. See **APULIA**.

PULO PENANG. (**PENANG-ISLAND.**) Called also, Prince of Wales's Island. See **PENANG**. The word *pulo*, in Malay, signifies island ; e.g. Pulo Batu, off the western coast of Sumatra ; Pulo Varella ; Pulo Timoun ; Pulo Nako-nako, &c., all islands in the Eastern Seas, which have received their names from the Malays.

PUNJAUB. (**FIVE-RIVERS.**) The name given to the lower part of the province of Lahore in India, from the five rivers which water it ; viz. 1. the Jelum, Behoot, or Vidusta, the ancient *Hydaspes* ; 2. the Chunaub or *Acesines* ; 3. the Rauvee or Iravati, the ancient *Hydraotes*, which flows by Lahore ; 4. the Beyah, Vipasa, or Beypasha, the ancient *Hyphasis* ; and 5. the Sutlej, Sutuleje, Satadru, or Shetooder, the *Zaradrus* or *Hesudrus* of the ancients, which, after receiving the Beyah, takes the name of the Gharrah or Gavra. The five rivers, after they have united, form what is called the Punjnad, which falls

lines of the tectonic :  -
borders of the Caspian:  -

Arabian peninsula from (date) to the entrance (place); which sec. To and the Green Sea to the Gulf.

ONEGA. A river of European Russia, a tributary of the Gulf of Finland, discharging into the Baltic Sea. It is 100 miles long, and has a large lake of the same name at its mouth.

ONTARIO, LAKE The ANGLICAN CHURCH, which divides the lake into two parts, communicates with Lake Erie by the St. Lawrence, at its south-western extremity, and terminates at its north-eastern extremity by the St. Lawrence. The lake is 110 miles in length, between 60 and 70 in width, and 100 in circumference; it lies between the 45th and 46th degrees of latitude, and the 75th and 76th of longitude. It communicates with the Niagara, Ottawa, and St. Lawrence Rivers, Oneida Lake and Wood Lake. The lake is generally fertile and well wooded. The depth is from 10 to 50 fathoms; but in the middle it is 100 fathoms deep. It has been made to the depth of 300 fathoms by the French. It was formerly called Lake Huron, and is now called Lake Michigan. It is the largest of the Great Lakes, and is the only one which is not connected with the ocean by a strait. It is the only one which is not connected with the ocean by a strait. It is the only one which is not connected with the ocean by a strait. It is the only one which is not connected with the ocean by a strait.

COJEN. (LIVING) OZON. India, situated in the center of the province of Marwar, and in the western of which it was formerly capital. More than eighteen centuries ago, during the reign of the Hindu emperor Ashoka, the city was situated at 23° 11' N. lat. and 73° 11' E. long. Six miles in circumference, and situated about a mile to the north of the present town. It has been overwhelmed by water, and a portion of the present town is about 1200 feet above the level of the sea. The ruins of the city are now a

of Siwa or Siwa
barren hill. on a small
July. 1. 1814 was
at 35° 42' N. and
a 1814 was
remainder, 1814
from having been
van Ogh. in which
ary man, whose

into the Indus to the south of Monltan. See **INDUS**. There is another Punjaub in the Deccan, less known to geography, formed by the Toombuddra, the Werda, the Matpurba, the Gutpurba, and the Krishna. It is situated to the N. W. of Mysore, and formed the south-western angle of the Mahratta territory. The word is sometimes written Penjanb.

PUY-DE-DOME. A department of France, formed out of the former province of Lower Auvergne, and taking its name from a remarkable conical summit of the *Dômes* mountains, which rises nearly in the centre of the chain, to the height of nearly 4000 feet above the plains of Clermont, and 6000 feet above the sea. These mountains are of volcanic formation, extending about 24 miles N. and S.; and from the summit of the principal cone, upwards of 40 smaller ones may be seen, with their ancient craters, ravines, torrents of lava, columns of basalt, and beds of black and red puzzolain. See **AUVERGNE**.

PYRENEES. A great chain of mountains extending S. S. E. and N. N. W. from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, and separating France from the Spanish peninsula. It is about 210 miles in length, its breadth varying from 60 to 120 miles. On the side of France, it sends forth several branches, which traverse the departments to which they give name. The loftiest is that which divides the department of Eastern Pyrenees from that of the Arriège, and unites with the Alps near Castelnaudary in the department of Aude. Another branch, crossing the departments of Upper Pyrenees and Gers, terminates on the borders of those of Landes and Gironde. The department of Lower Pyrenees, formed out of French Navarre and the old province of Bearn, is at the western extremity of the chain, bordering on the Bay of Biscay. The Pyrenees are less steep on the French side than on that of Spain; and the aspect of the country, on descending the southern declivity, presents a striking contrast to that of the fertile plains of Roussillon. In ascending from France, the limestone formation is succeeded by schist, which extends to the very summit; and to the mixture of these soils, the luxuriant fertility of the marly plains below may be ascribed. But directly the descent begins towards the south, the rock changes to granite, and the face of the country appears barren and desolate. The only useful productions of the higher declivities are the ilex and the cork-tree. The highest summits of the central ridge are, Nethon, about 10,722 feet above the sea; Posets, 10,584 feet; Mont Perdn, 10,576; Le Cylindre, 10,374; Pic-du-midi, 8938; and Canigou, 8946 feet. It has been stated that, next to the Alps, these are the loftiest mountains in Europe; but this is erroneous, as the *Sierra Nevada* of Granada attains the height of nearly 11,000 feet. The most elevated summits are covered with snow during great part of the year; and at the height of 7200 feet, the snows never melt, occupying a zone of from 3000 to 3600 feet. Between Marbore and Maladetta, there are a great number of glaciers. In the month of May, impetuous torrents are formed, which precipitate themselves in cascades on all sides, inundating all the close valleys, and often producing destructive avalanches. The chain attains its greatest height near the centre, gradually sinking at the two extremities, towards the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. The three high roads leading over the Pyrenees are, one from St. Jean de Luz to Irun,

another from St. Jean Pied de Port to Roncesvalles, and a third from Boulon to Jonquiére. But, from the pass of Bagnouls, which is nearest to the Mediterranean, to the valley of the Arau, near the sources of the Garonne, there are no fewer than 75 passes, 25 of which are practicable for cavalry, and seven for carriages and artillery. By that of the Col des Orts, the Spaniards, in 1792, entered St. Laurent de Cerda, and thence descended upon two of the French provinces.

PYRMONT. A small town in the north-west of Germany, 33 miles S. S. W. of Hanover, famous for its mineral springs. It is the chief town of a little territory of the same name, containing 36 square miles, lying between Hanover and the Prussian government of Minden in Westphalia.

Q

QUANTONG. Or **KWANG-TONG.** This is the word which Europeans have converted into Canton. It is said to signify a port or mart; but is the name of an extensive province of Southern China, stretching along the Chinese Sea from the Gulf of Ton-king to the Formosa Channel, and containing the important maritime city of Canton; which see.

QUEBEC. The capital of Lower Canada, situated on a narrow strip of high land at the junction of Charles River with the St. Lawrence. The name is derived from an Algonquin word signifying narrow, and alluding to the contraction of the river between the city and Point Levi. The citadel, built upon the highest point of the precipitous rock facing the St. Lawrence, is regarded as nearly impregnable. The Lower Town is built round the foot of the heights. Quebec was founded by the French in 1608, but was not fortified till 1690. In 1759, it was taken by the English, under the command of the brave General Wolfe, who fell in the arms of victory. In 1775, the Americans made an unsuccessful attempt upon the city, and were repulsed with severe loss. The population of Quebec was estimated in 1815, at 18,000. See **CANADA.**

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S ISLANDS. The name given to two distinct groupes in the North Pacific Ocean; also, that of a single island; but all inconsiderable.

QUEEN'S COUNTY. A county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, anciently called Leix, but which received its present name in honour of Queen Mary. It adjoins King's County on the N. and W., Tipperary on the S. W., Kilkenny on the S., Carlow and Kildare on the E. It is nearly 32 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, and contains about 590 square miles. The chief towns are, Maryborough and Portarlington. Almost every kind of soil is to be met with in this county, and it abounds with coal and limestone. Between this and King's County runs a remarkable chain of mountains, 17 miles in length, in which there is but one pass. It is called the *Sliebh-bloom* range or the *Ard-na-Erin*, and contains the sources of the Barrow and the Nore.

QUITO. A city of South America, formerly the capital of a kingdom annexed to Peru; under the Spaniards, the seat of a royal

audiencia, comprising within its jurisdiction the southern part of the viceroyalty of New Granada; and now the chief city of the new state of Ecuador. It stands on the eastern slope of the western branch of the Equatorial Andes, upon the skirt of the volcanic mountain of Pinchincha, 9510 feet above the sea, the conical summit of Javirac towering 729 feet above the city. Its distance from the coast is 35 leagues. The climate, though only 13' S. of the line, is that of a perpetual spring; but its situation renders it particularly exposed to tremendous earthquakes. By the dreadful one which occurred Feb. 4, 1797, 40,000 persons are supposed to have perished instantaneously. The number of inhabitants has recently been reckoned at about 70,000. The state of Ecuador is composed of the three southern departments of the former Colombian Republic, viz. Ecuador, Assuay, and Guayaquil. Guayaquil is the only port. See **ANDES**, **COLOMBIA**, and **GUAYAQUIL**.

R

RAAB. A river of Hungary, having its rise in Lower Styria, and falling into the Danube near the city of Raab, the capital of a county of the same name, and an episcopal see. This city, called also Gyor or Nagy-Gyor, is strongly fortified by nature and art, and was a place of importance under the Romans. The present fortifications are modern; and in 1809, it sustained a siege from the French. The population is about 11,000. The Lutherans have a college here, and there is also a public theological academy, instituted in 1750. It is about 38 miles S. S. E. of Presburg, and 66 E. S. E. of Vienna.

RADNORSHIRE. A county of South Wales, bordering eastward on Herefordshire, having Shropshire on the N. E., Montgomeryshire on the N., Cardiganshire on the N. W., and Brecknockshire on the W. and S. It extends about 24 miles E. and W., and 22 N. and S. The river Wye skirts it from N. W. to S. E., constituting the boundary between this county and Brecknockshire. Radnor, the county town, is situated on the Summerhill, a small stream which joins the Lug near Presteign. It was formerly a strong place, but has dwindled to insignificance. Offa's Dike, cut by Offa, king of Mercia, as a boundary between the Saxons and the Britons, may still be traced from the mouth of the Wye to that of the Dee, through the whole extent of this county. The English language prevails over the greater part of Radnorshire; but its N. W. angle is a very wild, bleak, and barren region, which formed the retreat of the British king Vortigern, and is inhabited only by a few scattered Welsh peasants. The hills are chiefly devoted to the rearing of cattle and sheep, upon which the natives almost entirely depend. Population, 24,650.

RAGUSA. A city and district of Austrian Dalmatia. The city is situated on a peninsula on the Adriatic, with two harbours, and still carries on some trade with the Levant and Italy. It was formerly an independent republic under the protection of Venice, till Napoleon converted the territory into a dukedom, which the Congress of Vienna assigned to Austria. See **AUSTRIA** and **DALMATIA**.

RAJPOOT. (i. e. Son of a rajah.) The title assumed by the military caste of Hindoos, of which there are four principal tribes; the Rahtores of Marwar; the Sesodeea of Mewar; the Haras of Harowtee, and the Cutchwaha of Amber. Mewar is the oldest of the Rajpoot states, and its prince is universally acknowledged by the Rajpoots to be "the first of the thirty-six royal tribes," the legitimate heir to the throne of Rama, and is styled the *Hindua Sooraj*, Sun of the Hindoos. See **RAJPOOTANA**.

RAJPOOTANA. Or **RAJAH-STAN.** The country of the Rajpoots. A large division of Hindostan, corresponding very nearly to the *soubah* or province of Ajmeer, under the Mogul sovereigns. Its boundaries are not precisely defined, as, on the S., the Rajpoot districts stretch into Malwah and Gujerat. On the N. E. and N., it is bounded by Agra and Delhi; on the N. W. by Mooltan; and on the W. its limits are lost in the desert. The modern territorial subdivisions are exceedingly complicated; but the principal divisions are as follow.

I. MEWAR (*Medya-war*, the Central Region).

1. Principality of the Oodipoor Rajah.
2. Principality of the Sarowy Rajah.
3. Territory of Sindia.
4. British district of Neemuch.

II. HAROWTEE OR HARAYATI.

1. Principality of Boondi.
2. Principality of Kotah.

III. MARWAR (*Maroo-war*, the Desert).

1. Principality of Jyepoor.
2. Principality of Bikaner.
3. Principality of Jondpoor.
4. British territory of Ajmeer.
5. Principality of Jesselmere.

IV. BHATTY COUNTRY, under Zabeta Khan.

RANGOON. The principal port of the Burmese empire, situated on a tongue of land about half a mile above the confluence of the Panlang or Rangoon branch of the Irrawaddy with the Syriam river, in lat. $16^{\circ} 47'$ N., long. $96^{\circ} 9'$ E. The river is about 600 yards wide, and perfectly commodious for shipping. Rangoon, therefore, which has succeeded to Pegu as an emporium, is the resort of merchants of all nations; and vessels of 900 and 1000 tons burthen are built here, of the teak timber furnished in inexhaustible quantities by the adjacent forests. In 1796, there were 5000 taxable houses in Rangoon and its suburbs; and the motley population, comprising Burmese, Peguans, Chinese, Malabars, Hindoos, Parsees, Armenians, Portuguese, English, and French, cannot be less than 30,000. See **IRRAWADDY**.

RAS. In Arabic, a head or promontory; as Ras-el Hhad.

RATISBON (**REGENSBURG**). An ancient city of Bavaria, long celebrated as the seat of the Imperial Diet. It is situated on the southern bank of the Danube, opposite the mouth of the Regen, and formerly enjoyed the exclusive navigation of the river to Vienna, and

upwards to Ulm. A bridge connects it with a suburb on the northern bank of the river. Although reduced in importance, it is still a place of considerable trade, and contains above 20,000 inhabitants.

RAVENNA. An ancient city of Italy, the capital of one of the Papal legations, situated about five miles from the coast of the Adriatic, near the south-eastern extremity of Cisalpine Gaul, about forty miles E. of Bologna. Its port was the great naval station of the Romans on the Adriatic; and it continued to flourish as such, long after the reign of Augustus. At the beginning of the fifth century, it became the capital of the western empire under the Emperor Honorius; and Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, made it his capital. On the ruin of the Gothic kingdom, the exarchs who occupied the throne and palace of the emperors, continued to make it the seat of government, till, towards the middle of the eighth century, it fell into the hands of the Lombards; and eventually, the exarchate, of which it was the capital, was bestowed by the Frankish conqueror upon the Romish see. Ravenna was built originally on wooden piles, in the midst of lagoons and marshes; but the surrounding country has been drained, and is become the most fertile part of Italy. Its original port, at the mouth of the Ronco (*Bedesis*), was probably nearly filled up when Augustus caused a new one to be formed at the mouth of the Montone (*Caudianus*), three miles from Ravenna, which communicated with the Po by the *Fossa Augusti*. The name of the port (*Portus Classis*) is still preserved in the village of Chiassi or Classe, where there is a magnificent abbey church. Ravenna contains some splendid specimens of Gothic architecture, among which the most interesting is the mausoleum of Theodoric; and the tomb of Dante is seen in the cloisters of the Franciscan monastery. There is a public library and museum. Ravenna is altogether an interesting, though not very flourishing city; it is an archiepiscopal see, and the residence of a legate, and contains about 24,000 inhabitants. See **ROMAGNA**.

RED RIVER. Or **NATCHITOCHES.** A large river of the United States, which falls into the Mississippi 240 miles above New Orleans. See **MISSISSIPPI**.

RED SEA. Otherwise called the **ARABIAN GULF**. A branch of the Indian Ocean, dividing the Arabian peninsula from the opposite coast of Africa. It extends about 500 leagues in length, in a N. N. W. direction, from the Strait of Babel Mandeb, which forms the entrance, to the isthmus of Suez at the western head of the gulf, which divides it from the Mediterranean. Its greatest breadth is 75 leagues. At its mouth, it is 10 leagues in width; but the little island of Perim, or Mehun, three miles and a half from the Arabian shore, divides the channel. The narrow strait between this island and Arabia, is that which bears the name of the Gate of Tears (Babel Mandeb), from its perilous navigation to inexperienced mariners. Yet, this entrance is most used, being in fact safe, and affording good anchorage; while the broad channel between Perim and the African coast is very deep, and a strong current usually sets into the Bay of Zeyla. The first place within the gulf, on the Arabian side, is Mocha, in lat. 13° 20' N., which, since the beginning of the seventeenth century, has

been the great *entrepôt* for the trade between India and Egypt and Abyssinia. Yet, it has only a roadstead almost open; and during the prevalence of the S. E. monsoon, which blows for eight months of the year, all communication between the vessels in the road and the shore is often rendered impossible by the force of the wind. During the other three or four months, the opposite monsoon blows from the N. W.; the airs are then light, but the heat excessive. These alternate monsoons prevail as high as *Jebel Teir*, from which place to above Djidda, they are variable throughout the year, though the prevailing wind generally corresponds to the direction in which the monsoon blows in the lower part of the gulf. Above Cosseir, however, an extraordinary change takes place; from thence to Suez, the wind blows for rather more than eight months from the N. W. At Mocha, during the prevalence of the S. E. monsoon, a thick haze covers the opposite coast, which gradually disappears the moment the north-wester commences. The Arabian coast consists throughout of a sandy, burning tract called the *Tehama*, totally destitute of fresh water, all the streams which descend from the mountains being mere torrents, or lost in the sand. The harbours are mere creeks or roadsteads. Loheia, the next town of importance in ascending the gulf from Mocha, and the most northern port in the dominions of the Imaum of Sanaa, is a place of some trade, but the smallest vessels are obliged to anchor at a distance from the shore: it stands in lat. $15^{\circ} 42' N$. *Ras Hali*, in lat. $18^{\circ} 30'$, is considered as the boundary between the *Tehama*, or coast of Yemen, and that of the Hedjaz. Some leagues below this point, there is a mountain in the midst of the sea, called Koh-Iembel, which the Arahs assert to have been a volcano. Hali is the frontier town of the Hedjaz. The next place is Ghunfude, a considerable town of huts, in lat. $19^{\circ} 7'$. Djidda, the port of Mecca, in lat. $21^{\circ} 33' 14''$, is a place of some importance, and has an excellent harbour for small vessels, formed by innumerable reefs of madrepor, which extend about four miles from the shore, leaving narrow channels between. Of this madrepor the houses are built, some of which are spacious and handsome, and the place is altogether very superior to Mocha, or any other maritime town on the Red Sea. Yambo (or Yenboa), the port of Medinah, in lat. $24^{\circ} 7' 6''$, has a safe harbour, but is a very small and wretched place. Nearly opposite to Yambo, is an extensive bay on the African coast, called Foul Bay, at the head of which stood the ancient city of Berenice: its harbour is now closed by a bar. There is no other port above Yambo on the Arabian side; and the next place of importance is Cosseir, the port of Upper Egypt, and the chief medium of communication between Egypt and Arabia. It is situated in lat. $26^{\circ} 8'$, and has only a small harbour. The navigation, indeed, scarcely allows of the employment of large vessels, being very intricate, owing to the numerous shoals of coral in the northern part of the gulf. The danger is increased by the practice of the native pilots, who, not daring to venture into the open sea, coast round the shores at the risk of being stranded, often sailing between banks and reefs, which require four or five men to keep watch on the prow, to give notice to the steersman. The vessels employed are of singular construction, their height being equal to a third of their length, which is increased, at the upper part, by a long projection at

the head and stern, in the manner of the Trojan galleys. They carry three sails of various sizes, and two little smack sails, of extremely coarse cotton, but never make use of more than one at a time. The ropes are made of the bark of palm-trees. This sort of vessel is called a *dao* or *dow*; besides which, a large kind of boat without a deck, called a *khanja*, is used. The waters of the upper part of the Sea are in general smooth and transparently clear, and the coral may be distinctly seen from the boat, here in large masses of honey-combed rock, there in light branches of a pale-red hue, which, with the beds of green sea-weed and the golden sand, the shells, and the fish sporting round the vessel, form a beautiful combination of colours. Lord Valentia states, that this Sea abounds more than any other with sea-weed (*algæ* and *fuci*); and it has been supposed, that its ancient name, *Yam Suf*, means the Weedy Sea. Others interpret it as implying "the boundary sea," in reference to Palestine; but *Suf*, or *Ziph*, may have been the name of a town upon its borders. Its present appellation, the Red Sea, derived, through the Vulgate, from the Greek, *ερυθρα θαλασσα*, erythrean sea, is supposed to have originated in its being anciently known as the Sea of Edom, which means Red, or the Idumean Sea. In 1 Kings ix. 26, and 2 Chron. viii. 17, it is mentioned as bordering on the land of Edom; and some of the ancient authorities assert, that it took its name from a King Erythros who reigned in a country adjoining to it, by which Edom must be meant. At the head of the Sea, the peninsula of Mount Sinai divides the Gulf of Suez from the Gulf of Akaba, or Ailah, the ancient Elath; a name still preserved by a town at its upper extremity. Here was Ezion-geber, the port of Idumea, where Solomon equipped his fleet for the voyage to Ophir. The only harbour on the western coast of the gulf, is that of Sherm, consisting of two deep bays separated by high land, in both of which ships may lie in perfect safety. Here, Bedoween Arabs are always found waiting with their camels to transport travellers who come by sea from the Hedjaz, and proceed by land to Tor and Suez. The western gulf, now called the Gulf of Suez, and by the Arabs, *Bahr el Kolsoom*, runs up much higher, and in remote ages extended considerably to the north of Suez. Kolsoom, or Clysma, is the name of a ruined town above Suez, which had formerly a harbour; but, in consequence of the retreat of the waters, it was deserted, and Suez, which was not in existence towards the end of the fifteenth century, rose on its ruins. Near Suez, the breadth of the passage is, according to Niebuhr, 3500 feet, and further north it is still wider. To the north and north-east of Suez, are marshes which extend for about twenty-five miles, and are actually lower than the sea, although they are not overflowed, owing to a large bar of sand which has been accumulated between them and the sea. It is highly probable, therefore, that the sea formerly reached to these marshes. Burckhardt, indeed, represents them as still filled by the tides in winter. The winds which blow the sands of Arabia into the Red Sea, are constantly forming shallows among the rocks, and lessening the depth of the channel, which, at high water, does not now exceed from eight to ten feet. It is remarkable, that the word *kolsoom* signifies, drowning or overwhelming; and it seems not unlikely that the name of the town refers to the destruction of the Egyptians: if so, its situation would

at least mark the spot which tradition had fixed upon as the place of passage. The marshes and swamps extend so far above the ruins of Kolsoom, that Burckhardt rode northward for an hour and three quarters before he was able to cross to the Arabian side; turning eastward just at the point where there are distinct remains of the ancient canal of Trajan, which ran nearly east and west, in about lat. $30^{\circ} 32'$ N. The situation of this canal evidently marks the ancient extent of the creek or inlet. It may be questioned, however, whether the breadth would be sufficient to allow of the waters covering a numerous army. Dr. Shaw, therefore, fixes the passage near Jebel Attakah and Shur, a little below Suez. It is remarkable that the exodus took place at the beginning of April, near the change of the monsoon; but the south-east monsoon would tend to raise the waters, and the north-west blows in an opposite direction to that which was employed in the miraculous division of the channel. When this wind ceased, the violent reflux of the waters that would naturally ensue, would be overwhelming. The harbour of Suez is spacious and safe, and is one of the few in the Red Sea where ships can be repaired. In 1817, a small fleet of English vessels arrived there direct from Bombay, being an attempt on the part of the Pasha to open a direct trade between India and Egypt. The supplies for the Hedjaz, however, are chiefly collected at Cosseir, whence they are shipped for Yambo and Djidda, the corn of Egypt being exchanged for the coffee of Yemen. The situation of Suez is wretched, surrounded with the desert and marshes; and both the air and the water are bad. It is inhabited chiefly by a few Syrians and Arabs, and Greek shipwrights in the service of the Pasha. Suez and Cosseir are the only Egyptian ports. Below Foul Bay, the boundary of the Egyptian coast, a long line of rocky coast extends without an inlet as far as Suakin, formerly the maritime capital of the Turks on the Red Sea, and, in the fifteenth century, a flourishing emporium: the port, which is excellent, is formed by an island, on which the town stands, in lat. $19^{\circ} 48'$. Though it has greatly declined in trade and importance, it is still the point of communication between the interior of Africa and Arabia; and pilgrims, slave-dealers, and other traders, leaving the Nile at Shendy, proceed through Taka to this port, where they embark for Djidda. Below Suakin, the coast trends to south-east, and terminates in a promontory, within which is a deep bay called Port Mornington. To this promontory succeeds the barren, rocky coast of the Hamazin, extending to lat. 16° , where the Abyssinian coast begins to be bordered with islands. Dhalac Island, the largest, is seven leagues in length, and has many islets and reefs near it. A little to the south, in the Bay of Massuah, is Arkeeko, the principal port of the kingdom of Tigre, in lat. $15^{\circ} 32'$. Nearly opposite to Mocha is the negro town and port of Azab, supposed to be the ancient *Sabæ*, situated in a deep bay; and between the northern point of this bay and *Ras Rabah* are several good ports, but dangerous of approach from reefs and islets. The Abyssinian coast, being generally avoided by ships navigating this sea, was very imperfectly known till explored by Lord Valentia in 1804. The Samaulies or Abyssinian mariners, who inhabit the coast below the straits to Cape Gardafui, have a kind of navigation act, by which they exclude the Arab vessels from their ports, and

bring the produce of their country either to Aden or to Mocha in their own dows. The frankincense of Berbera is chiefly exported from a harbour of theirs, called Bunder Cassim, near *Jebel Feel* (Cape Felix). These Samanlies, who occupy a suburb of Mocha, are described as having woolly hair, but not negro features, a dark skin, beautifully white teeth, pleasing expression of countenance, and well-formed limbs. They detest the Arabs, and are probably of the original Ethiopic race, related, perhaps, to the Shankala tribes. This part of the African coast and its inhabitants are, however, but very imperfectly known, although it seems to promise one of the most important and accessible avenues to the interior.

REDNITZ. A river of Franconia, which falls into the Maie below Bamberg, and by connecting which with the Altmühl, the Danube would be united with the Rhine; a plan said to have been entertained by Charlemagne.

REGEN. A river which rises on the southern frontier of Bohemia, and, flowing through Bavaria, falls into the Danube at Ratisbon, to which it gives name. See **RATISBON**.

REGGIO. 1. The capital of Calabria Ultra, situated on the Faro of Messina. 2. The capital of a small duchy now united to Modena.

RENFREWSHIRE. A small county of Scotland, bordering on the Frith of Clyde, which washes it on the W. and N.: on the E. it is bounded by Lanarkshire, and S. by Ayrshire. It extends about 28 miles E. and W., and from 10 to 24 in breadth, and about half the surface is arable. The parts bordering on the Clyde are fertile and gently undulating: those to the S. W. are moorish and barren. Renfrew, which gives its name to the county, though an ancient borough, is a mere village, situated near where the Cart falls into the Clyde. The chief towns are Paisley, Greenock, Port Glasgow, and Gourrock; all on the Clyde. This county was anciently the inheritance of the royal house of Stuart, and still gives the title of baron to the Prince of Wales. Population, 133,443.

RENNES. A city of France, formerly the capital of Brittany, as now of the department of Ille and Vilaine. It is seated in an extensive plain, at the confluence of those rivers, and has a considerable trade, with a population of about 30,000 souls.

RENO. A small river of northern Italy, which flows from the Apennines through the Bolognese, passing through Bologna: it formerly reached the Po, near Ferrara; but its course has been diverted, although it is still connected with that river by canals.

RESHD. A town of Persia, the capital of the province of Ghilan, situated on the Caspian, and trading with Astrakhan. See **GHILAN**.

REVEL. The capital of Esthonia, situated on a small bay of the Gulf of Finland, with an excellent harbour. See **ESTHONIA**, **FINLAND**, and **RUSSIA**.

REUSS. One of the most considerable rivers of Switzerland, which has its source in the St. Gothard, whence it descends through the Val Ursern to the Lake of Uri or Lucerne. Issuing from that lake at the town of Lucerne, it becomes navigable, and falls into the Aar, near Bruck. See **URI**.

RHÆTIA. In ancient geography, a country of Europe, in the heart of the Alps, extending from the sources of the Rhine to those

of the *Licus* (Lech) and *Ænus* (Inn), which fall into the Danube. It comprised the present country of the Grisons, and part of the Tyrol. It is said to have derived its name from Rhætus, the chief of an Etruscan colony, who established themselves in these parts upwards of 600 B. C. See GRISONS.

RHEIMS. An ancient city of France, where the French kings were formerly consecrated, and the see of an archbishop, who was primate of France. It stands on the bank of the small river Vesle, in the department of Maine, 100 miles E. by N. of Paris, and contains about 35,000 inhabitants. Its beautiful Gothic cathedral and other antiquities are its chief attractions.

RHINE. The largest river of Western Europe, ranking after the Danube and the Volga in size and the length of its course. It has its most distant source on the north-eastern side of Mount St. Gothard, the ancient Lepontine Alp; whence flowing north-eastward, the stream known as the Lower Rhine, is soon joined by the Middle Rhine and the Upper Rhine, from the Rhetian Alps. The united waters flow eastward to Coire, or Chur, the ancient *Curia*, the capital of the Grisons, situated in an angle of the mountains at the junction of the Schaffikerthal with the Rhine valley, surrounded by summits from 7000 to 8000 feet in height above the sea. Here the Rhine becomes navigable, and takes a northerly course to the Lake of Constance, through which it passes. On issuing from it with a copious stream, it flows to the W., and receives the united waters of the Reuss, the Limmat, and the Aar, flowing from the lakes of Lucern, Zurich, and Neufchatel. On reaching Basil (or Basle), it bends to the N., inclining to the eastward of N. as far as the mouth of the Neckar, which joins it on the right bank at Manheim. Its course is very winding; but at Mentz, or Mayence, where it receives the Maine from the E., it bends decidedly W., and afterwards pursues a north-westerly course. At Coblenz, it receives the Moselle from France, and thence flowing by Cologne and Dusseldorf, it enters the Netherlands, dividing the Belgic territory from the Prussian states. At length, turning to the W., it divides into two great branches, of which the southern and principal takes the name of the Waal, or Wahal, receives the Maese, or Meuse, and flows into the German Ocean by several mouths. The northern branch divides first above, and afterwards below, Arnheim; and the name of Rhine is finally retained only by a small, slow stream which passes Utrecht and Leyden in its way to the sands near Catwyk, through which it reaches the sea. From its source to Mentz, this river is known as the Upper Rhine, and below Mentz, as the Lower Rhine. Its whole course is about 700 miles. Between Mentz and Cologne, it flows through the finest part of Germany; and its banks, clothed with vineyards, and studded with castles, villages, and towns, present a succession of the most picturesque and beautiful scenery. A packet-boat every day ascends and descends the river between Cologne and Frankfort on Maine; and during the summer, steam-vessels run between Rotterdam and Cologne, and Cologne and Mayence. The Rhine was anciently considered as the boundary, in the upper part of its course, between Helvetia and Rhetia; and, in the lower part, between Gaul and Belgium and Germany. This grand natural division is in great measure lost in the complicated territorial

divisions of modern times. It formerly gave its name to two circles of the German empire, distinguished as Upper and Lower. These are now divided among the states of Bavaria, Baden, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, Prussia, and Hanover. It now gives its name to, 1. A circle of Bavaria, on its western bank, between Weissenburg on the S., and Worms on the N. 2. A province of the grand-duchy of Hesse, situated to the N. of the Bavarian circle, on the eastern bank. 3. A grand-duchy of Prussia, composed of territories taken from France and the grand-duchy of Berg in 1814, and lying between France, the Netherlands, the duchies of Cleves and Berg, Nassau, and Hesse-Darmstadt: it is divided into the governments of Aix-la-Chapelle, Coblenz, and Treves, having the first of these as its capital. 4. Two departments of France, distinguished as Upper Rhine and Lower Rhine, comprising the old province of Alsace, and having Colmar and Strassburg for their respective head towns. See ALSACE, FRANCE, HESSE, &c.

RHODANUS. See RHONE.

RHODE ISLAND. One of the United States of America, bounded N. and N. E. by Massachusetts, W., by Connecticut, and S. and S. E., by the Atlantic. It contains an area of 1300 square miles, with a population of nearly 97,200 souls, being considerably the smallest of the six states of New England, but, next to Massachusetts, the most thickly peopled, containing about 68 to the square league. It takes its name from an island in Narraganset Bay, which runs up the main land to the northward. This island, the seat of the original settlement in 1638, is about fifteen miles in length from N. to S., and three and a half in width, and is considered one of the most salubrious and pleasant spots in New England, being the resort of invalids for its mild and equable temperature. Newport and Providence are the chief towns of this state.

RHODES. An island of the Egean sea, the largest and most easterly of the Cyclades, about twenty miles from the southern coast of Asia Minor. It is about 40 miles in length, 15 in breadth, and 120 in circuit. In ancient times, it was the seat of a wealthy and powerful naval state: in the reign of Vespasian, it was reduced to a Roman province. In 1309, it was taken from the united Greeks and Saracens, by the Knights of Jerusalem, who assumed the title of Knights of Rhodes, and maintained possession of the island till 1523, when, after a long and sanguinary siege of the capital, it fell into the hands of the Ottomans. The city of Rhodes is said to have been 9 miles in circuit, but the present town does not occupy the fourth part of the ancient site. Great part of the island is almost entirely waste; and a recent traveller computes the total population at 20,000. The Greeks, estimated at 14,000, were distributed in 42 villages. The remainder, consisting entirely of Turks and Jews, reside in the city, no Christians being allowed to pass the night within the walls. The island is very fertile, and the exportation of wine, figs, and other fruit is still considerable; but only a small quantity of corn, cotton, and olives is now raised, although this island might be converted into a granary. The higher mountains are clothed with valuable forests of pine, which supplied the navies of the ancient Rhodians; and the wild roses which adorn the banks of the rivulets,

and clothe the rocks, are supposed to have given its name to the island, from the Greek *rhodon*, a rose.

RHODOPE. A high mountain of Thrace, now called *Tourjan-dagh*. See THRACE and TURKEY.

RHONE. A river of Europe, rising in the Lepontine Alp, at the foot of Mount Furca, about five miles from the source of the Rhine. Descending in a westerly direction, it receives near the town of Visp (or Viège), in the Valais, the waters of the Monte Rosa and Mont Cervin, often forming a larger volume than itself. At Sion, or Sitten, the capital of the Valais, it receives the river Sitten; and it continues its course towards the S. W., through this immense trough between the loftiest summits of the Alps, till, at Martigny, it makes a sudden angle, and flows north-westward to the Lake of Geneva. It issues from the south-western extremity of that lake, where the city of Geneva rises upon its banks, and winding to the S. W., forms the boundary between Savoy and France. Near Chambery, it is diverted from its course by the mountains, and suddenly turns, first to the N., and then to the W., to meet the Saone at Lyons. Below this confluence, it holds a course almost due S. to the Mediterranean, receiving a number of streams on each bank, the largest of which are, the Isère, from the valley of Savoy, the Ardèche, which joins it on the right bank, and the Durance, from the Maritime Alps. After a course of nearly 500 miles, it discharges itself by three mouths into the Gulf of Lyons. It is the most rapid river in Europe, and the largest river in France, though not so long as the Loire. It gives its name to a department, comprising the former provinces of Beaujalois and Lyonnais; and another department, formed of part of Provence, and bordering on the Mediterranean, has received the name of Mouths of the Rhone. It deposits at its mouth so large a quantity of soil, that a light-house built on the shore in 1737, is now three miles from the sea.

RIBBLE. A river of England, which rises in the West Riding of Yorkshire, crosses Lancashire, by Clitheroe and Preston, and falls into the Irish Sea.

RIDING. A subdivision of a county. Yorkshire is divided into three ridings, East, West, and North.

RIESENGBIRGE. (GIANT'S MOUNTAIN.) The name given to that part of the great Sudetic chain, which, beginning on the borders of Lusatia, separates Bohemia and Moravia from Silesia, till it joins the Carpathians. The term is properly confined to that part of the range which extends from the sources of the Neisse, to those of the Bober; a tract of no great length, but comprising the loftiest mountains of central Germany. Schneeberge, the highest peak, rises to the height of 5270 feet, and the greater Sturmhaube to 5030 feet. From the top of the former, Breslau, 70 miles N. E., and Prague at nearly the same distance S. W., are visible.

RIGA. The capital of Livonia, situated on the Dwina, or Duna, 9 miles from the Bay of the Baltic to which it gives name. It ranks, in commercial importance, as the third city of Russia, after St. Petersburg and Odessa. The merchants are chiefly English and Scotch houses. The population is about 36,000. See LIVONIA and RUSSIA.

RIMINI. The ancient *Ariminum*. A city of the Ecclesiastical States, situated on the Marecchia (the ancient *Ariminus*), near its mouth. It was the frontier city of ancient Italy, and the first in the Pentapolis, on the Italian side of the Rubicon. It carries on a fishing trade, and has a population of 8000 or 10,000 souls. At the ancient bridge over the Ariminus, the Flaminian way, leading from Rome, met the Emilian way from Modena and Milan.

RIO. (The Portuguese for river.) The specific name under which the capital of Brazil is now known; from the great bay, called the Rio de Janeiro (January River), on which it stands, and which forms a magnificent port. The original name of the city, given to it by its founders, is San Sebastian. It dates from the year 1560; but when the court of Lisbon arrived there in 1808, the city was circumscribed within very narrow boundaries, and probably did not contain more than from 50,000 to 70,000 inhabitants. But upwards of 20,000 Europeans accompanied the refugee court, and the population both of the capital and the province was subsequently increased by emigrants from the Spanish provinces, from North America, from England, France, Sweden, and Germany. Rio has in consequence become almost a new city; European manners have succeeded to those of the Brazilian colonists; and the total population is now estimated at about 150,000, two-thirds of whom are negroes, mulattoes, and other people of colour. Rio is the great emporium of Southern Brazil, especially of all the mining districts. All the small ports on the coast northward as far as Bahia, and southward to Monte Video, send thither their produce for exportation to Europe or for home consumption. The city is beautifully situated, and the scenery of the bay is magnificent. It has had the reputation, however, of being one of the most unhealthy cities of Brazil, owing to its low situation, the adjacent marshes, and the filthiness of the streets and the people. The manners of the inhabitants are extremely free and unrestrained; all classes are devoted to pleasure or indolence; and education is at a low ebb. The state of morals was in fact so notorious some years ago, that Rio was represented as uniting the vices of every zone, and rivalling the enormities of the guiltiest of ancient or modern capitals. The harbour is one of the finest in the world. It is situated in lat. $22^{\circ} 54' 50''$ S., long. $42^{\circ} 39' 45''$ W. The bay is upwards of thirty leagues in circumference; and till within the present century, its shores were clothed on every side with an interminable forest. No large river discharges itself into the bay, although its name indicates that the discoverer mistook the entrance for the estuary of a mighty stream; and he gave it the name of January River, because he discovered it on the first of January. A number of small streams, however, many of them navigable to some distance, fall into the upper end of the bay. The province of Rio de Janeiro is bounded on the N. by that of Espiritu Santo, from which it is divided by the River Capabuan, and by Minas Geraes, from which it is divided by the rivers Preto and Parahiba and the Serra di Mantiqueira. On the W., it borders on San Paulo; and on the S. and E., it is washed by the Atlantic. The greater part of the province is mountainous; and, with the exception of the capital, all the towns are small and insignificant. The only considerable river is the Parahiba, but the

lakes and bays are numerous; and the latter afford some good harbours.

RIO BRAVO. See **RIO DEL NORTE.**

RIO COLORADO. See **COLORADO.**

RIO DEL REY. (**KING'S RIVER.**) A river of Western Africa, which falls into the Gulf of Benin, in long. $8^{\circ} 5' E.$, lat. $4^{\circ} 30' N.$, and which is now supposed to be an arm of the Niger. See **NIGER.**

RIO DEL NORTE. A river of New Mexico, which rises in the Sierra Verde, a part of the great chain of the Rocky Mountains, in lat. $40' N.$, long. $108^{\circ} W.$, and, flowing S. and S. E. through New Mexico, Durango, Cohahuila, and New Santander, falls into the Gulf of Mexico, on its western shore, in lat. $26^{\circ} N.$ Including its meanders, its course is estimated at 2000 miles. Owing to sand-bars in the flat country, and mountains in the upper part, it can scarcely be considered as navigable; but small boats may ascend as high as the *presidio de Rio Grande*, in the province of Cohahuila. In the maps, it is called the Rio Bravo (savage river); but it is generally called, in the lower part of its course, Rio Grande, and in New Mexico, Rio del Norte. Santa Fe, the capital of that province, is situated on a small stream which falls into the Rio del Norte on the eastern side, in lat. $36^{\circ} 15' N.$, long. $104^{\circ} 45' W.$, at the foot of the mountains which divide its head-waters from those of the Arkansa and Red River of the Mississippi.

RIO GRANDE. (**GREAT RIVER.**) The name of several rivers of Brazil, and of two distinct provinces, one in Northern, the other in Southern Brazil. The latter, distinguished as *Rio Grande do Sul* (Southern Rio Grande), extends along the coast from the provinces of Sta. Catherina and San Paulo on the N., to the Plata, bounded westward by the Uruguay. It is upwards of 500 miles long and 400 wide, lying between the parallels of 28° and $35^{\circ} S.$, and enjoying a temperate and salubrious climate. It has only since the year 1800 had a local government; and the southern part, called the Banda Oriental (eastern shore), bordering on the Plata, has been the object and theatre of perpetual contention between the Portuguese and the Spaniards, the Brazilians and the Republic of Buenos Ayres. Up to 1763, the provincial capital was San Pedro do Sul, commonly called Rio Grande from its harbour, which is not in fact a river, but only the entrance to the Lagoa dos Patos (Patos Lake), a lake 150 miles in length and 35 in breadth. The chief town now is Portalegre; although the former retains its commercial importance, and is the great mart of Southern Brazil. Portalegre is situated on the northern bank of the Jacuhy or Rio Pardo, which falls into the lake, 43 leagues N. of San Pedro, and 25 miles from the mouth of the river. The other chief towns are, Maldonado and Monte Video, which see. In the beginning of the seventeenth century, this vast province was covered with cattle, notwithstanding the devastation made among the herds by the Indians and the ounce. Some of the cattle-farms, called *fazendas*, extended over 100 square leagues or 600,000 acres. To each three square leagues were allotted 4000 or 5000 head of cattle, 6 men, and 100 horses. The cattle bred in this province are still very numerous; and the chief exports are hides, charqued beef, horns, and horse-hair. There are also immense flocks of ostriches and

other wild animals and birds. The province of *Rio Grande del Norte* lies between $4^{\circ} 10'$ and $5^{\circ} 45'$ S., comprising about 100 miles of coast. At Cape St. Roque, the angle of this province, the coast of Brazil terminates towards the N. E., and the Atlantic becomes its northern boundary. The Appody River, which falls into the ocean on the northern coast, divides this province on the W. from that of Seara. On the S., it is bounded by that of Paräiba. The original name of the river called Rio Grande, is Potengi. Natal, the capital of the province, is situated on the right bank, about two miles from its mouth. It is a mere village, and the population of the whole province in 1775, was only 23,000. It may now, probably, have doubled. See GRANDE, RIO, and RIO DEL NORTE.

RIO JANEIRO. See RIO, above.

RION. A river which traverses Mingrelia, and falls into the Black Sea. It is the ancient *Phasis*.

RIVIERA. In Italian, a shore or bank of a river. Thus, the Eastern shore of the Gulf of Genoa is distinguished as the *Riviera del Levante*, and the opposite, as the *Riviera del Ponente*, or Western.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS. An extensive range of mountains in North America, sometimes called the Mexican Andes, as being a continuation of the great chain of the Andes; and by some writers, the Columbian Mountains, as giving rise to the great river Columbia, which flows from their western declivities into the Pacific. They rise abruptly out of the immense plains which extend along their eastern base, towering into high peaks visible at the distance of more than 100 miles eastward. The breadth of the range varies from 50 to more than 100 miles. It consists of ridges, knobs, and peaks, very irregularly disposed, and exhibiting a very rugged and broken appearance; but the mountains are clothed with a scattered growth of scrubby pines, oak, and furze, inclosing many broad and fertile valleys. Between the rivers Arkansa and Platte, in lat. $38^{\circ} 43'$ N., rises what has been considered as the highest summit, called James's Peak, which is 11,500 feet above the ocean. Other peaks, however, are believed to attain a still higher elevation. The general direction of the range is N. N. W. and S. S. E., and it is known to continue in an uninterrupted chain from the 25th parallel, where it is connected with the Sierra Madre of New Biscay, to a point beyond the parallel of 65° N. near the mouth of Mackenzie's River. The main formation of these mountains is primitive rock; but a deep crust of secondary rocks, chiefly sandstone of granitic origin, appears to recline against the eastern side of the range, extending many hundred feet upward from their base, and reaching as far northward as the sources of the Saskatchewan, in lat. 52° , and probably to the Northern Ocean. A narrow ridge forms the dividing line between the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans; and in the same snow-clad summits rise, the Missouri, which, uniting with the Mississippi, pours itself into the Gulf of Mexico, with its tributaries, the Platte, and the Arkansas; the Nelson or Saskatchewan, which falls into Hudson's Bay; the Mackenzie, which reaches the Arctic Ocean; and the Columbia and Colorado, which fall into the Pacific. See AMERICA, COLUMBIA, MISSISSIPPI, &c.

ROMAGNA. (ROMANDIOLA.) The name given to the province of

Ravenna, in contradistinction to Lombardy, after Charlemagne had wrested the territory of the exarchate from the Lombards, and conferred it upon the Roman pontiff. It was bounded by the Bolognese, the Ferrarese, the duchy of Urbino, and the Adriatic. See RAVENNA.

ROMANIA. A province of European Turkey, comprising the ancient Thrace and Macedonia: by the Ottomans called Room-ili, and hence often written Rnmelia. See TURKEY.

ROME. A city of Italy, formerly the seat of the Roman empire, and the metropolis of the civilized world; now the chief city of the States of the Church, and the metropolis of the Latin Church. The present city, which occupies a very small part of the ancient site, dates from the close of the fifteenth century, when, under Sixtus IV. and his successors, it was almost rebuilt. It stands at the foot of some low hills, and in a marshy bottom, on the banks of the impure and scarcely navigable Tiber, about fourteen miles from its mouth, surrounded with a desert and pestilential plain. The only good water is brought from a distance by aqueducts; and the city is scarcely less dependent upon foreign supplies than Venice. Scarcely more than a third of the space within the present walls, a circuit of thirteen or fourteen miles, is now inhabited; and not half of the area is safe from the *malaria* in summer. The Esquiline, the Coelian, and the Aventine hills are for the most part covered with gardens; the Palatine Mount is inhabited only by a few friars and gardeners; the Capitoline, the Quirinal, and the almost imperceptible rise of the Viminal, are partially occupied with buildings. But the most populous part of the modern city is situated in the open plain formerly called the *Campus Martius*; and the famous cathedral of St. Peter's is situated in a hollow between the Janiculate and Vatican hills, on the other side of the Tiber. The attractions of Rome consist in its antiquities and its galleries of art, which are inexhaustible; to which may be added, the delicious softness of the climate in winter, which recommends it at that season to invalids. Besides St. Peter's and the Vatican, "a world in themselves," modern Rome is said to contain 300 churches and 300 palaces; of which 65 are recommended to the notice of the visiter. The environs of Rome also present some spots of great historic interest and beauty. The modern city is far from being well built, most of the streets being narrow, irregular, unpaved, and filthy; and palaces and hovels are strangely blended. Yet, upon the whole, though other cities may be far more beautiful, Rome is by common consent admitted to be the most richly picturesque city in the world, the paradise of artists and antiquaries, of monks and friars. But the pageant conceals a melancholy amount of vice and meanness in the upper classes, of vice and poverty in the lower. The total population is estimated at between 150,000 and 160,000 souls; the ecclesiastics and religious orders amounting to nearly 6000. But it fluctuates greatly at different seasons. Ancient Rome is supposed to have contained a population of 1,200,000. There is a quarter inhabited only by Jews, who number several thousands. The English residents are generally numerous; and a Protestant place of worship has been established, with the connivance of the

Papal authorities, without the walls. Rome stands in lat. $41^{\circ} 54' N.$, long. $12^{\circ} 15' E.$

ROSA, MONTE. One of the summits of the Pennine Alps, next to Mont Blanc the loftiest mountain of Europe. It is situated between the Valais and Piedmont. See ALPS.

ROSCOMMON. A county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught; bounded on the E. by the counties of Longford and Meath, N. E. and N. by Leitrim and Sligo, W. by Mayo, and S. W. and S. by Galway. Its length is about 60 miles; its breadth varies from 10 to 37. The only mountains are at the narrow part between Lough Arrow and Lough Allen. The county is for the most part flat and open, and, though there are extensive bogs, fertile. Roscommon is the county town; but Boyle, on a river of the same name, is more considerable and thriving.

ROSETTA. A town of Egypt, upon the Bolbitinic arm of the Nile, now called the canal of Rosetta. It is a place of considerable trade, but has lately declined. The population is about 9000. Among these, in 1819, were about 50 families of Copts, 10 of Greeks, and the Latins have a convent.

ROSS-SHIRE. One of the most extensive counties of Scotland, stretching across the peninsula from the Murray Frith on the E. to the Atlantic on the W.; bounded N. by Sutherland, and E. by Inverness. Its length E. and W. is upwards of 70 miles, and in the middle it is 56 miles in breadth; but its coast is deeply indented, and its shape very irregular. Its general aspect, excepting a small portion of the eastern coast, is very rugged and mountainous. The hills afford pasture to numerous herds of black cattle, horses, sheep, and goats; and the lochs on the coast abound with fish. The population of Ross-shire, including Cromarty, is not quite 75,000. The chief towns are, Dingwall, Tayne, and Fortrose, all inconsiderable. *Ros*, in Gaelic and Erse, signifies a promontory; and there are two towns of Ireland, and one in Herefordshire, called Ross, probably from their situation.

ROSTOCK. The principal port and largest town of the duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin, situated on the river Warnow, eight miles from its mouth.

ROTTERDAM. One of the principal commercial cities of Holland, situated on the northern bank of the estuary of the Maese and Rhine, 20 miles from the ocean. Population between 50,000 and 60,000.

ROUEN. A large and populous city of France, formerly the capital of Normandy, and now of the department of Lower Seine. It stands on the right bank of that river, 45 miles E. of Havre. It has considerable manufactures, and the population is estimated at between 80,000 and 90,000.

ROUSSILLON. A province of Old France, lying between Languedoc, Spain, and the Mediterranean, and now forming the department of Eastern Pyrenees.

ROVIGO. A city of Austrian Italy, the capital of a delegation separated from the States of the Church by the Po, and called the Polesina, from the canals by which it is intersected. It is a marshy

tract, traversed by four rivers, the Adige, the Tartaro, the Caspagnaro, and the Po, besides various canals. The city of Rovigo, a decayed and unhealthy place, stands on the Adigetto, a navigable branch of the Adige. It is the residence of the bishop of Adria: the ancient city of that name, to the honours of which it has succeeded, is about 15 miles to the eastward, yet far from the coast, its bay having been long filled up by the deposits of the Tartaro.

ROXBURGHSHIRE. A county of Scotland, extending from the English border on the E. and S. E., to Berwickshire and Lauderdale on the N. and N. W., and bounded on the S. W. and W. by the counties of Dumfries and Selkirk. It is divided into three districts, Teviotdale, Liddlesdale, and Eskdale, so called from the rivers by which they are watered. It abounds with romantic scenery, and is finely diversified. The ancient city of Roxburgh, which once ranked as the fourth among the Scotch burghs, no longer exists: it stood near the confluence of the Tweed and the Teviot. The chief towns are, Jedburgh, the county town, Kelso, Hawick, and Melrose. Population, 43,660.

RUBICON. A small river of Italy, which descends from the Apennines, and flowing across the extreme south-eastern angle of Lombardy, between Ravenna and Rimini, falls into the Gulf of Venice. It was esteemed in ancient times the boundary of Italy and Cisalpine Gaul.

RUGEN. An island of the Baltic, opposite to Stralsund on the coast of Pomerania, from which it is separated by the Strait of Gellen. It formerly belonged to Denmark, but has been acquired, with the rest of Pomerania, by Prussia. It abounds with picturesque scenery, and is very fertile.

RUMELIA. See ROMANIA and TURKEY.

RUNGPORE. The citadel of the capital of Assam. Also, the capital of an extensive district of the same name, bordering on Bootan and the Brahmapootra, in Bengal.

RUSSIA. An empire comprising a great part of Eastern Europe, and the whole of Northern Asia, lying between lat. 38° and 78° N.; bounded on the N., by the Arctic Sea; W., by Swedish Lapland, the Gulf of Bothnia, Prussia, and Poland; S., by European Turkey, the Black Sea, Turkey in Asia, the Persian territory, the Caspian, the territory of the Kirguiss Cossacks, and the Chinese empire; and on the E., by the Pacific Ocean. It extends above 11,000 miles in length, with an average breadth of nearly 1500 miles, and its superficial area is 920,000 square leagues, or, according to other estimates, more than 7,000,000 of square miles; being the ninth part of terra firma and the twenty-eighth part of the whole globe. The greater part of the Russian territory, however, is but the waste land of the civilized world; and Asiatic Russia is scarcely habitable. With a territory forty-two times the extent of France, it has not double its population, nor one-half of its revenue. The subjects of the British empire, including India and the colonies, are considerably more than double the population of the Russian empire; and the revenue of Great Britain is almost quadruple that of Russia. Yet, on the other hand, European Russia is about seventeen times as large as Great Britain and Ireland, and contains, scattered over its immense surface,

much more than double the population. The following are now the chief divisions of the empire:

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>I. BASIN OF THE WHITE SEA.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Archangel. 2. Vologda. 3. Olonetz. <p>II. BASIN OF THE BALTIC.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Finland, or Government of Abo. 5. Carelia, or Gov. of Wyburg. 6. Esthonia, or Gov. of Revel. 7. Livonia, or Gov. of Riga. 8. St. Petersburg. 9. Courland, or Gov. of Mittau. 10. Samogitia, or Gov. of Wilna. 11. Gov. of Grodno. 12. Gov. of Minsk. 13. Gov. of Pskov. 14. Gov. of Vitepsk, or Polotsk. <p>III. PROVINCES OF THE UPPER VOLGA AND KAMA.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. Novogorod. 16. Tver. 17. Jaroslav. 18. Kostroma. 19. Viatka. 20. Perm. 21. Kazan. <p>IV. PROVINCES OF THE OKA.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 22. Orel. 23. Tula. 24. Kaluga. 25. Moscow. 26. Vladimir. 27. Riazan. 28. Nizni Novogorod. | <p>V. BASIN OF THE LOWER VOLGA AND CASPIAN.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 29. Tambov. 30. Penza. 31. Simbirsk. 32. Saratov. 33. Astrakhan. 34. Orenburg. <p>VI. BASIN OF THE EUXINE.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 35. Smolensko. 36. Mohilev. 37. Tchernigov. 38. Koursk. 39. Ukraine, or Gov. of Karkov. 40. Woronetz. 41. Poltava. 42. Ecaterinoslav. 43. Volhynia. 44. Kiev. 45. Podolia, or Gov. of Kaminiék. 46. Nikolaef. (Formerly Cherson.) 47. Taurida. (The Crimea). 48. Don Cossack territory. 49. Bessarabia. 50. Eastern Moldavia. <p>VII. SIBERIA.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 51. Gov. of Tobolsk. 52. Gov. of Irkutsk. <p>VIII. TRANS-CAUCASIAN PROVINCES.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 53. Imireti. (Capital, Kotais.) 54. Georgia, or Gov. of Tiflis. 55. Mussulman Provinces of Sheky, Shirwan, and Karabagh, or Gov. of Shoosha. 56. Daghestan, or Gov. of Bakoo. 57. Armenia, or Gov. of Erivan. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

The foundation of the Russian monarchy dates only from the ninth century; and the city of Kiev, on the Dnieper, was the first capital of the great-dutchy which was the cradle of the empire. From Kiev, the seat of government was transferred to Novogorod; and the extensive province of Moscow was in the tenth century added to the Russian territory. Descending the Borysthene, these barbarians pushed their piratical conquests towards the Euxine. But, from the twelfth to the middle of the fifteenth centuries, the perpetual invasions of the Tatars checked the rising power of the Muscovites, and devastated their territory. The great-dukes of Vladimir and Moscow became

separated from the sea and Christendom by the conquests of the Asiatic hordes, and their names were unheard in Western Europe. The reign of Ivan IV., who acceded to the throne in 1533, is the era from which the Russian greatness dates its rise. To him his subjects were indebted for the first code of laws, the introduction of printing, and the use of fire-arms. He encouraged English merchants to establish a factory at the newly discovered port of Archangel, and, by the conquest of Astrakhan, opened the commerce of the Caspian. In his reign also, Siberia was annexed to the Russian territory. Little Russia was added in 1644, in the reign of the Czar Michael; White Russia in 1772. The Crimea, Azov, a part of Kuban, and all the country between the Dnieper, the Bog, the Dniester, and the Black Sea, with about 1,500,000 inhabitants, were wrested from the Porte by Catherine II. The dukedoms of Lithuania and Courland augmented the accumulating mass in 1793; and the partition of Poland, about two years afterwards, added nearly 3440 square leagues, and about 2,000,000 inhabitants. Georgia was annexed to the Russian empire in 1801; Finland, in 1809; Bessarabia and part of Moldavia as far as the Pruth, in 1811; the kingdom of Poland, in 1815; and the *khanats* of Erivan and Naktchivan, by treaty with Persia, in 1828. The rapid growth of this enormous power is a singular political phenomenon. A few centuries ago, the Russian territory formed only a fourth part of the present European Russia, and about a seventeenth part of the present empire. Ivan IV. tripled the extent of his dominions. Peter the Great considerably added to them; and to the founder of St. Petersburg, the naval power of Russia owes its origin. Yet at his death, at the beginning of the last century, he left the total population of his dominions little more than fourteen millions; and at the death of the Empress Catherine in 1796, seventy years after, they still amounted to only thirty-six millions. But in 1828, the total population of the empire was estimated at 62,592,000 souls, of the following nations:

Slavonians	54,800,000	Esquimaux	90,000
Fins	3,000,000	Samoyeds	70,000
Tatars	2,500,000	Mantchoos	65,000
Caucasians	1,010,000	Indians	25,000
Germans	500,000	Kamtschadales	12,000
Mongols	320,000	Various and unknown	1,000,000

Classed according to their religious creeds, there were supposed to be, 46,000,000 of Greeks, 6,000,000 of Roman Catholics, 2,700,000 Lutherans and Reformed, 79,000 Armenians, 6000 Jews, 3,300,000 Mohammedans, 700,000 Shamanese, and 210,000 Lamaites. In density of population, even European Russia ranks below Norway and Sweden. A very large proportion of the territory consists of vast plains, denominated steppes, which are adapted only to afford pasturage to the herds that wander over them. The most extensive are: 1. The desert of Petshora, situated between the Dwina and the Petshora, and extending from the parallel of 63° to the shores of the White Sea. This plain is interspersed with forests and small lakes, and is almost without inhabitants, except in the vicinity of Archangel and Mezen. 2. The steppe of the Dnieper, including the Crimean desert,

and comprised between the Dnieper, the Don, and the Sea of Azov. 3. The steppe of the Don and the Volga, which occupies a considerable part of the space between those rivers. 4. The steppe of Astrakhan, between the Volga and the Oural, extending northward from the Caspian. The first of these is not properly called a steppe, which denotes a bare plain; whereas a large portion of the governments of Archangel, Olonetz, and Perm, is covered with forests of unknown extent. That of Olonetz presents, for nearly its whole surface, an assemblage of lakes, morasses, forests, and stony plains; and the scattered population, who subsist chiefly by the mines of iron and copper, and the quarries, are dependent on other parts for even necessities. Extensive forests clothe the banks of the Oka, the Upper Volga, and the Don, and are found in other parts. But the plains of the Volga, in the government of Astrakhan, bordering on the Caspian, are true steppes, and are among the most desert parts of the Russian empire. The soil consists of a yellow clay without stones, and abundantly impregnated with various salts; and the quantity of unfossilized shells still to be found on the surface, is supposed to indicate that these plains were formerly covered with the sea. These steppes are not a perfect level, but are more or less undulating, seldom allowing of an unbroken view of many miles. Vegetation is exceedingly scanty, consisting chiefly of low wormwood, interspersed with tufts of grass, which never fully cover the ground, or form a uniform turf, but leaving patches of yellow soil between. In the valleys, here and there, are places more fertile; but they are commonly covered with salt herbage, fit only for camels. In the southerly steppes, the heat in summer is scorching and overpowering, the sky being rarely shaded by a cloud; and rain seldom falls upon these bare, shadowless plains. In winter, the cold is not less extreme, the thermometer sinking many degrees below the freezing point. Over these steppes, the Calmucs and Tatars, the Kirguisses and pastoral Cossacks, wander with their flocks and herds. The Russian cattle-dealers and pedlars are the only other people who are tempted by the love of gain to enter these deserts, where, for a day's journey, neither a tent of man nor a pool of water may be met with. The animals who inhabit them, are, wild horses, antelopes, foxes, wolves, jerboas, lizards, serpents, scorpions, millepedes, &c.; and swarms of locusts here have their birth, affording food to the wolves, dogs, antelopes, and even sheep, that fatten upon them. The crane, the red duck, the swallow, and various of the falcon tribe, also haunt these steppes.

The surface of European Russia is, generally speaking, composed of two inclined planes, one sloping towards the S. and S. E., the other towards the opposite points. The Valdai hills, which are crossed by the road from Petersburg to Moscow, and which are the highest between the Gulf of Finland and the Euxine, separate the waters which flow towards the Caspian, from those which reach the Baltic. Their direction is N. E. and S. W., and their highest point is computed to be not more than 1200 feet above the sea. They are clothed with forests of pine, fir, birch, linden, aspen, and alder. These hills contain the sources of the Duna, which flows into the Baltic, and of the Volga (or Wolga), the Oka, one of its chief tribu-

aries, and the Dnieper, which flow southward to the Caspian and the Euxine. Of the other principal rivers, those which flow northward are, the Dwina, which has its source in the government of Vologda, and falls into the White Sea, near Archangel; and the Petshora, flowing from the Oural mountains into the Arctic Ocean; besides which, the Neva, though comparatively insignificant, may claim mention as flowing by the capital into the Gulf of Finland. The other rivers flowing south are, the Kama, which rises in Viatka, and falls into the Volga below Kazan; the Don or Tanais, which rises in the government of Tula, and falls into the Sea of Azov; the Bog, which flows from a lake of Podolia, and falls into the Dnieper near Otchakov; and the Dniester, which rises in Galicia, among the Carpathian mountains, and falls into the Black Sea. The governments of Vladimir and Riazan, which are watered by the Oka, are reckoned the most fertile parts of the country.

With respect to climate, European Russia has been divided into three distinct regions; the cold region north of parallel 60° ; the temperate, between 50° and 60° ; and the warm, to the southward of lat. 50° ; but this division has no pretension to strict accuracy, the eastern part of the country under the same parallel, being often much colder than the maritime. In the central governments of Orel, Tula, Kursk, and Kiev, the climate resembles that of France. The Crimea has its peculiar climate, and, with the plains of the Danube, hardly belongs geographically to Russia.

The Oural mountains, which for more than 1200 miles separate Europe from Asia, form the eastern boundary of the basin of the Volga and the Russian plains. For a description of Asiatic Russia, see CAUCASUS, CASPIAN, GEORGIA, and SIBERIA. See also ASIA, CRIMEA, KUBAN, OURAL, POLAND, PETERSBURG, &c. The whole empire has been computed to contain 1840 cities and towns, 1210 strong places, and 227,400 villages and hamlets. The only towns of considerable size are, St. Petersburg, inhabitants, 325,000; Moscow, 260,000; Warsaw, the capital of Poland, 120,000; Kiev, 40,000; Sandomir, 50,000; Odessa, 40,000; Riga, 47,000; Tula, 36,000; Kaluga, 25,000; Kasan, 50,000; Astrakhan, 36,000; Tiflis, 30,000; Irkutsk, 30,000; Tver, 10,000. Odessa, Riga, and Archangel, are the chief commercial cities besides the capital. Tula has been styled the Sheffield of Russia; "Great Novogorod" no longer answers to its epithet; and Revel, which succeeded to its commerce, is now a more considerable place. It is remarkable that almost all the merchants of Russia are foreigners, or of foreign extraction; her export commerce is carried on chiefly in foreign bottoms; her literati are Germans; her bravest officers, Poles or Cossacks; her literature, religion, and civilization are all exotic. Her sacred language is Greek; her polite language, French; her vulgar language, a compound of Greek, Latin, German, French, and Slavonian. The native population consists of only two distinct bodies, except the clergy, viz. the nobles and the peasants. The great majority of the latter are as yet but little removed from the uncivilized and brutish state in which they were left by the Rurics and Vladimirs of other days. Yet, the Pole, the Malo-Russian, and the Cossack, must not be confounded with the Muscovite, who seems a link between the Calmuc or Mongol and the Sarmatian. The government of Russia is a military despotism of a strictly oriental

character. The established religion is that of the Greek or Eastern Church; but the supremacy is really vested in the Emperor. This largest of empires is still in the infancy of civilization; and its physical vastness is not pervaded by any corresponding energy of political life. It owes its power and greatness chiefly to the feebleness of the decrepid empires upon which it has long been encroaching.

RUTLAND. The smallest county in England, lying between Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, and Northamptonshire. It is only 18 miles in length, and 14 in breadth, comprising an area of 200 square miles, and containing a population under 20,000. There are only two towns, Oakham and Uppingham. The Welland divides this county from Northamptonshire; and the Guash, or Wash, rising near Oakham, and flowing eastward through the middle of the county, falls into that river to the east of Stamford in Lincolnshire. Under the Saxons, Rutland was included in the kingdom of Mercia.

S

SABA. In ancient geography, a city and kingdom of Arabia Felix; whence the word Sabæa, applied to Arabia, and the appellative Sabæan. Virgil mentions the Sabæan frankincense (*Æn.* i. 420). It is probably the Seba of Scripture, as Sheba is supposed to be Ethiopia.

SABINE. A river of North America, which rises in the extensive plains to the N. W. of Natchitoches, in about lat. 33° N., and falls into the Gulf of Mexico, in lat. $29^{\circ} 50'$ N., long. $93^{\circ} 57'$ W. It is navigable 280 miles. This river forms the boundary between the Mexican territory and that of the United States.

SACÆ. In ancient geography, a people of Scythia, inhabiting the country E. of Bactriana and Sogdiana, N. of Imaus. They were nomades, probably of the Tourkish race; and the modern word Zagatay may be related to the ancient name.

SAHARA. (From the Arabic, *zahra*, a desert or wilderness.) The specific name of the great African desert, which extends S. of the Atlas chain to Soudan, between the parallels of 32° and 16° N., a distance of more than 1000 miles; and stretching nearly across the whole African peninsula, from the Atlantic to the Nile, a distance of 45° , or more than 3000 miles. It is consequently the most extensive desert in the world. There are scattered over it, however, numerous oases and habitable spots. Towards the south-western extremity, there are no fewer than seven oases, comprising forests of gum-trees, belonging to the Moorish tribes who frequent the western bank of the Senegal, and who are scattered over the Atlantic coast, between Cape Bojadore and the creek of the Maringouins. This part of the coast is rocky and destitute of harbours; and ships driven upon it, become the prey of the piratical hordes who watch for shipwrecks, and make slaves of all who fall into their hands. Other oases occur on the great routes from Morocco, Tripoli, and Egypt, to the banks of the Niger. The ancient route from Carthage to Fezzan, is supposed to have led eastward, along the coast, as far as *Leptis Magna*, to the E. of Tripoli, and then, turning southward, to have followed the same line as the present caravan route to Mourzonk; where it is met by the ancient route from Egypt, by way of the

Ammonian oasis, that of Augila, and Zuila, the easternmost town of Fezzan. To the S. of this route, and E. of the route from Mourzouk to Bornou, an immense desert tract, known as the Tibboo country, extends from the rocky mountains called the Black Harutsh on the N., to Lake Tchad on the S., but enclosing some fertile wadys, with salt-water lakes, and groves of palm and acacia. The Sahara is the name of the desert to the W. of the Bornou route, occupied by the Tuarick, or Berber tribes. The ancient route is supposed to have proceeded from Tegerry, the southern frontier of Fezzan, where Arabic ceases to be spoken, to Bilma, a chief town of the Tibboos, and a principal salt-mart for the negro countries; and thence to have struck towards the S. W., by Kisbee, Agdass, and Quarra, to Kashna, or Cassina, in lat. 13°, the emporium of Houssa. Another route from the country of the Garamantes, or Tuarick, leads by way of the oases of Gadamis, Ghraat, and Tuat, to Kashna. The Morocco caravans rendezvous at Sigilmessa, or some other town of Taflet, and proceed thence to Mincina, or Tatta, in the Darah or Draha district of the date-country (*belled el jereed*). From this point we have two routes; one leading south-eastward by Taudeyni and El Arawan, to Timbuctoo; the other by Tisheet to Benoum in Welled Omar, and thence to the Senegal. The Sahara, like the great deserts of Persia, consists of an elevated table-land, which forms the basis of irregular ranges of arid, rocky mountains, composed of granite, blackened slate, or sandstone, which by their decomposition have formed the immense plains of gravel and sand that are ever encroaching on the fertile soil.

SALAMIS. An island of the Egean Sea, off the southern coast of the ancient Attica, opposite to Eleusis; celebrated for a naval conflict between the Greeks and the Persians. It took its name from the capital. There was an ancient city of the same name on the S. E. coast of Cyprus.

SALONICA (or SALONIKI). The ancient Thessalonica. A city of European Turkey, the capital of a pashalik comprising the greater part of the ancient Macedonia. It ranks, in population and importance, as the third city of Turkey, after Constantinople and Adrianople; and, in the extent of its commerce, is probably inferior to the capital only. It stands at the north-eastern extremity of the gulf to which it gives name (the ancient *Sinus Thermaicus*); and goods imported there are transported over-land into the heart of Germany by three different routes; through Bosnia; through Bulgaria, by Seres, Sophia, Widin, and Ossova; and by Sophia and Belgrade. The city is about five miles in circuit, and contains between 80,000 and 90,000 inhabitants, of whom about half are Turks, and half Greeks, Spanish Jews, and Franks. The exports are, wheat, barley, maize, cotton, tobacco, wool, and timber, the produce of the fertile plains of Macedonia.

SALOP. See SHROPSHIRE.

SALVADOR, ST. 1. The name of the original capital of Brazil, now called Bahia, which see. 2. A city and province of Guatemala. 3. The capital of the Portuguese settlements in Congo. 4. One of the Bahama islands.

SALUZZO. See PIEDMONT.

SALZBURG. A city and territory of Austria. The city is

situated on the banks of the Salza, from which it takes its name, at the commencement of a long defile which traverses the Rætian Alps. It contains a population of about 13,000, and has a university, founded early in the seventeenth century. The Archbishop of Salzburg was a prince of the empire, and primate of Germany. The province lies between Styria and the Tyrol, and Bavaria. In the sixteenth century, no fewer than 30,000 inhabitants of the territory, having embraced the Reformation, were driven by persecution to emigrate. In 1802, the see was secularized, and made an electorate. The greater part now belongs to Austria, a small part being retained by Bavaria.

SAMARCAND. A city of independent Tatar, in the territory of Bokhara, the ancient Sogdiana; the capital of the empire of Tamerlane, or Timoor Beg, towards the close of the fourteenth century. It is situated in the midst of a spacious and fertile plain, and, although its importance and population have greatly declined, is still a place of some trade.

SAMARIA. A city of Palestine, the capital of the kingdom of Israel after its separation from Judah, and subsequently of one of the five provinces of the Holy Land. It was rebuilt by Herod the Great, who gave it the name of Sebaste, in honour of Augustus Cæsar. The remains are still to be seen near the modern village of Sebaste (or Sabusta), six miles from Nablous. The latter city represents Neapolis, the ancient Sychar, or Shechem, which succeeded to Sebaste as the capital of Samaria. See **NABLOUS** and **PALESTINE**.

SAMAULI. See **SOMAULI**.

SAMNIUM. In ancient geography, a province of Italy, under the Augustan division, comprising the territory of the Sabini, Æqui, Marsi, Peligni, Vestini, and Marrucini, in the heart of the Apennines, between Picenum, Campania, Apulia, and Latium. It is now included in the Papal delegation of Benevento, the Upper Principality, and the province of Samnio, or Molise.

SAMNIO, or MOLISE. A province of the kingdom of Naples, comprising part of the ancient Samnium, bounded by Abruzzo Citra, the Capitanata, Principato Ultra, and the Terra di Lavoro. It is the smallest of the Neapolitan provinces, containing only 1200 square miles, and rather more than 200,000 inhabitants.

SAMOGITIA (or SZAMAIT). A district forming the north-western part of Lithuania, bordering on the Baltic, having Courland on the N., and Prussia to the S. See **LITHUANIA** and **RUSSIA**.

SAMOIED (or SAMOVED). A barbarous race who wander over the frozen deserts extending along the northern coast of Asia, between the Mosen, which falls into the White Sea, and the Olenek. See **SIBERIA**.

SAMOS. An island of the Egean, separated by a narrow strait from the Ionian coast of Asia Minor, opposite to Scala Nuova. It is 24 miles long, and half that extent in breadth, and contains a scattered population, chiefly Greek, of about 60,000. The ruins of the ancient city of Samos are at the eastern end, about six miles from Cora, the present capital. The largest town is Vahti, which has a convenient harbour.

SAMOTHRACE. Still called Samothraki. An island of the

Grecian archipelago, about 17 miles in circuit, opposite to the mouth of the Hehrus, on the coast of Thrace. It was called Samo-Thrace, or Thracian Samos, to distinguish it from the Asiatic Samos.

SANDWICH ISLANDS. A groupe of ten islands in the North Pacific, discovered by Captain Cook in 1778, and named in honour of Lord Sandwich. They lie between the parallels of $18^{\circ} 24'$ and $22^{\circ} 15' N.$, extending in long. from $164^{\circ} 54'$ to $160^{\circ} 24' W.$ Their native names are, Hawaii (or Owhyhee), which is by far the largest and most important; Mau-i (or Mowee); Ta-hau-ra-we; Moro-ki-ni, a barren rock; Ra-nai; Moro-kai; O-a-hu (or Woahoo), the third in size and the most fertile; Tauai (or Atooi); Ni-ha-u; and Ta-u-ra (Tahoora), which last, like Moro-ki-ni, is a mere rock, the resort of vast numbers of aquatic birds. These islands appear to be the summits of a groupe or chain of submarine mountains of volcanic character, rising to the height of between 15,000 and 16,000 feet above the level of the sea. Hawaii, which resembles in shape an equilateral triangle, is 97 miles in length, 78 in breadth, and 280 miles in circumference; covering a surface of 4000 square miles. A gradual and unbroken ascent leads from the sea-shore to the elevated summits of its three mountains, which enclose a central valley, the mighty crater of this Etna of the Pacific, exhibiting vast tracts of indurated lava, with lakes and forests, and totally uninhabited. The greater part of the cultivated land is found near the sea-shore, along which the towns and villages of the natives are thickly scattered. The population of Hawaii at present, is about 85,000. Ma-u-i, to the N. E. of Hawaii, consists of two peninsulas, united by a low isthmus; it is about 48 miles in length, 29 miles across in the widest part, and covers about 600 square miles. Like Hawaii, it is entirely volcanic, and appears to have been produced by the action of two adjacent volcanoes. The southern peninsula is lofty, and the highland is steep and rugged, exhibiting extinct craters, and frequently indurated streams of lava. The population is between 18,000 and 20,000. In the most populous districts of this island, the American missionaries have a station; and their labours have been crowned with the most satisfactory and beneficial results. Ta-hau-ra-we, about 11 miles in length, and 8 across, appears to have formed part of Ma-u-i, to which it is politically annexed. It is low and destitute of cultivation, except a species of coarse grass, and has but few settled residents. Ra-nai, a compact island, 17 miles in length, and 9 in breadth, is separated by a channel only 9 or 10 miles across, from the western coast of Ma-u-i. Great part of it is barren, and the soil is generally shallow. The inhabitants do not exceed 2000. To the N. of this, and N. E. of Ma-u-i, is Moro-kai, a long irregular island, formed by a chain of volcanic mountains 40 miles in length and 7 in breadth, broken by numerous deep ravines, with little level land, and consequently few plantations: the inhabitants are estimated at about 3000. About 25 miles to the W. N. W. is O-a-hu, the most romantic and fertile of the whole groupe. It is about 46 miles long, and 23 in width. The whole island is volcanic, and many extinct craters are to be seen; but, from the depth of the mould with which they are covered, and the trees and shrubs with which they are clothed, it would seem that many ages have elapsed since any irruption took

place. The fertile plain of Honoruru, extending 9 or 10 miles along the southern coast, and about two miles in breadth, from the sea to the base of the mountains, appears to have been gained from the sea by volcanic and marine deposits. A rich alluvial soil, two or three feet deep, covers a layer of fine volcanic ashes and cinders extending to the depth of 14 or 16 feet. These ashes rest upon a stratum of calcareous rock, in which branches of white coral, bones of fish and animals, and marine shells are often found. Though hard and compact near the surface, the rock is found soft and porous as the depth increases. By sinking wells through this calcareous stratum, to the depth of 12 or 13 feet, good clear water has been obtained, perfectly free from any brackish taste, though evidently connected with the ocean, as the water invariably rises and falls with the tide: it is supposed that, by filtration through the cells of the rock, it loses its saline qualities. The harbour of Honoruru is the best in the whole groupe, and indeed the only secure one at all seasons: it is consequently the most frequented by foreign vessels, and the town which has risen there, containing between 6000 and 7000 inhabitants, may be considered as the present capital of the Sandwich Islands. It is the frequent residence of the king and the principal chiefs, who have forsaken, in great measure, Hawaii, the favourite residence of their ancestors, for the purpose of intercourse and traffic with the foreigners visiting this island. Twelve or fourteen merchants, chiefly Americans, have established warehouses or stores at Honoruru. On the eastern side of the basin is a strong fort, mounting 60 guns, which was begun by the Russians, and finished by the natives after their expulsion. Here also, in 1820, an American mission was commenced, which has been the means of producing a most happy moral and domestic change in the character and habits of the natives. The total population of Oahu is estimated at about 20,000. About 75 miles N. W. of Oahu is Ta-u-ai, an island 46 miles in length, and 23 in breadth, mountainous and of romantic appearance, but not so fertile as Oahu and Ma-u-i. The population is conjectured to be about 10,000. This and the smaller island of Ni-ha-n, about 15 miles to the W., were never invaded or conquered by Tamehanieha, by whom all the other islands were subdued; but they have recently submitted to the present sovereign of the Sandwich Islands. They are celebrated through the whole groupe for the manufacture of the fine painted or variegated mats so much admired by foreigners, and for the cultivation of the yam; and it is remarkable, that the inhabitants of these two leeward islands, who are a hardy and industrious race, employ the *t* in all those words in which the *k* would be used by the natives of the other islands. Adjacent to the shores of most of the islands, small reefs of white coral are occasionally found; but they are not so extensive, so frequent, or so varied as in the islands of the South Pacific. The climate is not insalubrious, though warm and debilitating to a European constitution. There is no winter; and the principal variation in the seasons is occasioned by the frequent and heavy rains which accompany the prevalence of southerly and variable winds between December and March. Rain seldom falls on the western shores of any of the islands, excepting during this season; though they are frequent on the windward side, and occur almost daily on

the mountains. In common with the other islands of the Pacific, they are entirely free from every noxious reptile, except centipedes. The only quadrupeds originally found here were, a small species of hog, dogs, lizards, and small rats. There are now herds of cattle and goats, with a few horses and sheep. Horses, cattle, and goats thrive well, but the climate is too warm for sheep, except on the mountains, which, on account of the keenness of the air, are seldom inhabited by the natives. Aquatic fowl and a species of owl are the only birds seen near the shores; but in the mountains there are numerous species, some of very beautiful plumage. Among these are, a small paroquet of a glossy purple, a red, yellow, and green woodpecker, and a speckled brown bird, whose note resembles that of the thrush. There are also wild geese in the mountains, and ducks in the lagoons near the shore. Among the vegetable productions are, the bread-fruit tree, the cocoa-nut tree, the plantain, the ohia (a species of *eugenia*), the strawberry, and the raspberry. The natives subsist principally on the roots of the esculent arm, which they call *taro*, on the sweet potato (*convolvulus batatas*), called *uāra*, and on the *uāi* or yam. The sugar-cane is indigenous, and grows to a large size, but is not much cultivated. Oranges, limes, citrons, grapes, papaw-apples, cucumbers, and water-melons have been introduced, and thrive well. The French bean, the onion, the pumpkin, and the cabbage have been added to their vegetables, and, though not relished by the natives, are cultivated for the purpose of supplying the shipping.

The natives of the Sandwich Islands are of the same family as the Polynesians of the S.; and the dialects of Hawaii and New Zealand differ chiefly in the nasal sounds of the latter. They are in general rather above the middle stature, well formed, with fine muscular limbs, open countenances, and features frequently resembling those of Europeans. Their gait is graceful, sometimes stately. The chiefs in particular are tall and stout: the greater care taken of them in childhood, and their better living, are probably the cause of the marked difference. Their hair is black or brown, strong, and frequently curly. Their complexion is neither yellow, like the Malay, nor red like the American Indian's, but a sort of olive, and sometimes reddish brown. Their arms and other parts are tattooed; but, except in one of the islands, this is by no means so general as in many parts of the Southern Sea. The population of these islands was estimated by their discoverers at 400,000, which was probably an exaggerated calculation, although traces of deserted villages and abandoned enclosures are every where to be met with. At present, it does not exceed from 130,000 to 150,000, of which 85,000 inhabit Hawaii. The rapid depopulation which has taken place within the last fifty years, is attributable to the frequent and desolating wars which marked the early part of Tamehameha's reign; to the ravages of a pestilence, introduced by foreign vessels, which has twice during that period swept through the islands; to the prevalence, till recently, of infanticide; and to the destructive consequences of a sanguinary superstition. The European discoverers of these islands imagined them to be an elysium, the happy natives of which spent their days in unrestrained enjoyment. These first impressions were not unnatural; but

the inferences from appearances were too hasty and delusive. Wars, human sacrifices, tyranny, infanticide, and the most abandoned licentiousness have been found to characterize the history and manners of these children of nature. Happily, a brighter day has risen upon the natives. From the death of their discoverer, who perished in an affray at the hands of the natives on the shores of Hawaii, in 1779, these islands remained unvisited till 1786, when they began to be touched at by vessels engaged in the North-west fur-trade. In 1792-3, Capt. Vancouver spent several months at them; and during his stay, Tamehameha, who had made himself sovereign of nearly the whole groupe, was induced to place himself and the islands under the protection of the British Crown; an act which was repeated by his son, the late king, on his accession; so that, by right of discovery and of cession, these islands belong to Great Britain. Subsequently to Vancouver's visit, they began to be resorted to by traders from the United States of America, who, having discovered in them the sandalwood, conveyed large quantities of it to Canton, where it was readily purchased by the Chinese, to be manufactured into incense. In 1819, the American Board of Missions sent out a band of Christian teachers, who, on their arrival in 1820, had the satisfaction to find that the way was prepared for their exertions by a most remarkable revolution; the abolition of the native idolatry by the late monarch, Riho-riho, almost immediately after his accession. His motives for this decisive measure appear to have been, a wish to diminish the power of the priests, and to get rid of the odious and oppressive taboo system, by which the women were held in extreme degradation. He had also heard what Pomare and the Tahitian chiefs had done in the Southern Islands. Instigated by the priests, his cousin, Kekuaolalani, raised the standard of insurrection in defence of the idols of Hawaii. In the autumn of 1819, a decisive battle was fought, in which the insurgents were routed, their leader slain, and the cruel system of idolatry he had taken up arms to support, was for ever destroyed. The American teachers had long to struggle, nevertheless, against great disadvantages, and to contend with the jealousies fostered in the minds of the natives by foreign residents, the European and American traders and whalers, who witnessed with malignant regret the attempt to improve the morals and intelligence of the people by whose ignorance and vices they had profited. By these enemies of missions, the most injurious misrepresentations have been propagated, which have been echoed with equal ignorance and malevolence by writers in this country. The work of instruction has, however, gone rapidly forward; and it is supposed that a third of the population are at least outwardly Christian. In 1824, King Riho-riho and his Queen visited Great Britain, being anxious to see this country and its monarch, and to strengthen the tie of protection which attached his dominions to the British power. Their death, unhappily, took place shortly after their arrival; but was followed by no change in the government of the islands. A younger brother of the late king has been acknowledged as his successor, and a regency was appointed to govern during his minority. The local situation of the Sandwich Islands renders them a highly important possession. On the N. are the Russian settlements in Kamschatka and the neighbouring coast; to the N. W.,

the islands of Japan; due W., the Marian Islands, Manilla in the Philippines, and Canton in China; and on the E., the coast of California and Mexico. The establishment of the independent States of South America has greatly increased their importance, as they lie in the track of vessels passing thence to China or Calcutta; they are also visited by those who trade for furs with the natives of the North-west coast of Africa; as well as by the whalers who, having found the sperm whale on the coast of Japan, have lately frequented the North Pacific. See POLYNESIA.

SANGARIUS. In ancient geography, a river of Asia Minor, which divided the Greater Phrygia from Galatia. It still preserves the name of Sankaria. Rising in the mountains S. of Angora, it flows to the N. W. and W., and at length, after being joined near Eski-shehr (*Dorylaeum*) by the Poorsek-su (or *Thymbrius*), flowing from the mountains S. of Kutaya, it bends northward, and falls into the Euxine in long. 30° 30' E.

SANJAK (OR SANGIAC.) In Turkish, a standard. The standard of green silk is borne before every bey or aga, as the insignia of his office; his rank being determined by the number of horse-tails. A sanjak, therefore, denotes a subordinate division of a captaincy or pashalik; although the title of pasha is sometimes given in courtesy to the sanjak-beys; and the larger sanjiakats are called pashaliks.

SAN PAULO. See PAULO.

SAONE. A river of France, which, rising in the Vosges mountains, flows south-westward through the department of Upper Saone; then, being joined by the Doubs, it bends to the S., traverses the department of Saone and Loire, and, after a course of about 200 miles, meets the Rhone at Lyons. The departments to which it gives name, were formerly included in Burgundy.

SARACEN. The name given to the Mussulman Arabs, from their being inhabitants of the Arabian Desert. It is derived from *Saracini* or *Zahraini*, dwellers in the desert.

SARAGOSSA (OR ZARAGOZA.) The capital of Aragon, on the south bank of the Aragon, celebrated for its two sieges during 1808 and 1809. The former was heroically sustained and repulsed; the second proved fatal.

SARDINIA. A kingdom of Southern Europe, comprising the island of that name, and a continental territory bounded, on the N. by Switzerland and the Valais; on the E. by the Milanese and the States of Parma, W. by France, and S. by the Mediterranean. It includes the following distinct countries.

	Sq. miles.	Population.	Chief Towns.
Savoy	3800	470,000	Chambery.
County of Nice	7900	1,750,000	Turin.
Piedmont			
Duchy of Montferrat and part of the Milanese	4200	742,000	{ Casale. Alessandria.
Territory of Genoa	2300	540,000	Genoa.
Island of Sardinia	9200	490,000	Cagliari.
	<hr/> 27,000	<hr/> 4,092,000	

The royal family of Sardinia trace their genealogy to a prince of the House of Saxony, who was viceroy of the kingdom of Arles under the Emperor Henry II. Amadeus II., in 1108, was the first Count of Savoy. In the early part of the fifteenth century, the reigning Count acceded to the principality of Piedmont, with the title of Duke of Savoy. The duchy of Montferrat was added to the possessions of the House of Savoy in 1631. The political importance of this state was much increased by the contest between France and Austria for the North of Italy, in the latter part of the same century and the beginning of the eighteenth; and the eventual successes of the allies put the reigning Duke (Victor Amadeus II.) in possession of the island of Sicily in 1713. In 1720, he exchanged that island for Sardinia, and assumed the royal title. In 1792, Savoy, having been conquered by the French Republic, was made a department of France, under the name of Mont Blanc; and the possession of it was confirmed to France by the treaty of Paris in 1814. But in the following year, the King of Sardinia, having taken part with the allies against Napoleon, obtained its re-annexation to his dominions, with the exception of the small *commune* of St. Julien, ceded to the Swiss canton of Geneva. But this was not enough. The Genoese territory was, in imitation of the most arbitrary acts of Napoleon, perfidiously consigned to his Sardinian Majesty in 1815, by the Vienna Congress, without the shadow of right or justice. The present King is sovereign, therefore, of Sardinia, Savoy, Piedmont, and Genoa: which see respectively.

The island of Sardinia, which lies to the S. of Corsica, extends 55 leagues N. and S. and 25 in breadth, having upwards of 200 leagues of coast. It is divided by an irregular line into two provinces; the northern, or Capo di Sopra, and the southern, or Capo di Sotto, having for their respective head-towns, Sassari and Cagliari. These were formerly divided into fifteen prefectures, which, in 1815, were reduced to the following ten; the first five in the northern, the others in the southern province: Nuoro, Sassari, Alghero, Cuglieri, Ozieri; Cagliari, Busachi, Iglesias, Isili, and Lannuoi. Cagliari, the capital of the island, is situated at the head of the deep gulf to which it gives name on the south-eastern coast, and contains between 25,000 and 30,000 inhabitants. It is said to have been founded by the Carthaginians, under the name of *Caralis*. Sardinia was the first in importance of the Carthaginian provinces, being the largest island of which they became masters. From them it passed successively to the Romans, the Saracens, and the Genoese; but the latter were dispossessed of it in 1330 by the king of Aragon, and it was retained by the crown of Spain till 1708. In the diplomatic arrangements of 1719, it was given to the duke of Savoy in lieu of Sicily; but, though it confers the regal title, it continues to be governed as a province. Till very lately, this island was the least known of any part of Europe, and the knowledge of the ancients respecting it was equally scanty. The Carthaginians jealously interdicted all strangers from approaching it, on account of the rich produce which they drew from the Sardinian silver-mines. These mines are now poor, but those of iron and lead are said to be valuable. The mountains furnish also porphyry, alabaster, and other marbles, precious stones, and pyrites.

The soil of the valleys and plains is very fertile in corn and fruit; and this island was one of the Roman granaries, but was deemed insalubrious. Yet, with all these advantages, the population of the interior are sunk in utter ignorance, poverty, and barbarism. They have the reputation of uniting the rudeness of the mountaineer to the ferocity of the pirate; and the Sards have been denominated the Malays of the Mediterranean.

SARDIS. An ancient city of Asia Minor, the capital of the Lydian kings, which continued to be a considerable place under the Romans. It was magnificently situated on one of the roots of Mount Tmolus, commanding, to the northward, an extensive view over the valley of the Hermus, and to the S. is a small plain watered by the Pactolus. A miserable village of clay huts, inhabited by herdsmen, whose buffaloes and oxen are pastured in the flowery meadows of the Pactolus, still bears the name of Sart. The ruins, however, are peculiarly grand. They include the colossal tumulus of Alyattes, a vast Ionic temple of Cybele, a theatre connected with a stadium, and a church. Conflagration, earthquakes, the Goth, and the Turk, have been the ministers of vengeance that have overthrown the city and the church of Sardis.

SARMATIA. In ancient geography, the country lying between the Vistula on the W., the Euxine on the S., hence called the Sarmatian Sea, and the Tanais on the E.; comprising the greater part of the modern Russia and Poland. But the Asiatic Sarmatia extended E. of the Tanais to Hyrcania, including Albania, Iberia, Colchis, Circassia, and the adjacent countries N. of the Caspian. The ancient Sarmatians were a predatory and warlike race, of whom the modern Albanians may perhaps be regarded as the descendants or representatives.

SARTHE. A river of France, giving name to a department comprising the greater part of the former province of Maine, and having Le Mans for its capital. The river rises near Mortagne in Orne, and joins the Maine six miles above Angers.

SASKATCHAWINE. A large river of North America, formed of two head-streams which have their rise in the Rocky Mountains; the northern in $52^{\circ} 50'$ N., $115^{\circ} 20'$ W., the southern in 51° N., $114^{\circ} 10'$ W. After pursuing very winding courses to the E., they unite about 60 miles E. of Hudson's House, and run north-eastward into Lake Winibeg, in lat. $51^{\circ} 45'$ N. On its banks are five principal factories of the North-west Company. The outlet of Lake Winibeg is called Nelson river, which falls into Hudson's Bay.

SATARA. A city of Bejapoor, the nominal capital of the Mahratta country, as the residence of the hereditary Maha-rajah, restored by the British to a pageant sovereignty after the fall of the Peishwa.

SAVANNA. From the Spanish *sabana*. An open meadow or pasture-ground; a *prairie*.

SAVANNAH. A river of the United States, separating South Carolina from Georgia, and running south-eastward into the Atlantic. It is navigable for large vessels to the town of Savannah, situated on its south-west bank, 17 miles from its mouth; the principal port and commercial town of Georgia. Boats ascend 340 miles higher to the town of Augusta.

SAVE. A river of Austrian Illyria, which, rising near Villach, flows through part of Styria and Croatia, and, after separating Slavonia from Turkey, falls into the Danube between Semlin and Belgrade.

SAVOY. (From the Latin, *Sabaudia*.) A duchy forming part of the continental dominions of the King of Sardinia; bounded on the E. by the Alps, which separate it from Piedmont; N., by the Lake of Geneva; W., by the Rhone; and S., by the mountains which divide it from France. It extends from N. to S. about 85 miles, lying between the parallels of 45° and $46^{\circ} 21'$, with an average breadth of between 50 and 60 miles. No part of it can be called a level country; but, on the western side, some of the valleys open to the breadth of several miles. What is called the Great Valley of Savoy, extends 50 miles in a south-westerly direction from the mountains near Salanches to the frontier of France. The river Arley runs along the upper part of the valley, and, being joined by the Doron from the district of Beaufort, meets the Isère at Conflans, flowing from the Tarentaise, and loses its name in that river. The lower part of the valley of the Isère is called Savoy Proper, in which the capital of the duchy, Chambery, is situated. Annecy, the second city in Savoy, at the northern extremity of the lake of the same name, is the head town of the Genevois. The territory which forms the southern bank of the Lake of Geneva, and which is traversed by the Simplon road, is called the Chablais: its head town is Thonon, the third in point of population. The upper part of the valley of the Arve is the district of Faucigny, which has Bonneville for its chief town. St. Julien is the head town of the district of Carouge; St. Jean, of the Alpine valley of the Maurienne, through which the Arc descends from Mount Iseran; and Moutiers, a town of about 2500 inhabitants, of the Tarentaise. The latter valley, that of the Upper Isère, though rarely visited by strangers, is the most interesting part of the duchy; while the Maurienne, through which travellers hurry in their way to or from Mount Cenis, though it presents some picturesque points, is one of the most barren districts. The far-famed Vale of Chamounix, at the foot of Mont Blanc, forms the upper part of the valley of the Arve, which, after receiving all the waters from the northern declivity of that immense mountain, joins the Rhone about a mile below its issue from the Lake of Geneva. All the other waters of Savoy ultimately swell the Isère, which joins the Rhone near Valence. In the higher Alpine districts, the proportion of the land covered by bare rocks, stones, and glaciers, is computed to be equal to one half of the surface capable of cultivation. The line of trees extends to the height of 6700 feet above the level of the sea; that of shrubs, to 8500 feet. Vines grow at the height of 2380 feet; the oak at 3518; barley at 4180; the larch at 6000. Had Savoy been placed under the same parallel as England, nearly the whole country would have been doomed to perpetual sterility, as the lowest valleys are more than 1000 feet above the sea. Of the total population, estimated in 1826 at 467,080, about a fourth are concentrated in Savoy Proper. The people bear in general the character of being honest, industrious, and more civil and sociable than the blunter Swiss. As in many other parts of Europe, the women take almost as large a share in the labour of husbandry as the men. The inhabitants of the

mountains, being for the most part proprietors of the soil they cultivate, are richer and more industrious than those of the plains. Those of the Alpine districts are in the practice of annually migrating, at the fall of the leaf, to Piedmont, France, or even Germany, where they pursue their respective trades, returning in the spring to attend to the labours of husbandry. Though very poor, the condition of the peasantry is by no means abject or miserable. The land being much divided, most of them possess a little plot of ground sufficient to supply their families with potatoes, their principal food. The numerous little herds and flocks are tended chiefly by women or girls, who are always seen busily employed, knitting, plaiting straw, or spinning wool or flax with the primitive distaff. Almost every article of dress worn by the peasant, is of domestic manufacture. The wool is dressed and spun by themselves, and woven by the village weaver. The flax is also dressed and spun by themselves, and woven in the neighbourhood; and itinerant tailors and shoemakers make the clothes and shoes of the peasantry, under their own roofs, as was the practice in some districts of England a hundred years ago. The walnut is the olive of the country, supplying oil, not only for home consumption, but also for exportation to Geneva and France. The kernels are crushed by a mill into a paste, from which the oil is extracted by pressure; after which the paste is dried into cakes called *pain amer*, which are eaten by children and poor people. The Savoyards are well made, and their features are frequently handsome and rather delicate; but, owing to poverty and deficient nourishment, they have generally a sallow complexion and a famished look. They are lively, loquacious, and fond of noisy mirth, but far more devout than their French neighbours; and their *curés*, who have considerable influence, are for the most part of exemplary character. The priest of the village is the only schoolmaster, and teaches the peasant children to read without remuneration. It is perhaps owing to this circumstance, that French is spoken with greater correctness by most of the Savoyards, than it is by the peasantry of France. Though the church service is of course performed in Latin, the sermon and examinations in the Catechism are always in French, and in a familiar style. The *patois* of the natives is a mixture of French, Swiss, and Italian, or something between the three; and such is the character of the country. Its ancient inhabitants, the *Allobroges*, were a Celtic race. Upon their subjugation by the Romans, their country was annexed to the province of *Gallia Narbonensis*; and in the fifth century, it formed part of the kingdom of Burgundy, which, in the tenth, became subject to the German emperor. See ALPS and SARDINIA.

SAXONY. A modern kingdom of Europe, comprising part of the old circle of Upper Saxony, between the Prussian States on the N. and E., Bohemia on the S., and, on the W., the petty German States bordering on the Rhine. The range of the Erzgebirge, extending in a long line from S. W. to N. E., forms the frontier on the side of Bohemia. These mountains, steep on the Bohemian side, decline in gentle undulations on the Saxon side, giving rise to the two Elsters and the two Muldas, flowing northward into the Elbe. The latter, which is the principal and only navigable river of Saxony, enters the kingdom on the south-eastern frontier from Bohemia, and flowing by

Dresden, the capital, Meissen, Torgau, and Wittenburg, receives the Muldau and the Saale, and continues its course through the territory of Magdeburg to the ocean. The area of the Saxon territory, which was greatly reduced by the Congress of Vienna, is 7188 square miles; its length being about 140 miles, and its greatest breadth 75. It comprehends the four circles of Meissen, Leipsig, Erzgebirge, and Vogtland, with part of Upper Lusatia, (the other half being annexed to the Prussian government of Leignitz in Silesia,) and a small part of Merseburg. The total population is about 1,400,000, of whom the great majority are Lutherans, although the reigning family are of the Romish communion. The institutions for education are particularly numerous and well conducted; and in no country, except the Pays de Vaud and Scotland, are the lower classes so generally taught to read and write. The number of printing establishments is also unusually great. Halle now belongs to Prussia, but Leipsig remains to Saxony, and maintains its reputation as a seat and *entrepôt* of literature. Saxony has also considerable manufactures of linen, woollens, cotton, &c. The exports consist of wool (the best in Germany), minerals (in which the country is remarkably rich), linen, yarn, woollens, and lace. Silk, flax, cotton, and sometimes corn, are imported: the level districts in the north are alone adapted for tillage, and a large portion of the southern districts is occupied with forests and pasture. The name of Saxony was originally applied to the whole of Northern Germany, between Poland, Silesia, and Lusatia on the E., Bohemia and Franconia on the S., and, on the W., the Netherlands. Upon the division of Germany into circles, in the fifteenth century, this large tract was formed into three circles; Upper (or Eastern) Saxony, Lower (or Western) Saxony, and Westphalia. Upper Saxony comprised the electorates of Saxony and Brandenburg, the duchy of Pomerania, and some smaller principalities; Lower Saxony, the electorate of Hanover, the duchies of Mecklenburg, Brunswick, and Holstein, the free towns of Hamburg, Bremen, Lubeck, and some other small states. Westphalia was wholly divided into a great number of petty principalities, secular and ecclesiastical. The title of Elector of Saxony was first assumed by the reigning Margrave of Meissen in 1422, the founder of the University of Leipsig. At the commencement of the Reformation, Luther (born at Eisleben in 1483) found protection from the reigning Elector. His successor, John Frederick, having been defeated by Charles V., was stripped of his states and dignity, which the Emperor conferred on Maurice, Margrave of Meissen and cousin of the Elector, the ancestor of the present house of Saxony. To this prince, who put himself at the head of the Protestant interest, Germany was indebted for the convention of Passau, extorted from the Emperor in 1552, which may be considered as the bulwark of the religious liberty of the Protestants. In 1697, the temptation of the crown of Poland induced the reigning Elector, Augustus I., to profess himself a Roman Catholic; a policy which drew down upon his dominions a disastrous invasion from the Swedes, and a train of calamities. In the conflict between Napoleon and the allied powers of the Continent, Saxony took no decided part till 1806, when the Elector sent all his troops into the field in support of the King of Prussia; but, on the defeat of that power, he entered into alliance with Napoleon, and was rewarded

with extensive acquisitions of territory, wrested from Prussia and Austria, together with the regal title, instead of that of elector. The result, however, was disastrous to Saxony, which became the seat of war in 1813; and the overthrow of Napoleon led to the spoliation of his too faithful ally by the Vienna Congress. The Prussian province of Saxony is chiefly composed of the cessions extorted from the Saxon king at that congress. With these have been incorporated the principalities lying to the north of the dutchy of Anhalt, and west of the Elbe and the Havel; forming altogether a compact territory of 9830 square miles, with a population of rather more than a million. This large province is now divided into the governments of Magdeburg, Merseburg, and Erfurt. With the exception of part of the Hartz range in the S. W. corner, it is almost entirely a level country. Magdeburg is the principal town. The chief towns of the kingdom of Saxony are, Dresden, the capital; Leipsig; Meissen, on the Elbe; Bautzen, the capital of Upper Lusatia; Freyberg, the chief town of the Erzgebirge; and Chemnitz, or Kemnitz, on a river of the same name, also in the circle of Erzgebirge. See DRESDEN, ELBE, LEIPSIG, MAGDEBURG, and PRUSSIA.

SCANDINAVIA. The name given to the groupe of countries north of Germany, comprising Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The purest form of the old Scandinavian language, the parent of the Swedish and other dialects, is the Icelandic.

SCHAFFHAUSEN. A Protestant canton of Switzerland, bordering on Suabia, and taking its name from its chief town, situated on the Rhine. It comprises an area of only 170 square miles, with a population of about 33,000, and contains no other town of consideration. The capital owes its trade and its importance to its situation, about a league above the celebrated Falls of the Rhine, which renders it necessary to land here the cargoes descending the river.

SCHELDT. A large river of the Netherlands, rising in the French department of Aisne, and flowing northward by Cambray and Denain to Valenciennes, where it becomes navigable. It then inclines to the N. E., passing by Condé and Tournay; then turning nearly due N., passes Oudenarde, and, on reaching Ghent, is joined by the Lys. From Ghent it winds slowly to Antwerp, where, being swelled into a wide river, it divides into two branches, both of which discharge themselves into the German Ocean. The Dutch have always been jealous of the navigation of this river, as interfering with the commerce of Amsterdam.

SCHWARTZBURG. The name common to two small German principalities, distinguished as Schwartzburg Rudolstadt and Schwartzburg Sondershausen; so named from the chief towns. The town of Rudolstadt is situated on the Saale, 22 miles S. E. of Erfurt, and contains about 4000 inhabitants. The population of the whole county is under 60,000. Sondershausen, situated on the Wipper, 27 miles N. of Erfurt, contains about 3000 inhabitants, and its territory about 48,000. The area of the whole is 1166 square miles; the total population about 108,000; the total revenue of the two princes about £.54,000; and their standing army 1000 men. Yet, each principality has its cabinet, its treasury, its courts of judicature, and other mimic prerogatives of royalty; and both princes are members of the Ger-

manic Confederation. The house boasts of high antiquity. The chief wealth of the territory consists in the forests, quarries, and mines.

SCHWEITZ. Or **SCHWYTZ.** A canton of Switzerland, bordering on the lakes of Zug and Lucerne, and comprising an area of 466 square miles, surrounded with lofty mountains. The inhabitants, amounting to about 30,000, are Roman Catholics. They are engaged almost exclusively in pastoral occupations, the country and climate being little adapted for tillage, and manufactures are almost unknown. Schweitz is the chief town. In the beginning of the fourteenth century, the standard of national independence was first planted in this canton, which had the honour of giving its name to the first Swiss confederation. See **SWITZERLAND**.

SCHWEINFURT. A city of Franconia, on the Maine; formerly a free imperial city, but given to Bavaria in 1802.

SCHWERIN. The capital of the duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin. See **MECKLENBURG**.

SCILLY ISLES. A cluster of small rocky islands in the Atlantic, 10 leagues W. of the Land's End of Cornwall. They are supposed to have been originally much more extensive, and to have even been connected with the main land. They are included in the county of Cornwall. Five only are now inhabited. The total population, some time ago, was about 2400, of whom above half resided in St. Mary's, the largest and best cultivated of the groupe. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in fishing, the manufacture of kelp, agriculture, and acting as pilots. There are some good harbours: that of St. Mary's, in particular, is safe and capacious. These islands are supposed to have been known to the ancients, under the name of *Cassiterides*, or Tin-islands; but their mines have long been swallowed up in the deep.

SCIO. The ancient Chios. An island of the Grecian archipelago, with a town of the same name, long in the possession of the Venetians. The island is about 30 miles in length, and from 10 to 18 in breadth, and is composed of high, rocky mountains. Yet the industry of the inhabitants had rendered it one of the most flourishing spots in the Egean, when, in 1822, the execrable barbarity of the Turks converted it into a desert. The population is stated to have consisted at that time of 100,000 Greeks, 10,000 Turks, and 3000 Latins. The Greeks had joined their countrymen in the national revolt, on which a fleet was sent against them by the Porte, from which several thousand men were landed, and a work of extermination commenced. All the males above twelve years of age were massacred; the boys under that age were circumcised, and the women and female children led into captivity and sold as slaves. Among the indigenous vegetable productions of Scio, the most remarkable is the mastic-tree (*pistacia lentiscus*), which is here particularly abundant. The mastic is a resinous substance which is obtained by making transverse incisions in the trunk and branches of the tree. It is nearly inodorous, except when heated, and then has an agreeable perfume. About 1500 cwt. are annually exported from Chios, part to Constantinople, and part to this country. The mulberry-tree and cotton are cultivated; lemons and oranges are exported; but the chief trade formerly consisted in the export of manufactured damask and silk goods.

SCIRO. The ancient Scyros. An island of the Egean, 28 miles N. E. of Eubœa.

SCLAVONIA. See **SLAVONIA.**

SCOTLAND. The northern division of the island of Great Britain, called also North Britain, consisting of three peninsular natural divisions, northern, middle, and southern. The northern part is almost entirely separated from the middle division by a chain of lakes, extending in a transverse line from the Moray Frith on the N. E. to Loch Linne on the S. E. It consists, for the most part, of an assemblage of bleak and dreary highlands, with some fertile districts towards the southern and eastern coasts. The middle division, which is traversed by the Grampian ranges, is separated from the southern by the Friths of Forth and Clyde, and the Great Canal which now connects the two estuaries. These two divisions form the ancient Caledonia. The southern part of Scotland, distinguished by the Romans under the name of Valentia, and included between the *Vallum Adriani* and the *Vallum Antonini*, extends from the Friths of Forth and Clyde on the N. to the Solway Frith, which divides it from Cumberland on the S. W., while a less determinate boundary, formed by the rivers Esk, Lark, Liddel, and Tweed, separates it from Northumberland on the S. and S. E. The superficial area of the whole is computed at 25,520 square miles, exclusive of the islands, which comprise 4,224 square miles. But of this a very large part is occupied with lakes and rivers; and of 20,000,000 of acres, only 2,500,000 are arable; about the same portion is meadow land, and between 14,000,000 and 15,000,000 are uncultivated. The extreme length, from Cape Wrath in Sutherland to the Mull of Galloway in Wigtonshire, is about 280 miles. The greatest breadth, from Applecross in Ross-shire to Peterhead in Aberdeenshire, is 147 miles; but, in some parts, it does not exceed 36 miles. It is now divided into 33 counties, as under.

NORTHERN SCOTLAND, Five Counties.

Chief towns.

Shetland and Orkney	{ Kirkwall. Stromness. Lerwick.
Caithness	Wick. Thurso.
Sutherland	Dornoch.
Cromarty	Cromarty.
Ross (and part of Inverness)	Dingwall. Tain. Fortrose.

MIDDLE DIVISION, Thirteen Counties.

Inverness	Inverness.
Nairn (formerly included in Moray) .	Nairn.
Elgin, or Morayshire	Elgin.
Banff (part formerly in Moray) . . .	Banff.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen.
Kincardine, or The Mearns	Stonehaven. Inverbervie.
Forfar, or Angus	{ Forfar. Dundee. Montrose. Abroath. Brechin.
Fife	Cupar. Dunfermline.
Kinross	Kinross.
Clackmannan	Clackmannan. Alloa.
Perth	Perth.
Argyle	Inverary. Campbelltown.
Bute	Rothsay.

SOUTHERN. Fifteen Counties.

Dumbarton, or Lennox	Dumbarton.
Stirling	{ Stirling. Falkirk. St. N- nians.
Linlithgow, or West Lothian	
Edinburgh, or Mid Lothian	Edinburgh.
Haddington, or East Lothian	Haddington. Dunbar.
Berwick	Lauder.
Roxburgh, or Teviotdale	Jedburgh. Kelso.
Selkirk	Selkirk.
Peebles	Peebles.
Lanark, or Clydesdale	Glasgow. Lanark. Hamilton.
Renfrew	Renfrew. Greenock. Paisley.
Ayr	Ayr. Kilmarnock. Irvine.
Wigton, or West Galloway	Wigton.
Kirkcudbright, or East Galloway	Kirkcudbright. Creetown.
Dumfries	Dumfries. Annan.

In 1801, the total population of Scotland was only 1,652,400; in 1811, it was 1,865,900; in 1821, it had risen to 2,135,300; and at the last census, it was 2,365,807. Of this population, about half are included in the southern division, and half in the two others; but the population of the four most northern counties and the Shetland and Orkney isles, amounted in 1831 to only 193,100 souls. Selkirk contains the smallest number (6733); and Lanark the greatest (316,819); next to which, Edinburghshire, Aberdeenshire, Perth, and Ayrshire contain the largest population. Of the cities and towns, Glasgow ranks first in population; next, Edinburgh, Paisley, Aberdeen, Dundee, Greenock, Perth, Dunfermline, Kilmarnock, Inverness, Falkirk, Dumfries, and Montrose. No other town contained a population of 10,000 in 1821. In the northern division, the only streams that claim notice are, the Naver, the Thurso, and the Beaully. In the middle division rise the Tay, one of the largest rivers of Scotland, the Forth, the two Esks, the Spey, the Northern Dee, and the Don. In the south, the chief rivers are, the Clyde, the Ayr, the Southern Dee, the Nith, the Annan, the Liddel, the Teviot, and the Tweed. The lakes, or lochs, are very numerous, and many of them are of considerable extent, and celebrated for their picturesque scenery. The highlands, which occupy more than one half of Scotland, are formed by several distinct ranges of mountains. The Cheviot or Tiviott Hills, which run along the Northumbrian border, traverse Roxburghshire from E. to W., forming a continuous chain with those in the south-western region of Scotland. Some of these hills attain an elevation of between 3000 and 4000 feet. Cheviot-top, in Roxburghshire, is 2682 feet; Hartfell, in Dumfries, 3300 feet; and Cairnsmuir, in Kirkcudbright, nearly 4000 feet. A long chain, commencing near Dumbarton, stretches in a north-easterly direction to the neighbourhood of Brechin, and is broken by the Forth and the Tay into three divisions, denominated the Lennox, the Ochil, and the Sidlaw Hills. The Grampian range (including the *Mons Grampius* of Tacitus) extends from Loch Lomond in Dumbartonshire, to Stonehaven in the county of Mearns, while a branch shoots off into the shires of Inverness and Banff. In this

chain, Ben Lomond rises to the height of 3260 feet; Ben Ledi, 3009; Ben More, 3903; Ben Lawers, 4015; Ben Voirlich, 3300; Ben Gloc, 3725; and Loch-na-garaidh and Ben-na-muichduidh, constantly covered with snow, are not less than 4000 feet. Among the other most remarkable mountains are, Ben Cruachan, in Argyle-shire, 3390 feet; Ben Wyves, in Rosshire, 3720 feet; and Ben Nevis, in Inverness-shire, the loftiest mountain in Great Britain, 4370 feet above the sea. These mountains are chiefly of primitive formation, and are rich with iron ore and other mineral treasures. The iron-works at Carron, near Falkirk, are the largest in Europe, furnishing employment to 2000 people; and from all the various works in Scotland, above 30,000 tons of iron are annually extracted. Coal is abundant in the southern and middle districts. Limestone, freestone, sandstone, slate, jasper, rock-crystal, and many of the gems are found in various parts of the country. The manufactures of Scotland were, prior to the middle of the last century, insignificant; but since then, a spirit of commercial enterprise has been introduced, and almost every species of manufacture is now carried on with activity. Ship-building also forms an important branch of national industry. In the time of Cromwell, the shipping of Scotland consisted of only 93 vessels, carrying 2724 tons, and 18 barks. The number belonging to the different ports now amounts to about 2500 vessels. The most considerable branch of the commerce of the eastern ports, is with Archangel and other parts of Russia and the shores of the Baltic. Leith trades also with the Mediterranean. The commerce of the western coast centres in the Clyde; and from Greenock, a constant intercourse is carried on with the West Indies, the North American colonies, the United States, and South America. The population of Scotland consists of two distinct races, differing in manners, language, and character as widely as many distinct nations; the Highlanders, who are a Celtic race, speaking the Gaelic dialect, which is closely related to the Erse; and the Lowlanders, called Saxons by the Gaelic race, who speak the corrupt English known under the name of Scotch. These are the proper Scotch, or North Britons, the hardy, enterprising, and industrious race who are to be found, in quest of fortune or employment, in all quarters of the globe. The established religion of Scotland is the Protestant, on the Presbyterian model, established by an act of the Scottish parliament in 1696, and secured by the treaty of Union with England. In the metropolis and on the eastern coast, the Episcopalian dissenters are numerous: they are estimated at upwards of 40,000, having six bishops and seventy clergymen. Besides these, the Presbyterian dissenters, formerly distinguished as burghers and antiburghers, but recently united under the title of the United Secession, now number more than 400 congregations. The Congregational dissenters have of late years been rising into numerical importance. There are Roman Catholic churches in most of the principal towns, and that religion still prevails in the highlands of the northern parts. At the time of the Union with England in the reign of Queen Anne, the ancient constitution of Scotland was superseded; and in the parliament of the United Kingdom, the Scots nobility are represented by sixteen peers, elected every parliament. Scotland has four universities; viz. Edinburgh, St. Andrew's, Glasgow, and Aberdeen. The medical school of Edin-

burgh has long been considered as one of the first in Europe. Every parish has its school and schoolmaster; and the lower classes of Scotland are the best instructed of any nation, perhaps, in the civilized world. To this circumstance, and to the poverty of the soil, which imposes upon a large proportion of the population the necessity of emigration, may in great measure be ascribed the enterprising spirit of the Scotch, which has rendered them so instrumental in promoting the general advancement of knowledge and civilization in both hemispheres.

SCYLLA. In ancient geography, a rock in the Sicilian strait, on the Italian coast, opposite to the whirlpool of Charybdis, on the Sicilian side. See **MESSINA**.

SCYTHIA. In ancient geography, the denomination of the vast region extending from the Carpathian mountains, the Ister or Danube, and the Euxine, on the south and west, over the north-eastern part of Europe, and the whole of Northern Asia: comprehending generally the modern Russia, Tatar, and Siberia. Under this name, the two Sarmatias, or Sauromatias, appear to have been included; but the European Scythia, properly so called, was divided from Sarmatia on the west by the Tanais, and from the Asiatic Scythia by the Rha or Volga. It included the *Getae* or Dacians, who extended along the Danube on the south; the *Neuri* above these, and, towards the Volga, the *Arimaupi*. The Caucasian isthmus was comprised in the Asiatic Sarmatia. Asiatic Scythia extended to the north of the Caspian; the Oxus forming its boundary on the side of Persia, and the great range of Imaus dividing it into Scythia *intra* and *extra Imaum*. It is obvious that many different races were confounded by the ancients under the general appellation of Scythians, which seems to have been used with as much latitude and vagueness as the modern appellation Tatar, which most nearly corresponds to it.

SEA. A particular part or division of the ocean, circumscribed by land, and generally taking its name from the country which it washes, as the Arabian Sea, the Mexican Sea, &c., or from some particular property. The term sea is sometimes used as synonymous with ocean, and is applied to the waters of the globe, in contradistinction from the land. In its specific acceptation, it usually denotes an inland ocean, as the Caspian; a gulf, as the Red Sea; or a division of the ocean nearly enclosed by land, as the Mediterranean. The principal seas are:

In Europe. The Mediterranean Sea, dividing Europe from Africa, with its subdivisions, the Tuscan, Adriatic, Ionian, and Egean Seas. The Sea of Marmora, and the Euxine or Black Sea, dividing Europe from Asia. The Baltic, dividing Germany, Pomerania, and Russia from the Scandinavian Peninsula. The North Sea or German Ocean. The White Sea, washing the northern shores of Russia.

In Asia. The Caspian Sea and the Sea of Aral, dividing Asiatic Russia from Persia and Tatar. The Red Sea or Arabian Gulf. The Persian Gulf, sometimes called the Sea of Omaun and the Green Sea. The Sea of Bengal. The Chinese Sea. The Yellow Sea. The Sea of Japan. The Sea of Okotsk. The Sea of Kamtschatka.

In America. The Caribbean Sea. The Mexican Sea or Gulf of Mexico. Hudson's Sea. Baffin's Sea.

SEARA. A province of Brazil bordering northward on the

Atlantic; divided by the Appody from the province of Rio Grande do Norte on the E.; bounded on the W. by that of Piahy, and S. by Pernambuco. It extends about 90 leagues E. and W., and 90 from N. to S. Seara, the capital, is a mere village, without commerce; and the population of the province does not exceed 200,000 souls.

SEBOO. Or **SUBU.** A river of Morocco, which rises in the Atlas, and, flowing westward, traverses the province of Fez, passing within six miles of the capital, and receiving the *Wed-el-juh*, which flows through that city: it afterwards waters the great plain of Mamora, forming the southern boundary of the province of El Gharb, and of the jurisdiction of the basha of Tetuan, and falls into the Atlantic at Mamora (or Mahedma).

SEE. The seat of episcopal power; the diocese of a bishop.

SEGISTAN. Written also **SEGESTAN**, **SEISTAN**, and **SEGHISTAN**. A province of Eastern Persia, supposed to be the *Sacastiana* of ancient geography, and to be the same as the country called Zabulistan. It is bounded, N. by Khorasan and Candahar; W. by the Great Desert and Kerman; S. by Beloochistan; and E. by Afghanistan. It is traversed from E. to W. by the great river Heirmund, or Helmund, which empties itself into the lake of Zerah. The chief towns are, Jellalabad, Dergasp, Dooshak, and Naswarabad. With the exception of the valley of the Heirmund, which varies from one to two miles in breadth, the whole country consists of arid plains. It is supposed to have been in former times more fertile and better peopled, but the sands borne by the southern winds from the deserts of Mekran and Beloochistan, have overspread the cultivated soil, and reduced it almost to desolation. The adventures of Jemsheed and Rustom, the heroes of Persian romance, are often laid in this province, which, together with that of Kerman, formed the seat of a powerful monarchy. It is now divided among a number of petty independent chiefs.

SEGO. The capital of Bambarra, a kingdom of Western Africa, where Mnngo Park first came in sight of the Niger, which flows through the city. See **BAMBARRA**.

SEIGNIOR, GRAND. The title given by Europeans to the Ottoman Sultan or Emperor, whose proper title is Padishah.

SEIKS. A powerful nation or warlike sect of Hindoos, occupying the Punjaub and part of Moultan. Their origin as a sect is to be traced back to the reign of the Emperor Baber, when the doctrines of Nannuk, their founder, first obtained celebrity. Under the tenth of his successors, they began to provide for their growing numbers by laying the neighbouring districts under contribution; and in the reign of Aurungzebe, they had become the scourge of the north-western provinces as a desperate banditti. Though repeatedly checked by defeat and dispersion, and by the death of their successive leaders, they have constantly rallied, and at present form an independent nation under their Maharajah, Runjeet Singh, whose sovereignty extends from the Sutlej to Candahar, having Lahore for its capital. The once fertile and populous region which it comprises, now contains, on a surface of nearly 70,000 square miles, a scattered population not exceeding, it is supposed, 4,000,000 of souls. Runjeet Singh is, however, very rich, and has a well disciplined brigade of infantry

under European officers ; and the Seiks, who are peaceable allies of the British power in India, serve as an important barrier against the more turbulent moslem of Afghanistan. The doctrines of Nannuk, called *Kirrant*, are a mixture of Islamism and Hindooism. See LAHORE.

SEINE. One of the four great rivers of France. Rising in the mountains of Burgundy, it first flows northward through Champagne to Troyes, in the department of the Aube. Having received that river, it turns to the W., and is joined by the Yonne from the S.; then, bending more to the northward, at Charenton, a few miles above Paris, it receives the Marne from the E. At Paris, the Seine varies from 300 to 500 feet in width. It now pursues a winding course to the N. W., soon receiving the Oise on its right bank, and afterwards the Eure on its left; and passing Rouen, it discharges itself into the English Channel at Havre de Grace. Its length is estimated at about 400 miles. Though its volume of water is less than that of either the Loire or the Garonne, and far smaller than that of the Rhone, it is more important than any other river of France for the purpose of internal navigation, its course being for the most part through a flat country, and it communicates by canals with several other rivers to the N. and S. Vessels of considerable burden ascend to Rouen, and boats to Troyes. The department of Seine is the smallest in the kingdom, but comprises the capital. Besides this, the river lends its name to the departments of Seine and Marne in Champagne, Seine and Oise, and Lower Seine, the latter comprising the north-eastern part of Normandy bordering on the Channel. The ancient name of the Seine was *Sequana*, and it separated Celtic from Belgic Gaul.

SEISTAN. See SEGISTAN.

SELENGA. A river of Siberia, rising in Mongolia, and flowing from S. E. to N. W. through the government of Irkutsk, into Lake Baikal. The town of Selenginsk is seated on its right bank, not very far from its mouth, and was formerly important as a mart of the Chinese trade; but it has of late years declined; and the grand mart between Irkutsk and Kiakhta is now 70 miles above Selenginsk, where the flourishing town of Verchney Udinsk has risen upon its ruin. The banks of the river between these two places are highly picturesque, consisting of immense mountains of porphyry.

SELEUCIA. In ancient geography, the name of several cities of Mesopotamia, Syria, and Cilicia, which received their appellation in honour of Seleucus Nicator. The most important was *Seleucia ad Tigridim*, in Mesopotamia, on the western bank of the Tigris, about 45 miles to the N. of ancient Babylon, to the honours of which it succeeded. It was the capital of the Macedonian conquests in Upper Asia, and the seat of the Seleucidan dynasty. Many ages after the fall of their empire, it retained the character of a flourishing Greek colony, and is said to have contained 600,000 citizens, governed by a senate of 300 nobles. It was taken by the Romans in the reign of Marcus, and given up to pillage and conflagration, when 300,000 of the inhabitants are stated to have been massacred. From this blow it never recovered; and Ctesiphon succeeded to it as a capital. See BAGDAD.

SELKIRK, or SELKIRKSHIRE. A county of Scotland, the greater part of which was formerly occupied by the royal forest of Etterick, and was reserved by the Scottish monarchs for the pleasures of the chase. The oak woods are now almost entirely cut down, and the county is chiefly supported by its breed of sheep. It extends only about 24 miles from E. to W., and from 8 to 15 N. and S.; being bounded, W. and N., by Peebles; E., by Berwick; S. E. and S., by Roxburgh; S. W., by Dumfries. It is the least populous of all the Scottish counties, containing fewer than 7000 inhabitants, and the increase of population during the last ten years has been only two per cent. The rivers Etterick and Yarrow, by which it is watered, unite a little above the town of Selkirk, a small place with about 1500 inhabitants; they afterwards fall into the Tweed.

SENA. A Portuguese settlement in Eastern Africa, about 247 miles up the river Zambezi, in lat $17^{\circ} 30' S.$, long. $35^{\circ} 15' E.$ The captaincy to which it gives name, extends along the coast between the parallels of 15° and $20^{\circ} S.$; and about 120 leagues inland, comprising a surface of 3600 square leagues. It is bounded eastward by the sea; S. by the mountains of Sofala, its boundary passing through the kingdoms of Quiteve and Baroe, and afterwards skirting the empire of Monopota to the vicinity of Chicova on the W.; while the river Zambezi and the Lupata chain form the northern boundary, separating the captaincy from the territory of the Maravi Caffres. The European and Mulatto population, in 1806, scarcely exceeded 500 souls, of whom the adults formed 194. This included all the capitated inhabitants of both sexes in the three towns of Quillimane (the port of the Zambezi), Sena, and Tata (a settlement 60 leagues above Sena); and the stations of Zumbo and Manica. The latter is the great gold mart, 20 days inland, where an annual market is held, at which gold and ivory are bartered for Surat cloth, coarse silks, and iron. The slaves of the colony amounted to nearly 22,000, but of these a large portion were unemployed, owing to the gross mismanagement and neglect which have occasioned the depression and almost ruin of this once important colony.

SENEGAL. A river of Western Africa, which has its sources in a groupe of mountains a short distance to the N. W. of Teembo in Foota Jallon, in lat. $10^{\circ} 10' N.$, long. $11^{\circ} 18' W.$, not far from those of the Gambia and the Rio Grande. Near its source, it is known under the names of *Ba Fing* and *Ba Leo*, which signify respectively black river in the Poola and Mandingo languages. It runs at first from N. to S.; but, after passing at a little distance to the S. of Teembo, bends towards the W. At a place called Tafaligsa, it receives the Falemme, (small river), its principal tributary, which has its source in the same mountains, in lat. $10^{\circ} 20' N.$, long. $11^{\circ} W.$, and, flowing northward, divides the country of Bambook from Bondoo. This river, during the rainy season, may be navigated by vessels of 60 tons. About eight leagues above the mouth of the Falemme, the French East India Company had a fortified factory at Galam, the ruins of which are still to be seen. About 16 leagues higher up, is the cataract of Feloo, the boundary of the French navigation. The whole breadth of the river is crossed by a rocky ledge, and during the dry seasons, the bed of the river is nearly dry; but when the rains

commence, the waters rush down with great violence, and the roar may be heard at the distance of 10 leagues. The fall is said to be 80 feet. From this account, the Falemme would seem to be, if not the principal head-stream, the more important for the purpose of navigation. The Galam or Kajaaga territory extends along the left bank of the Senegal, from the cataract on the E. to the Geercer creek, which divides it from Foota Toro. The latter country, occupied by Foola settlers acknowledging the authority of a Maraboot, who has the title of *Siratik*, extends along the Senegal for nearly 130 leagues, to Fort Podor, situated in the large and fertile island of Morfil, 60 leagues from its mouth. This fort was built by the French for the protection of the gum trade, and for the purpose of maintaining a communication with the Moorish tribes of the Sahara, who frequent the northern bank of the Senegal. Below Podor, the river rolls over a level plain so slightly inclined, that it is supposed not to descend more than two feet and a half during the rest of its course. No river in the world has more tortuous and circuitous windings. The distance from its mouth to Feloo, in a direct line, is not more than 160 leagues, but, by the river, it is nearly 280. Owing to the slight inclination of the level, the smallest inequality in the surface, a forest more impervious than usual, a bank of rocks, or a vein of compacter soil, is sufficient to change its course, so that the river frequently seems upon the point of returning to its source. While the Gambia can be navigated only when the floods have subsided, the Senegal is navigable only in the rainy season above Podor. Vessels of 150 tons may then ascend to Galam. The depth of the river, at its lowest ebb, is, however, according to Adanson, from 20 to 30 feet, as high as Podor; and the influence of the tide reaches to that point; although the greatest rise of the tide at the mouth of the river is two feet and a half. The navigation of the Senegal is, at all times, difficult and perilous, the channel being sometimes obstructed with sand-banks and rocks; enormous trees and portions of the bank are continually washed down; and frequent hurricanes and storms are encountered, followed by dead calms. The climate is dreadfully oppressive; and owing to the sluggishness of the stream, and the vast forests which clothe the banks, the voyage has always proved so detrimental to the health of Europeans, that one-third of those who have attempted it have fallen victims. The forests abound with wild animals; troops of 40 or 50 elephants have been seen; there are monkeys of various kinds, parrots, and numberless species of birds. In the shallower parts of the river are a vast number of hippopotami and caymans of prodigious size. Adanson saw some which were from 15 to 18 feet in length; and he describes a gigantic species of serpent, more than 22 feet in length, which devours chiefly lizards, toads, and locusts, the scourges of the country, and is on this account esteemed a benefactor. The river finally divides into several branches, forming several large islands. Four leagues above the bar is the Isle of St. Louis, about a mile and a half in length, and no where more than 300 yards across, on which stands the capital of what was once denominated French Africa. The town of St. Louis, the chief establishment of the French on the Senegal, is composed of about 20 brick houses, the remainder of the dwellings being mere

huts, a church, barracks, and a hospital, of wretched construction, and a fort of no strength. The situation is, moreover, extremely unhealthy, and the island has no fresh water. The population of the island in 1801 was 10,000 persons, of whom only 300 were whites and free people of colour, the remainder being slaves. The mouth of the Senegal is obstructed by a very formidable bar of sand. On account of the swell upon it, vessels drawing more than eight feet of water cannot pass with safety, and the smallest craft require a pilot. For some distance within the bar, the ascent of the river is to the N., the right bank being formed by a narrow strip of sand only 100 fathoms broad, and destitute of all vegetation, which has evidently been thrown up by the conflict of the waters. The most favourable time for entering the river is from April to June, when the winds blow from the S. The most dangerous is from September to December, when strong easterly winds meet the current, and cause a heavy surf. The trading boats leave St. Louis in July, to ascend to Galam, where they do not arrive till October. When the waters begin to fall, the boats descend, and reach St. Louis in 15 days.

SENEGAMBIA. The name given by modern geographers to the countries on the western coast of Africa, comprised between the parallels of 8° and 18° N., and watered by the great rivers Senegal, Gambia, and Rio Grande. The following are the principal divisions.

Yolof country. Including the kingdoms or states of Cayor, Sin, Salum, Brack (or Wal), and Wamkrore.

Foota Toro. E. of the Yolof country.

Foota Bondoo. E. of Foota Toro and Woolli, and S. of Galam.

Kajaaga or Galam. On the Senegal.

Bambook. E. of the Falemme, and S. of Galam.

Kasson. E. of Kajaaga.

Mandingo country. Including Woolli, on the northern bank of the Gambia.

Jallonkadoo, or country of the Jallonkas.

Foota Jallon, or kingdom of Teembo.

The whole of this region, proceeding eastward from the coast, presents three distinctly marked divisions. The first, which is 35 leagues broad opposite to Arguin, and narrows to the S. till it terminates on the coast at Cachao, is a flat, sandy tract, almost without stones, and exposed to the most intense heats that are known in any part of the globe. The second, which is 40 leagues wide, and ends at the mouth of the Rio Nunez, consists of a soil half sandy, half argillaceous, very smooth, and almost without stones. The third, extending as far as the first terrace of the mountains, is 60 leagues broad, terminating at the river of Sierra Leone. The soil is argillaceous, hilly, and stony. From this line, which, as it runs N., curves towards the W., the country is mountainous for the distance of 10° from W. to E. The mountains rise in parallel terraces, forming chains, which increase in height as they advance towards the S., or as they approach the meridian of 7° W., becoming lower further eastward. They attain their greatest elevation between the parallels of 8° and 10° , where the Niger has its source in a mountain 1600 feet above the Atlantic. The sources of the Senegal, Gambia, and Rio Grande, are a little above the parallel of 10° . The declivity of

this mountainous tract is generally steeper on the eastern side than towards the west, and, in the southern part, steeper than in the northern. Its extent to the S. has not been ascertained. One of its terraces, however, ends on the coast at Sierra Leone; and the declivity on the western side is considerably to the S. of lat. 10° . The whole of this elevated region abounds with metals, especially with iron and gold. The mutual boundaries of Senegambia and Guinea are left to the caprice of geographers. Southward of the mouth of the Gambia, the coast assumes a new character, being formed by a long chain of low, fertile islands, separated from the continent by narrow but navigable branches of the sea. These extend as far as the mouth of the Rio Grande, a distance of more than 200 geographical miles. At Cape Verga, in lat. 10° , a little to the S. of the river of Nuno Tristao, the southern limit of the Portuguese establishments in this quarter, the high land begins on the coast, which continues to rise towards the S., till, at Sierra Leone, it becomes very elevated. All the rivers which fall into the sea between Cape Verga and the Island of Leopard, descend from the western valleys of a range of mountains running towards the N. These are the mountains of Fouta Jallon. The Sierra Leone river was, according to Golberry, included within the limits of the French government of the Senegal. But the territory of Sierra Leone is generally considered as part of Guinea. See GUINEA, SENEGAL, SIERRA LEONE, YOLOF, &c.

SENNAAR. An extensive country lying between Nubia and Abyssinia, and forming part of the ancient Ethiopia above Egypt. It takes its name from a town situated on the bank of the *Bahr el Azrek* or Blue River, on the caravan route from Kordofan to the coast. This is a place of considerable trade, the productions of Interior Africa being there exchanged for those of Egypt and Arabia. Sennaar Proper is an immense plain, traversed by the Blue River, and interspersed with great lakes, which are filled by the periodical rains, but in summer contract into stagnant pools, rendering the country extremely insalubrious. The whole soil, according to Bruce, is a fat alluvial earth, and, owing to the extreme dampness of the climate, no horse, mule, or ass, nor even dogs or bullocks, will live, for many miles round Sennaar, throughout the year, but must be removed, during the rains, to the sands at some distance. A high country appears to divide this plain from the valley of the White River, or *Bahr el Abiad*, which separates Sennaar from Kordofan. The distance from Sennaar to Shillook, on the right bank, is three days and a half, and the intermediate country is said to be full of trees. Kordofan itself was formerly subject to the *Mek* of Sennaar; but the power of the latter has lately declined. The government is stated to be in the hands of the Shillook negroes, by whom the country was conquered in the sixteenth century. The proper country of these Shillooks is the *Dar el Abiad*, or White country, traversed by the White River; and they appear to be the same people as the Shangalla or Shankala of Abyssinia. The name of Seunaar is arbitrarily extended, in the maps, over the whole region between the White River on the W., and the Atbara or Tacazze on the E., but with little propriety, as the kingdom or government of Sennaar does not appear to be by any

means of such extent. The proper name is Ethiopia. Little is known with certainty of either the country or its inhabitants.

SERAMPORE. **SRI-RAM-PORE.** A Danish settlement on the western bank of the Hooghly, 12 miles N. of Calcutta. The territory, which was obtained from the reigning Nabob by the Danes about the year 1676, as the site of their factory, extends about a mile along the river by half a mile in breadth. It is principally distinguished as the residence of the associate Baptist Missionaries, whose achievements as oriental translators have excited the admiration of Europe. There are several other places of the same name in India; so called after the demigod Ram.

SEREGIPPE. A province of Brazil, taking its name from the river by which it is intersected, upon which the capital, S. Christovam, also called Seregippe, was first established. It extends along the eastern coast from the mouth of the Rio Real, in lat. $11^{\circ} 38' S.$, to that of the San Francisco, in lat. $10^{\circ} 58' S.$, an extent of about 28 leagues, with an average breadth of about 40 leagues. The surface is generally flat, sterile, and stony, deficient in water, and with no good port. It has but few settlements, and is one of the least attractive or valuable portions of Brazil, although it lies between two of the most important provinces; Bahia on the S., and Pernambuco on the N. The present town of Seregippe stands on a small elevation near the river Paramopama, an arm of the Vazabarris, 18 miles from the sea. Small craft ascend to it, and take in sugar and cotton. The most considerable settlement is Estância, on the Piahy, which falls into the Rio Real, five leagues from the sea.

SERES. A considerable town of Roumelia, 45 miles N. E. of Salonica; which see.

SERETH. A river which rises at the foot of the Carpathian mountains, and passing by the town of Austrian Galicia to which it gives name, falls into the Danube at Brailow.

SERINAGUR. The capital of Gurwal, in Northern India. The name is sometimes applied to the province. See **GURWAL**.

SERINGAPATAM. The capital of Mysore, under Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sultaun. It was taken by storm by the British forces in 1799. See **MYSORE**.

SERT. The name still borne by that part of the African coast bordering on the Syrtic Gulf. Also, the modern name of Tigranocerta, the ancient capital of Tigranes, in Koordistan.

SERVIA. A province of European Turkey, the *Mesia Superior* of ancient geography; bounded on the E. by Bulgaria, N. by Hungary, W. by Bosnia, and S. by Albania. It extends about 190 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, its superficial extent being estimated at 19,000 square miles. The Turkish subdivision is into the four *sanjia-kats* of Belgrade, Semendria, Novibasar, and Kratow. The only large towns are, Belgrade, the capital, situated at the confluence of the Save and the Danube; Semendria, the residence of the ancient Servian kings, situated on the Danube, 20 miles S. E. of Belgrade; and Nissa, a fortified city, on the Morawa, which stands in the road from Constantinople to Hungary by way of Sophia and Belgrade. The other places are mere villages, meanly built and ill peopled. There are, however, spread over the country many ancient vestiges.

The surface is hilly and broken, rising towards the south into mountainous; a lofty ridge, the continuation of Mount Hæmus, extending along the southern boundary. A considerable portion of the surface is occupied with extensive forests and uncultivated heaths; and a very small part is under tillage. The soil is, however, fertile; and among the produce exported are, hemp, flax, and tobacco, together with wool, cattle, and hogs. Cotton also is raised in some of the valleys, and a small quantity of rice, wheat, barley, and oats; also, grapes and other fruits. The Servians, who exclusively occupy the open country, are a Slavonic race, of the same family as the Bulgarians (who are also known under the general name of *Serbiani*), the Bosnians, Dalmatians, Bohemians, and Galicians. They are supposed to be a branch of the old Sarmatian race. Ptolemy mentions the *Serbi* as one of the most celebrated tribes, whence, probably, the word Servian is derived. The word in Greek is written *Serbi* (Σερβί). In the middle ages, Servia formed an independent kingdom, which yielded to the Turks about the middle of the fourteenth century. In 1801, a national insurrection broke out, headed by Czerni Georges, which was maintained with various success till 1814, when a convention was concluded with the Porte, by which the Servians consented to acknowledge the sovereignty of the Sultan, on condition of the free exercise of their religion and various civil privileges. The religion is that of the Greek Church. The Turks and Jews are confined to the towns. The total population is supposed to be much below a million. New Servia is the name given to a district of European Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoslav, between the Dnieper and the Bog, peopled by Servian emigrants.

SEVERN. A river of England, the ancient boundary between England and Wales. It rises in Plynlimmon, on the borders of Montgomeryshire and Cardiganshire, and flows at first eastward, across the southern side of the former county; then winding northward, it flows into Shropshire, and receives the Wirnew. At Shrewsbury it makes a bend, forming a sort of peninsula on which the town stands. It then flows through the middle of the county, passing by Bridgenorth, and afterwards, entering Worcestershire, flows by Worcester to Tewkesbury, where it is joined by the Avon. It is now a considerable river, but above Gloucester it divides into two channels, forming Alney Island. Below Gloucester it has a very winding course, and at length expands into an estuary, terminating in the Bristol Channel, the largest, perhaps, that is formed by any river of the same size. Its whole course is only about 200 miles. By means of canals, however, its navigation is connected with that of the Thames on the east; and of the Trent, Mersey, and Humber on the north. The influence of the tide reaches to Tewkesbury. Gloucester may, however, be considered as the port of the Severn; and recent improvements in the navigation are rendering this city a place of rapidly increasing trade, to the prejudice of Bristol itself. The Welsh call the Severn *Haffren*: the Latin name is *Sabrina*.

SEVILLE. A city and province of Spain, in Andalusia. Seville, under the name of *Hispalis*, was the capital of *Hispania Batica*, and was subsequently the residence of the Gothic kings before they removed their court to Toledo. Under the Moors it retained its

importance, and, on the dismemberment of the khalifate of Cordova, became the seat of an independent sovereignty extending over the western half of Andalusia. It stands on the Guadalquivir, in the midst of a rich and, to the eye, boundless plain, which is subject to inundation. Vessels drawing more than ten feet water are obliged to load and unload eight miles below Seville, and large vessels stop at San Lucar, at the mouth of the river. Although the city has greatly declined from its former splendour and commercial importance, it is still a considerable place, containing a population of between 90,000 and 100,000 souls. The chief exports are, wool, goat-skins, liquorice, and oil; the chief manufactures, silks and snuff. The latter is a government monopoly. Most of the silks now worn by the inhabitants are said, however, to be of French manufacture. The province or kingdom of Seville, as it is still styled, has a superficial extent of 9500 square miles, and a population of about 800,000. The chief towns, besides Seville, are, Cadiz, Erija, Xeres, Ossuna, and the port of Algeiras. See **ANDALUSIA** and **CADIZ**.

SEVRE. The name of two rivers in France, one of which falls into the Loire near Nantes, and the other into the sea below Marance. From these rivers, the department of Deux Sèvres takes its name, comprising about a third of the old province of Poitou, and having for its head town, Niort on the Sèvre (Niortaise). It lies between the departments of Maine et Loire, Charente, and La Vendée. See **PORROU**.

SHAMO. The name of the great desert, otherwise the desert of Cobi, which, after stretching across Chinese Tatory, separates the Chinese and Russian empires. It is stated to be 2000 miles in length, but not of correspondent breadth.

SHANNON. The principal river of Ireland. Taking its rise in Lough Lean, in the county of Leitrim, near the northern extremity of the island, it flows slowly southward, separating the provinces of Leinster and Connaught, and spreading into several large lakes, till, near Limerick, it bends to the west, and soon expands into a large estuary opening into the Atlantic. For the last 15 miles of its course, it is 10 miles in breadth, and from 20 to 30 fathoms in depth, being navigable for ships of the greatest burden nearly to Limerick, and for smaller vessels during almost its whole course of 200 miles. It receives about thirty smaller rivers, and waters ten counties.

SHAT-UL-ARAB. (Boundary of Arabia.) The name given by the natives to the united waters of the Tigris and Euphrates. See **ELPHRATES**.

SHEBA. The ancient name of a kingdom of Abyssinia, probably founded by Sabea Arabs, or Ethiopic Jews. See **SABA**.

SHEHR. In Turkish, a city; as Ak-shehr, white city; Allah-shehr, city of God, &c.

SHELLIFF. The most considerable river of Algiers. It rises in the Numidian Atlas, at a place called *Scbbeine Ain* (seventy fountains). At first, its course is towards the E. and N. E., till it expands into the *Titteri Gewe* or Lake of Titteri. On issuing from this lake, it flows northward to Seedy Ben Tyba, a little below the ancient Medea, where it suddenly bends towards the west, being turned from its course by the maritime chain of hills. It now runs along a lateral

valley parallel with the coast, receiving large contributions from the mountains, till, after a course of nearly 200 miles, it discharges itself into the Mediterranean under Jebel Diss or Cape Ivy. It is the Chinalaph of the old geography.

SHERBRO. A river of Western Africa, at the northern extremity of the Grain Coast. It is navigable twenty leagues up for ships of burden, and vessels of 70 or 80 tons may ascend 250 miles.

SHETLAND, or ZETLAND ISLES. A groupe of islands belonging to Scotland, lying to the N. E. of the Orkneys, between the parallels of $59^{\circ} 56'$ and $61^{\circ} 15' N.$ The nearest main land to them is Norway, the port of Bergen lying 44 leagues east; whereas they lie 46 leagues E. N. E. of Buchan-ness; between 17 and 18 leagues E. N. E. of Sunda, one of the Orkneys; 6 or 7 N. E. of Fair Isle; and 58 E. of Ferroe Isles. The northern extremity of Unst, the most remote of them, is in lat. $61^{\circ} 15'$, the meridian of London passing through this island. The longest day in Unst is 18 hours 35 minutes; the shortest, 5 hours 25 minutes. The winter commences in October, and lasts till April. The islands are about 86 in number, but 33 only are inhabited. Mainland, the largest, extends 60 miles N. and S., and is from 6 to 18 in breadth, but the coast is on all sides so deeply indented that no part is more than five miles distant from some creek or inlet. The interior is craggy, and, on the north-west coast, the hills rise to between 1500 and 2000 feet above the sea. They afford good pasturage for sheep, black cattle, swine, and a hardy breed of horses called Shetland ponies. The island contains about 14,000 souls, whose chief occupation is fishing. The total population of the islands is about 24,000. There are two towns, Lerwick and Scalloway. The Shetland Isles contain nearly three times as much land as the Orkneys, but the soil and climate are both unfavourable to agriculture. There are computed to be, however, 25,000 acres of arable land, and 23,000 of pasture. Their general appearance is very rugged and sterile, not a tree or shrub being visible. The inhabitants are hardy, industrious, and hospitable, trading with Leith, London, Dublin, and Barcelona.

SHETLAND, NEW or SOUTH. A large tract of uninhabited land to the southward of Cape Horn, which received this name from its discoverer, Mr. William Smith, the master of a British merchant brig, in 1819. It is said to have been previously discovered, however, in 1599, by a Dutch navigator.

SHILLOOK. A nation of Central Africa, inhabiting the Dar el Abiad, the country watered by the White River which joins the Abyssinian Nile. They are reported to be black, and pagans. If so, they are probably the same as the Shankala or Shangalla Ethiopians.

SHIRAZ. A city of Persia, the capital of the province of Fars, and, under Kureem Khan, of the Persian empire. More than a third part of the city is now in ruins, and the population is under 20,000. The Persian poets celebrate the beauty of the environs, but its groves of plane and cypress have for the most part disappeared; and Shiraz is rapidly going to decay.

SHIRE. From a Saxon word signifying a division. A county, or subdivision of the kingdom, under the jurisdiction of a Shire-reeve or Sheriff.

SHIRWAN, or **SHERVAN**. A province of the Caucasian isthmus, bordering eastward on the Caspian, bounded on the north and east by Georgia and Daghestan, and on the south by the Koor, which separates it from Ghilan and Adjerbijan. The northern part consists of an extensive, well watered, and wooded plain, enclosed by the mountains that extend towards the sea near Derbend. The eastern extremity forms a triangular peninsula, stretching into the Caspian, upon which stands the port of Baku. A military line of defence runs along the shores of the Caspian from Baku to Derhent and Kislar; and another line is formed, which stretches from Baku to Sahum-Kale on the Black Sea. A high range of mountains traverses this province from N. W. to S. E., dividing the plain of the Koor from that of the Terek. Shirwan was annexed to the Persian empire by Shah Ismael in 1500, and continued subject to that power till the decline of the Sefi dynasty. The Russians have long obtained possession of the sea-coast, but the mountainous part of the interior remains in the hands of the chiefs of Lesghistan.

SHORE. The margin of the sea or of any large water. We speak of the coast of a country, the shore of a sea. The word is generally understood of land that affords a landing-place; hence, to put on shore is to land. The sea-shore has been technically divided into three portions; that part of the strand or beach declining towards the sea, which the waves just reach in storms and high tides, but never cover; the part which is covered by high tides, but is otherwise dry; and the descent from this, which is always covered. The nautical term, a bold shore, denotes one that admits the near approach of vessels without subjecting them to the danger of grounding.

SHROPSHIRE, or **SALOP**. An inland county of England, bounded, north, by Denbighshire, a detached part of Flintshire, and Cheshire; east, by Staffordshire; south, by Worcestershire and Herefordshire; and west, by the three Welsh shires of Radnor, Montgomery, and Denhigh. It extends about 40 miles N. and S., and 35 E. and W., containing 1341 square miles, or 858,240 acres. The Severn, which enters this county from Montgomeryshire, after nearly encircling Shrewsbury, the county town, flows through the middle of the shire from N. W. to S. E. The other chief towns are, Ludlow, Bridgenorth, Wenlock, and Bishop's Castle. Shropshire is divided, ecclesiastically, between the three dioceses of Hereford, Lichfield, and St. Asaph. It is in the Oxford circuit. Its chief produce is derived from its extensive coal and iron works, besides which it yields lead, lime-stone, and other minerals; and it has numerous manufactories of linen, flannel, woollen, and china-ware. The hilly parts are chiefly devoted to the pasture of sheep, and its dairy farms furnish much of the Cheshire cheese. Population, 222,500.

SHUSTER. The chief town of the Persian province of Khnzistan, the ancient Susiana; seated on an eminence above the Karoon, and containing, it is supposed, 15,000 inhabitants. It may perhaps be considered as the representative of the ancient Susa, although the ruins of that city are at a considerable distance N. W. Shuster stands in lat. 32° N., long. 48° 59' E. The Karoon is the ancient Coprates. See **SUSA**.

SIAM. A kingdom of Indo-China, lying between lat. 12° and 18°

N., and long. 99° and 104° E.; bounded on the N. by Laos and the Chinese territory; E., by Camboja and Anam; N. W., by the Burmese dominions; and S., by the Gulf of Siam and the British territories of Tavoy and Mergui. Before its limits were contracted by the victories of the Burmese, the Siamese empire is supposed to have extended over a tract 360 miles in length and 300 in breadth; and the Siamese language, the proper name of which is the *T'hai*, is radically the same that is spoken over the whole extent of the Indo-Chinese peninsula, from the Brahmapootra to the Straits of Malacca. The Lau or Laos, the Cambojan or Khomen, and even the Assamese, are said to bear a close affinity to the *T'hai*, indicating a common origin, while the latter is clearly related to the Chinese Mandarin; and there is strong reason to conclude that the *T'hai* race are a Chinese nation who have gradually spread themselves from the province of Yun-Shan in Southern China, over Laos, Camboja, and the great valley of the Meinam. Siam Proper consists of the rich tract on the shores of the Gulf of Siam, and the lower valley of the Meinam or Mother of Waters. It is remarkable, however, that while the Siamese found no towns except on the borders of their rivers, they form no settlements on their sea-coasts, which are uniformly deserted, and, for at least a day's journey from the shore, destitute of any habitation, perhaps through dread of piratical invaders, but swarming with monkeys, phosphoric flies, and mosquitoes. Bang-kok, the present capital, is situated several leagues up the river, where it is about a quarter of a mile in breadth, not reckoning the space on each side occupied by the floating houses. The town extends three or four miles on both sides of the river, but lies chiefly on the left bank. The houses are built entirely of wood thatched with palm-leaves, with the exception of the palaces, temples, fort, and the houses of a few chiefs, which are of brick. The principal shops are in the floating houses, which rest on bamboo rafts, secured close to the bank. The houses that are not so floated, are built on posts driven into the mud; a precaution rendered necessary both by the diurnal tides and by the annual inundations; and to every house, whether floating or not, is attached a boat for the use of the inmates. There is little travelling except by water; for the few streets that Bang-kok boasts, are passable on foot only in dry weather, the whole site being a swamp. The Chinese form by far the most prominent and efficient part of the population; so that, to a stranger, Bang-kok might seem a Chinese, rather than a Siamese city. They are not only the principal merchants, but the only artificers of the place, the most common trades being those of tinsmith, blacksmith, and currier. According to a census made by the Siamese Government in 1828, Bang-kok contained no fewer than 401,300 inhabitants; of whom the Chinese, paying the poll-tax, amounted to 310,000, exclusive of 50,000 natives descendants of Chinese; 8000 only were Siamese, but the priests do not appear to have been included; and the remaining 33,000 comprised Assamese, Laos, Moans or Peguers, Cambojans, Burmans, Malays, and 1800 Christians. The king's personal guards are chiefly Tatars, no Siamese being allowed to wear arms without special permission. The Christians are chiefly Portuguese natives, who have a bishop resident among them, and a consul. The total population of Siam

was computed in 1750 to amount to little short of two millions of adults; but since that time, even supposing the estimate to have approximated to the fact, Siam has been deprived of a vast portion of territory. Respecting the interior above Bang-kok, nothing is known beyond what may be gathered from the vague accounts of Romish missionaries and other travellers. Yuthia or See-y-thaa, the former capital, called also Siam, and by the Birmans known under the name of Dwarawuddy, is described as a walled city, three leagues in circuit, situated in an island, with paved streets and handsome Buddhist temples and monasteries. Its assigned position is in lat. $14^{\circ} 5' N.$, long. $100^{\circ} 25' E.$ Although of great extent, it now contains but a small population. From Bang-kok to Yuthia, the banks of the Meinam are believed to be populous. Among other towns, mention is made of a populous city called Louvok, supposed to be the Loeach of Marco Polo; Porseloc, the chief town of a principality of the same name, famous for its dye-woods and valuable gums; and Metak, the frontier town of the two great divisions of the T'hai nation or country, Great or Upper T'hai, and Little or Outer T'hai. On the frontier of Pegu, there is said to be a considerable town called Cambouri, the seat of a great commerce in eagle-wood, ivory, and rhinoceros' horn, and from which place comes the finest varnish. Ligor, a town on the western coast of the Gulf of Siam, in lat. $8^{\circ} 30'$, gives name to a province still in the possession of the Siamese, which yields a very pure tin. Chantibond, the capital of a province wrested from Camboja, bordering on the eastern head of the gulf, is a place of considerable trade, with a good harbour; and its territory, which is supposed to contain a population of at least half a million, is one of the most valuable provinces of the kingdom. About 90 miles N. of the frontier of Lower Siam, in lat. $20^{\circ} 30'$, is Chiamay, or Jamahay, the capital of a principality; and so far, the Meinam is said to be navigable for boats. By means of the Anan-myeet, it is believed to communicate with the Mei-kong or Camboja river; while another branch, called the Bomeik-myeet, flowing westward, is said to fall into the Thaluayn or Martaban river. The country of Laos appears to lie to the north-east of Siam, and to be now tributary to the latter power. In 1828, when Mr. Tomlin, an agent of the London Missionary Society, visited Bang-kok, he found the King of Laos and his family in captivity; the Siamese monarch having not long before sent an expedition into the country, which had returned bringing back the deposed king and a number of captives in chains. The Siamese are a race of yellow complexion; a colour which, in the higher ranks, is heightened by the use of a cosmetic which gives their skin a golden colour, while they take equal pains to blacken their teeth. Their physiognomy is characterized by a very large face; broad, low forehead; prominent cheek-bones; small, oblique eyes; large mouth with thick lips; the back part of the lower jaw remarkably large; beard scanty, but the hair thick, coarse, lank, and uniformly black, cut short behind. The lower classes generally go naked above the waist, sometimes throwing a piece of cloth over the shoulders; and both head and feet are generally bare. The women are exceedingly fond of the bath, and generally excellent swimmers. Indolence is a very

prominent trait in the character of the men, who being all enrolled, and liable to be called on for military service half the year, devolve all the labour upon the women. M. Loubère draws the following picture of their habits. "When the six months' service to the king is expired, it belongs to their wife or mother to maintain them. They apply to no business, as they practise no particular profession. A Siamese works not but for the prince; he neither walks nor hunts; in short, he does nothing but sit or lie, eating, playing, smoking, and sleeping. His wife will wake him at seven in the morning, and serve him with rice and fish; he will fall asleep hereupon, and at noon he will eat again; and will sup at the end of the day. Between these two last meals will be his day: conversation or play consumes the rest of his time. The women plough, and sell, and buy." To gambling they are so addicted, that they will even stake their wives and children. Both priests and laymen may be seen squatted on the pavement of a pagoda, playing at chess or some game of chance before the very shrine of the idol. They are also excessively addicted to smoking. They are very fond of dramatic representations; also, of bull-races, cock-fights, battles of wild beasts, rope-dancing, fireworks, &c.; and are a very musical people. Their principal instruments, however, are of Burmese or Peguan origin. Their language contains a variety of compositions; and many of the Siamese princes are said to have been celebrated for their poetical powers. Their songs are numerous, as are their *cheritras* or legends, which, in their general characteristics, resemble those of the Burmese and Malay tribes. Their literature, in fact, appears to be exotic. Both in science and in poetry, those who affect learning or elegance of composition, sprinkle their style copiously with a mixture of Pali, their sacred language. The Siamese alphabetical system is modelled from the Pali, although the language itself is more purely monosyllabic than either the Burmese or the Peguan. Their calendar is borrowed from the Chinese; and their priests regularly procure one from Pe-king every year, as the model of their own. Their era, answering to A.D. 638, also appears to be derived from China. Their religion is that of Budha. Their customs approximate both to those of India and those of China. Polygamy is tolerated; adultery is punishable by fine. Women enjoy less freedom and consideration than in Burmah. The wife is not allowed to eat with her husband, or to sail in the same boat. The criminal punishments are most barbarous. The funeral customs vary according to the rank of the deceased. The corpses of the poor are unceremoniously thrown into the river. Infants under the age of dentition, and women who have died before delivery, are interred in a superficial grave; a peculiarity connected with some obscure superstition. With these exceptions, the practice of burning the dead is general, but is often performed very imperfectly: in some instances, it is even deemed meritorious, before burning the corpse, to distribute the fleshy parts among the wild animals. In other cases, the body is rudely embalmed before it is reduced to ashes. In this incongruous mixture and confusion of national rites and customs, usually the most distinguishing, we seem to have a proof that the Siamese have sprung from a rude military tribe or

caste, who have borrowed their imperfect civilization from the different nations with whom they have come in contact in their migrations or conquests.

SIBERIA. Properly *Sibiria*. The name now given to the whole region of Asiatic Russia E. of the Oural chain, but which originally denoted a Mongol principality, taking its name from *Sibir*, its capital, seated on the right bank of the *Irtish*, 18 versts from *Tobolsk*. The latter, after the Russian conquest, became the capital, as it is still of the government of Western Siberia, comprehending the four circles of *Tobolsk*, *Tomsk*, *Yeniseisk*, and *Kolyvan*; while the governor-general resident at *Irkutsk* has under his jurisdiction the whole of Eastern Siberia, including *Irkutsk* Proper, *Nertschinsk*, *Yakutsk*, *Okotsk*, and *Kamtschatka*. The boundaries of this immense region are, on the W., the Oural range; N., the Frozen Ocean; E., *Behring's Straits* and the Pacific; and S., the *Altayan* mountains and a conventional line dividing the Russian from the Chinese territory. The length from E. to W. is roughly estimated at 5350 miles, extending from the 60th to the 190th meridian of E. longitude; and the extreme breadth, comprised between the parallels of 50° and 75° N., is nearly 2000. Of all the regions of the globe, this is the most forlorn and desolate, a large proportion being included within the regions of the frozen zone, and the cold being far greater, within the temperate zone, than under the same parallel in Europe. The mines of Siberia are, however, very valuable; and in these and the fur trade, Russia has an important source of wealth; while commercial routes have been opened across its immense deserts to marts on the Chinese frontier, and on the Pacific. The whole country is held in subjection by a handful of undisciplined troops, chiefly *Cossacks*, occupying a series of fortified posts, scattered at wide intervals over this vast territory. The native tribes, who compose the mass of the population, are of various and dissimilar races. The south-eastern tracts are occupied by *Mongols*. The banks of the *Lena* and the *Angara*, and the shores of *Lake Baikal*, are inhabited by the *Buriats*, a nomadic pagan nation, allied to the *Calmucs*. The south-western parts are filled with various tribes, confounded under the vague appellation of *Tatars*. The *Kirguis* *Tatars* wander over the country between *Omsk* and the *Caspian*. The northern districts are inhabited by various hunting tribes, not found in any other part of Asia. The principal are, the *Tungooses* upon the *Yenisei*, the *Ostiaks* upon the *Obi*, the *Yakoutes* upon the *Lena*, the *Samoieds* upon the whole northern coast eastward of the *Lena*, and the *Tchoutchies* at the north-eastern extremity of Asia. According to a census made in 1801, Siberia contained altogether only 1,074,359 inhabitants; but this estimate could not have included the independent tribes. *Humboldt* estimates the population of Asiatic Russia, W. of the Oural, at 2,000,000 on a surface of 465,000 square marine leagues, being only 4 to the square league; while the proportion in European Russia is 345 to the square league, and the average of Europe, 639 to the square league. The government of *Irkutsk*, or Eastern Siberia, extending over a territory 2000 miles from E. to W., and 1500 from N. to S., contained, some years ago, only 650,000 inhabitants, about 1 to every 4 square miles. The number of convicts was estimated at between 10,000 and 12,000:

their children would be crown peasants. The population of the government of Tobolsk, or Western Siberia, extending nearly 1000 miles from W. to E., and from the parallel of 50° to the Frozen Ocean, contained a population estimated at about 1,000,000. According to a classified estimate of the Russian population in 1828, distinguishing the different nations, the Mongols within the empire amounted to 320,000; the Samoieds to 70,000; the Esquimaux, 90,000; the Mantchoos, 65,000; the Kamschadales, 12,000; the Tatars, of all classes, 2,500,000: but of the latter, the greater part are inhabitants of European Russia. A large proportion of the Tatars are Mohammedans. Of the pagan tribes, the Shamanese, or those holding the modification of Boodhism called Shamanism, are estimated at 70,000; and the Lamaites, or those who acknowledge the Lama, at 210,000. Three great rivers intersect the whole of Siberia, from S. to N.; the Obi, which ultimately receives the waters of the Tobol, the Irtysh, the Om, and the Tom,—in fact, all the waters W. of the meridian of 85°, falling into the Gulf of Obi; the Yenisei, which falls into the Arctic Ocean about 20° further E.; and the Lena, which collects the waters of Eastern Siberia. The Selenga, and some smaller streams, fall into Lake Baikal; and part of the Russian territory on the south-east belongs to the basin of the Sagaleen, or Amoor; but no part of that river flows within the Russian boundary. See AMOOR, BAIKAL, IRKUTSK, OBI, RUSSIA, SELENGA, TOBOLSK, &c.

SICILY. An island of the Mediterranean, divided by the Strait of Messina from the southern extremity of Italy, and forming, with the Neapolitan dominions on the continent, the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. Its form is an irregular triangle, 180 miles in length E. and W., its greatest breadth being about 130. Including the ten smaller islands commonly called the Lipari Isles, which are included in the Sicilian intendancies, the territory comprehends a surface of about 12,500 square miles, with a population of about 1,800,000. It is divided into the following intendancies, each taking its name from the chief town:

	Ancient names.	Population in 1817.
1. Palermo	<i>Panormus.</i> N. . . .	405,231
2. Trapani	<i>Drepanum.</i> N. W. . .	145,712
3. Girgenti	<i>Agrigentum.</i> S. W. . .	288,877
4. Caltanissetta	<i>Enna.</i> Central and S. .	155,225
5. Syracuse, or Siragoza,	<i>Syracuse.</i> S. E. . . .	192,710
6. Catania	<i>Catana.</i> E.	289,406
7. Messina	<i>Messana.</i> N. E. . . .	236,784
		<hr/> 1,713,945 <hr/>

Palermo, the seat of government, contains about 130,000 inhabitants; Messina and Catania, each, between 40,000 and 50,000; Trapani, about half that number; Syracuse, Girgenti, and Caltanissetta, from 14,000 to 15,000. Several other towns, however, are said to contain from 16,000 to upwards of 20,000 inhabitants. The island was formerly divided into three provinces, answering to its natural physical divisions; the Val di Mazzara occupying the whole western part, the Val di Noto, the south-eastern, and the Val di Demona,

the north-eastern. Mazzara, which gives its name to the first of these divisions, the most fertile part of the island, is situated on the south-western coast, and has a good harbour with some trade. In the same province are, Marsala, situated at the western point of the island, on the site of *Lilubæum*; Sciacca, or Xacca, on the south-western coast, some leagues to the eastward of Mazzara; Alicata (*Leocata*), at the mouth of the Salso, on the southern coast; and Termini, at the mouth of the small river of the same name on the northern coast, 20 miles S. E. of Palermo, which is itself comprised in the Val di Mazzara. Noto, which gives its name to the south-eastern province, is a considerable town, 15 miles S. W. of Syracuse, near the eastern coast. The Val di Noto comprises that part of the island which was first peopled by the Greeks, and which is the most celebrated in ancient history. Catania is the largest town; next to which rank Noto and Syracuse; besides which, it contains Ragusa, on a small river of the same name, about 28 miles W. by S. of Syracuse; and Modica, near the river Scieli, 30 miles W. S. W. of Syracuse; both considerable towns. The Val di Demona contains, besides Messina, the capital, the towns of Melazzo (*Mylæ*), a small port on the northern coast; Cefalu, an episcopal see, but a small place, on the northern coast; and Taormina (*Tauromenium*), a small, but strong place, 27 miles S. S. W. of Messina, full of churches and convents, and exhibiting in its Roman theatre, in fine preservation, the marks of its ancient importance. Sicily is throughout intersected by ridges of hills, their general direction from E. to W., sending out branches to the southward, and which may be considered as a prolongation of the Apennines. None of these are of any considerable height, except the celebrated volcanic mountain of Etna, which rises above the plain of Catania, near the north-eastern coast, and Mount Eryx, an isolated mountain on the N. W. The mountains contain gold, silver, lead, copper, antimony, and sulphur. Both the mineralogy and the geological structure of the island, are extremely interesting. The sulphur-mines of Cattolica, and the sand volcano of Maccaluba, near Girgenti, are objects of interest to the traveller; but still more the vestiges of antiquity which are found in almost all parts of the island; in particular, the gigantic wrecks of Agrigentum and Selinuntum, the temple of Segesta, the ruins and catacombs of Syracuse, and the caves of Castro Giovanni, which town occupies the site of the romantic Enna, as nearly as possible in the centre of the island. Catania, situated on the very roots of Etna, is the finest city in Sicily, the most beautifully situated, and contains the best university and the best society. Generally speaking, education is at a low ebb; and under the depressing and demoralizing influence of monachism, the bulk of the population are ignorant, poor, indolent, superstitious, and licentious. The universal testimony of travellers assigns to the inhabitants of Messina a singular preeminence in abject fanaticism; and every tenth person you meet in the streets will be either a monk or a priest. Agriculture is in a very backward state; fertile tracts, many miles in extent, are left uncultivated; and there are no roads passable for carriages, except in the neighbourhood of Palermo. Not the slightest vestige of the ancient roads is to be traced, in districts where there must have been highways for the

chariots, cavalry, and elephants of the magnificent cities of the Grecian colonies. The only mode of travelling is on the backs of horses or mules. The chief exports of Sicily are, silk, corn, salt, olive oil, sumac, wine, fruits, and goat-skins; but the amount is comparatively small. The only manufactures are at Palermo, Messina, and Catania, and consist of silks, cotton, and linen. The climate of Sicily approaches that of the tropics, the only appearance of winter being towards the summit of Etna, which retains its snowy crown throughout the year. The heat of summer is tempered by the sea-breezes, and the climate is generally delicious, but particularly in spring. The drawbacks on the advantages of this beautiful island are, its liability to earthquakes, the great insalubrity of some of the maritime districts, in which the malarial prevails, and the debilitating effect of the sirocco during July and August. Sicily, after having been long divided between Greek and Carthaginian settlers, fell at length under the power of the Romans; and from them it passed into the hands of the Saracens, who retained possession of it for upwards of 200 years. In the eleventh century, it was wrested from them by the Normans, and was for a short time subject to the German Emperor. Charles of Anjou gained possession of it in 1266. In 1282, the horrible massacre of the French, known under the name of the Sicilian Vespers, transferred the sovereignty to Spain; and in 1430, it was annexed to the Neapolitan kingdom. In the beginning of the eighteenth century, it was taken by the Austrians; at the peace of Utrecht, it was assigned to the Duke of Savoy, who gave it up in exchange for Sardinia; and it has ever since remained attached to the crown of Naples. The Sicilian dialect differs very considerably from the Italian.

SIDON. In sacred geography, a city of Phœnicia, about 25 miles to the N. of Tyre; called Tsidon Rabbah, or Sidon the Great. Its port is now filled up, but it is still a considerable trading town, retaining its ancient name, corrupted into Saide. The population has been stated at about 15,000, of whom 2000 are Christians, chiefly Maronites, 400 Jews, and the rest Turks. Vessels are compelled to anchor in the road, and, in the winter, to harbour at Soor (Tyre). During the middle ages, Sidon rose into some importance under the Crusaders and the Saracens. See SYRIA.

SIENA. (*Sena Julia*.) An ancient city of Tuscany, the capital of the Maremma, built on three hills. From 85,000 inhabitants, of which it could once boast, the population has declined to 18,000; and of its thirty-nine gates, only eight are now open. See TUSCANY.

SIERRA LEONE. A territory of Western Africa, taking its name from a long ridge of mountains which form its southern boundary, and to which the Portuguese gave this appellation (Lioness mountain). They were the first Europeans who formed settlements on the river by which the territory is watered, but were soon followed by the French, and at length by the British; and it has since acquired celebrity from the free negro settlement founded here by the British Government in 1787. The Sierra Leone estuary is formed by two rivers; the Mitombo, flowing from the N. E., and the Rokelle (or Bunce), from the S. E. These, about eight leagues from the sea, unite their waters in a channel nearly three leagues in breadth, which progressively expands

into a beautiful bay, seven leagues in breadth, formed by the Cape of Leopards on the N., and that of the Sierra Leone on the S. The beauty of the bay is celebrated in glowing terms by Golberry and other travellers; and it is admitted to be the best harbour, and, in fact, the only good naval station between Gibraltar and the Gold Coast. On the other hand, the most vehement language has been employed in denouncing the uselessness of the colony, the sterility of the soil, and the pestiferous nature of the climate. The insalubrity of the place must be acknowledged, a disadvantage attaching to it in common with the whole coast; but, compared with the French settlements on the Senegal, with the Portuguese factories at Cacheo and Bissao, with the Gold Coast, and especially with the eastern coast of Africa, the situation may be considered as healthy; and the destruction of European life is not greater than at Havana, New Orleans, or even Jamaica. The plains of indurated claystone covered with grass, which extend round Freetown, the capital, and the granitic mountains of the Sierra, are unsusceptible of cultivation; but in the valleys, in the plains up the river, and towards the Sherbro, there is abundance of fertile soil; and although the colony has hitherto laboured under almost every possible disadvantage, it is rapidly rising into importance. The colony now contains about 20,000 free negroes, collected from various parts; some from North America, some from the mountains of Jamaica, but the majority consisting of liberated captives rescued from the holds of slave-vessels. The constant influx of these poor heathen Africans has materially tended to retard the improvement of the colony. A large proportion, however, are enjoying, and all have access to, the means of moral and religious instruction, under the superintendence of the missionaries and teachers of the Church Missionary and other societies. According to the parliamentary returns of 1825, there were then in the colony, 24 places of worship, built by the black colonists, the expenses and ministry of which are provided for chiefly by themselves; and out of a population of 20,000, in which is included a large number of professed Mohammedans and Pagans, 5818 were regular attendants on Christian worship. Several of the black and coloured colonists are persons both of respectability and property; and the colony has begun to exert an important influence on the neighbouring nations. The greatest obstacle to its prosperity is the continuance of the slave-trade, and the hostility of the West India party.

SIHON, or **SIHOON**. One of the names of the *Sirr* or *Jaxartes*. A river which has its source on the western side of the mountains that separate Bucharia from Cashgar, and, after a long course, chiefly to the N. W., falls into the Sea of Aral.

SIKHS. See **SEIKS**.

SILESIA. A province of the Prussian kingdom, bordering eastward on Poland, to which it was formerly annexed; divided by the Sudetic chain, on the W., from Bohemia and Moravia; bounded on the S. by the Carpathian mountains, which divide it from Hungary, and on the N. bounded by Posen and the New Mark. The Oder, flowing from S. E. to N. W., traverses it nearly in the middle, receiving in its course the Bober, the Queiss, and all the smaller streams.

The county of Glatz and a portion of Lusatia are now incorporated with this province; while a part of Silesia, comprised within the circles of Troppau and Teschen, has been obtained by Austria, and incorporated with Moravia. Prussian Silesia forms a military division together with Posen, and is subdivided into the four circles or governments of Breslau, Reichenbach, Leignitz, and Oppeln. The whole area is computed at 15,000 square miles, with a population upwards of 2,000,000. Breslau, the capital, on the Oder, contains between 60,000 and 70,000 inhabitants. Leignitz, the next in rank, contains about 10,000. Glogau and Neisse each about 9000. All the other towns are below that number. On the eastern or Polish side of the Oder, the country is perfectly level, with a soil generally sandy or marshy, and unproductive. The country on the German or western side, is hilly, but better cultivated, and superior both in mineral and vegetable products. It is, in fact, one of the best portions of the Prussian territory, containing mines of coal and iron, and, on a small scale, of copper, vitriol, and cobalt. It is likewise a great manufacturing country, the linen manufacture being as general as in Normandy or the North of Ireland, and great attention is paid to the culture of flax, which is spun by the distaff. Coarse woollens are also extensively manufactured, with some cotton and hardware; and in these and the raw produce, coal, timber, and madder, a considerable traffic is carried on by means of the Oder. The common language of the country is German; but in the mountainous districts and in the tracts bordering on Poland, the ancient dialect, a mixture of the Polish and Bohemian, is preserved. Silesia was anciently inhabited by the tribes called the *Quadi* and *Lygii*. About the sixth century, a Slavonic tribe, who adopted the name of *Zlesy*, established themselves in the country; whence the Polish name of the province, *Zlesien*, softened into Silesia. About half the population are Protestants, and half Roman Catholics. The number of Jews is stated to amount to 12,000.

SIMPLON. In Italian, *Sempione*. Corruptly written in old books, *St. Plom*. The great pass leading from the Valais into Piedmont over the western part of the Lepontine Alps. The new road was constructed by order of Napoleon, and is considered as one of his noblest works. Its formation was completed in five years. The ascent from Brieg occupies nearly six hours, and the descent to Duomo d'Osola about five hours and a half. There is a tradition, that a Roman consul named Cæpio led some legions across this mountain to oppose the Cimbri; and the name of the pass has been supposed to be a corruption of Carpione; but the early history of the pass is involved in obscurity.

SINÆ. In ancient geography, a nation of Eastern Asia, supposed to be the Chinese. The word may possibly be related to *Shen-si*, or to its capital, *Singan*.

SINAI. A mountain of Arabia Petrea, part of the range or elevated rocky district of Mount Horeb, in the peninsula formed by the Ælanitic Gulf and the Gulf of Suez. That which superstition has consecrated under the name of Mount Sinai, has very doubtful pretensions to the appellation. The name is probably derived from the bushes which grew upon it. Its immediate vicinity afforded pasturage, and Josephus describes the true Sinai as a very pleasant place. The

whole range is now called *Djebel Mousa*, i. e. the mount of Moses. From the summit of Sinai, the law was proclaimed in the hearing of the encamped hosts of Israel.

SINGAPORE. A town and island in the Straits of Malacca, upon which a British settlement was formed in 1819, under the direction of Sir Stamford Raffles. The original population of the island was Malayan, and the island was purchased of two Malay rajahs. The town contained, in 1825, about 100 British residents, upwards of 8000 Chinese settlers, chiefly traders, and 7000 Malays and Bengalees.

SINDE. Or **SINDHU.** A province of India, comprising the lower part of the plain of the Indus, between the parallels of 24° and 27° N.; bounded northward by Moulton and Afghanistan, E. by Rajpootana and a barren waste which divides it from Cutch, S. by Cutch and the sea, and W. by the mountains which separate it from Beloochistan. A great part of this province, lying beyond the influence of the monsoon, is a barren, unproductive desert. Near the Indus, the land eastward of the meridian of $67^{\circ} 40'$ is capable of being rendered fertile; but to the northward of Tatta, and a small distance to the W. of the river, the country is mountainous, rocky, and thinly inhabited. The chief port is Tatta, supposed to be the ancient Pattala, seated on the Indus; but the capital of Sind is Hyderabad, seated on a branch of the Indus, and the residence of the Ameers, or Mohammedan princes, who govern the country. The population is partly Mohammedan, partly Hindoo. The Mooltanee merchants settled in Sind, are the principal traders and the wealthiest part of the community, and the internal commerce is almost exclusively in the hands of the Hindoo inhabitants; while the Mohammedan tribes compose the military strength of the country, and hold lands by a military tenure. Latterly, the Ameers are understood to have been compelled to acknowledge the sovereignty of the Shah of Caubul. The total population is supposed to be not above 1,000,000, on a surface of 24,000 square miles; and the country has long been in a very disorderly state, partaking of the disadvantages of a border country. *Sindhu* is the name of the Indus in Sanscrit; and it is still called by the Persians *Aub Sind*. The name of Sind, as contradistinguished from Hind, occurs in Mohammedan writers, and appears to have designated the whole of Moulton.

SINOPE. An ancient maritime city of Pontus, which Mithridates the Great made his capital. It is now called Sinob, and is built on a promontory running out into the Euxine.

SION. Properly Tsion, or Zion. One of the hills on which Jerusalem was built. See **JERUSALEM**. There is a place called Sion in the Valais; but the word is corrupted from Sitten or Sedunum.

SIRR. See **SIRON**.

SIROCCO. The S. E. or Syrian wind which blows in Italy and Dalmatia, in summer, and is attended with great heat and a peculiar dryness of the atmosphere.

SITANG. Zeet-taung. A river of the Burman empire, which traverses the province or kingdom of Tonghoo or Tanng-oo, and falls into the Gulf of Martaban.

SIVAS. See **SIWAS**.

SIWAH. The modern name of the Ammonian Oasis, situated in the Libyan Desert, on the route from Cairo to Fezzan. Siwah Kehir (Great Siwah), the capital, is situated in lat. $29^{\circ} 12' 20''$ N., long. $26^{\circ} 6' 9''$ E. It stands upon a steep conical rock of testaceous limestone, and from its form and crowded population has been compared to a bee-hive. The inhabitants are supposed to be between 2000 and 2500 : that of the whole oasis about 8000. Besides the chief town, there are three smaller ones, all fortified and well peopled ; Siwah Shargieh (Eastern Siwah), Siwah Gharbieh (Western Siwah), and Mashie or Menshyeh. A large proportion of the territory is occupied by date-trees, which furnish an article of trade. The pomegranate-tree, fig-tree, apricot-tree, plantain, and other fruit-trees, flourish in the gardens. A considerable quantity of rice is cultivated, and some wheat. The springs are perfectly sweet, though the soil in the neighbourhood is covered with salt, and there are some lakes of salt water. There are also numerous tepid springs, and to the west of Siwah is a sulphur-mine. Siwah Shargieh is supposed to be the site of the ancient palace of Ammon ; and to the S. E. are the ruins of the famous temple of Jupiter Ammon. Other temples, catacombs, and interesting vestiges have been discovered in different directions. The Siwahs were formerly independent, but submitted to the forces of the Pasha of Egypt in 1820. They are said to be rigid Moslem ; but their language is not Arabic, though probably mixed with it. The Siwahan dialect is the Berber or Ertana. They are characterized as temperate and frugal, brave, and not inhospitable, but jealous, superstitious, and gloomy. See OASIS.

SIWAS. Or **SIVAS.** Corrupted from Sebaste. A city of Asia Minor, the capital of a pashalik comprising the eastern part of Galatia and the upper part of Pontus, and containing the important cities of Tokat and Amasia, both on the Iris, or Yeshil-ermak. Siwas is situated on the Kizil-ermak or Halys, not far from its source : it is ill-built and dirty, and its fortress is now in ruins.

SLAVI, or SCLAVI. The ancient inhabitants of Slavonia : which see. They formed a branch of the *Sauromata* or Sarmatians. The word *slava* is said to signify glory.

SLAVONIA. Sometimes written Sclavonia. A kingdom, or province, now included in the Austrian empire, lying between the Drave and the Danube, which separate it from Hungary on the N., and the Save, which divides it from Turkey on the S. Its area is about 6600 square miles, and the population about 550,000. It formed part of the ancient Illyria, and derived its present name from the Slavonic tribes who settled there in the sixth century ; but comprises a very small part of the country over which that nation spread themselves. The dialects of the Slavic or Slavonian language are spoken throughout the extensive region comprehending European Russia, Poland, Silesia, Bohemia, and Moravia ; also, in the countries adjacent to Hungary on the E. and S., and on the right of the Drave and Danube ; namely, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Croatia, Slavonia, Dalmatia, Bosnia, Servia, and Bulgaria. They are classed by learned philologists under two general divisions : The **EASTERN SLAVIC**, including, 1. The Russian ; 2. The Illyrian, or Servian ; 3. The Croatian ; 4. The Krainish.

or dialect of the Southern Wends: and The **WESTERN SLAVIC**, comprehending, 1. The Polish; 2. The Bohemian; 3. The dialect of the Serbi of Lusatia; and 4. That of the Northern Wends of Luneburg. The old Prussian and the Lettish, in Livonia and Courland, are composed of a mixture of Slavic and German.

SLESWICK. Or **SCHLESSWIG.** A dutchy of the Danish dominions, occupying the southern part of the peninsula of Jutland, bounded on the south by Holstein. It takes its name from its capital, situated on the small river Sley. The chief river is the Eyder, which, together with the canal of Kiel, affords a direct navigation from the North Sea to the Baltic. The other chief towns are Flensburg, which contains the largest population, and Kiel. The inhabitants are of mixed descent, Danish, Saxon, and Frison: the prevailing languages are Danish and German. See **DENMARK.**

SLIGO. A county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, bounded on the N. by Donegal Bay, E. by Leitrim, and S. and W. by Mayo. It extends nearly 40 miles in length, by 37 at its greatest breadth, containing 247,000 acres. The surface is mountainous, and nearly one third is waste. The only town is Sligo, the capital, at the mouth of the river which flows from Lough Gilly into Sligo Bay. All the other places are mere villages; and the total population is little more than 150,000.

SMOLENSKO. A city of Russia, on the Dnieper, near which an obstinate battle was fought, in August 1812, between the Russians and the French. It is the head town of a government comprising the country formerly called White Russia.

SMYRNA. The principal commercial city of Asiatic Turkey, situated at the head of a long and winding gulf of the Egean Sea, on the coast of Anatolia. By the Ottomans, it is called Izmir. The ancient city, of which few traces remain, was styled, the crown of Ionia, and is celebrated by Strabo as the most beautiful and splendid city of Asia. It is the only one of the cities of the Ionian League, that retains any measure of its ancient consequence; and of the cities of the seven churches addressed in the Apocalypse, Smyrna alone can be regarded as still flourishing. The modern town, which has long been the emporium of the Levant, is about four miles in circuit, and contains a mixed population of about 120,000 souls.

SNOWDON. The highest mountain in Wales, being the summit of a ridge stretching through the county of Caernarvon to the confines of Merionethshire. Its height is 3571 feet above the sea. From November to June, it is usually covered with snow; whence the Welsh name, Craig Eryri, and the Saxon Snow-dnn. The view from the summit takes in the hills of Scotland, the whole of the Isle of Man, the hills of Westmoreland, Cumberland, part of Lancashire, and, when the atmosphere admits of it, part of Wicklow.

SOANE. (**SONA.**) A river of India, which rises in Gondwarra, and flowing through Allahabad, falls into the Ganges 25 miles above Patna.

SOCIETY ISLANDS. A groupe of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, about 70 miles to the westward of the Georgian Islands, which received this name from Captain Cook in honour of the Royal Society, at whose recommendation the expedition of discovery had been appointed. They include, Quahine, Raiatea, Tahaa, Borabora,

Maurua, Tnbai, Moupiha or Lord Howe's Island, and Fenuaora or Scilly Isles, with the smaller islets surrounding them. See POLYNESIA and TAHEITE.

SOFALA. (ZOFAR, ZOFAAL.) A fort and village on the eastern coast of Africa, near the mouth of the Savey or Sabia, an arm of the Zambizi, in lat. $20^{\circ} 15'$ S. Prior to the establishment of the Portuguese on this coast, it was the chief emporium of the gold and ivory brought from the interior; but since Mosambique became the capital of the Portuguese settlements, Sofala has declined to insignificance. Some learned men have supposed it to be the ancient Ophir.

SOGDIANA. The ancient name of the territory of Samarcand and Bokhara: which see.

SOISSONS. An ancient city of France, on the river Aisne, 70 miles N. E. of Paris; famous as having been made the seat of government by Clovis, previously to the transfer of his court to Paris; and under his successors, when his dominions became divided, the capital of a kingdom, which was afterwards consolidated with those of Paris and Orleans, under the denomination of Neustria. It took its name from the *Suessiones*, the ancient inhabitants, and in the time of the Romans was called *Noriodunum*. The immediate territory formed a province of France, under the old division, called Soissonois; bounded, N. by Laonnois, E. by Champagne, S. by Brie, and W. by Valois. It now forms, with Vermandois, the department of Aisne. Soissons is a place of some trade, with between 7000 and 8000 inhabitants.

SOLEURE. A canton of Switzerland, lying chiefly between the river Aar and the Jura mountains, and comprising a surface of about 275 square miles, with a population of 50,000, who are almost all Roman Catholics. The level country is very fertile, and the cattle are reckoned the best in Switzerland. The only towns are, Soleure, or Solothurn, the capital, seated on both sides of the Aar, at the foot of Mount Jura, and containing between 4000 and 5000 inhabitants; and Olten, also on the Aar, with less than 1500.

SOLOMON'S ISLANDS. A groupe of islands in the South Pacific, between long. 155° and 160° E., and lat. 5° and 12° S. They were discovered by a Spanish navigator in 1567, but have never been completely surveyed, and are rarely visited. The natives are of different races, some copper-coloured, and probably related to the Malayan family; others, negroes like those of Papua. They are reported to be cannibals.

SOLWAY FRITH. An arm of the Irish Sea, which for upwards of fifty miles divides the coasts of England and Scotland, terminating eastward in the estuary formed by the united streams of the Sark, the Esk, and the Liddle. Several other rivers run into it on the northern side. It was formerly navigable for vessels of 100 tons within six miles of its extremity; but the sea has been gradually retiring from it, and at Boulness, ten miles from its extremity, it is now fordable at low water, and only two miles across at high water. The frith abounds with salmon and other fish, and with the sea polypus.

SOMALIES. A maritime tribe inhabiting the African coast westward of Cape Gardafui, and from the Red Sea southward to the mouth of the Juba. They detest the Arabs, and speak a different language (probably Berber), which is said to prevail as far south as Mosambique.

SOMERSETSHIRE. A county of England, bordering, N. W., on the British Channel, having Gloucestershire on the N. E., Wiltshire and Dorset on the E., and Devon on the S. and W. Its extreme length is 68 miles by 47 in breadth, and its surface 1642 square miles, or about 1,000,000 acres, of which more than half are pasturage, and about 400,000 arable. It comprises great inequality of surface and soil, varying from upland moor to cultivated vale and fen. The Cheddar cheese and much of the Gloucester cheese and Dorset butter are produced from its pastures. The Mendip Hills, abounding with coal, lead, and other minerals, run across the north-eastern quarter of the county, from Frome westward to the coast; while in the south-western part, the Quantock Hills, which are also metalliferous, rising 1270 feet above the sea, extend from Taunton northward to the Bristol Channel. With the exception of the Avon, which divides this shire from that of Gloucester, there is no considerable river. The principal is the Parret, which, rising in the southern part, flows northward, and receiving the Ivel from the E. and the Tone from the W., falls into Bridgewater Bay. This county contains two cities, Bath and Wells; and part of Bristol is within its limits. The other chief towns are, Bridgewater, near the mouth of the Parret; Taunton, on the Tone; Ilchester, on the Ivel; Minehead, on the Bristol Channel; and Milborne Port, on the border of Dorset. Population of the county, nearly 404,000. Somersetshire is in the western circuit, the diocese of Bath and Wells, and the province of Canterbury. It is supposed to take its name from the town of Somerton, a place of great antiquity, but now inconsiderable, situated on a branch of the Parret, in the centre of the county.

SOMME. A river of France, which rises in the department of Aisne, and, after a westerly course of about 120 miles, falls into the English Channel. It gives its name to a department comprehending the western part of Picardy, having Amiens for its capital. The Somme is navigable to Bray, ten miles above Amiens.

SONDERSHAUSEN. See SCHWARTZBURG.

SONORA. An extensive province of Mexico, bordering on the Gulf of California for more than 280 leagues, with a breadth varying from 50 to 128. It contains little more than 120,000 inhabitants, on a surface of 19,000 square leagues. It takes its name from a river, and there is a town of the same name. See MEXICO.

SOOSOOS. A nation of Western Africa, improperly called the Foolahs of Guinea. Their language is quite dissimilar to the Foolah, although they appear to be mixed with that people, and subject to them in Fouta Jallon. They inhabit the borders of the Rio Pongees, and of other rivers on the same line of coast, carrying on an extensive trade in ivory, dye-woods, wax, cattle, and poultry. They are probably related to the Mandingoes.

SOPHIA. The capital of Bulgaria, and the fourth city of European Turkey, ranking next to Adrianople and Saloniki in population. It stands on the Isca, on the road from Constantinople to Belgrade, and is a place of considerable trade. Its hot baths also are still frequented. The inhabitants are stated to amount to between 40,000 and 50,000 souls. Sophia was founded by the Emperor Justinian on the ruins of the ancient Sardica, near which place he was born. It

is the see of a Greek metropolitan and of a Romish bishop. See BULGARIA.

SOUBAH. In Hindostan, a viceroyalty : hence Soubahdar, viceroy.

SOUDAN. The name given by the Moors of Northern Africa to that part of Central Africa lying to the S. of the Great Desert, having Kordofan on the E., and the countries of Senegambia on the W. It is, in fact, a vague denomination, answering to the Nigritia of ancient geography, and implying the country of the blacks. Browne includes Dar Foor in Soudan, although that country, with Kordofan, Dar el Abiad, and the countries watered by the head-streams of the Nile, seem to belong to *Ethiopia Interior*. Dividing Soudan into East and West, we may, however, include in the former, all this region, together with the basin of Lake Fittre and Lake Tchad, Dar Cauga, Dar Saley or Borgoo, Begharmé, Bornoo, and Mandara. Western Soudan will include the vast region comprised under the name of Houssa, and which may perhaps be considered as Soudan Proper; together with Timbuctoo, Massina, Beeroo, Ludamar, Kaarta, Bambarra, Melli or Foolaloo, Magho or the Maha country, Killinga or Borgoo, Boussa, Nouffie, and Yakoo or Yacoba; countries for the most part very imperfectly known, from the vague accounts of travellers, but which may be all considered as geographically connected, being included in the great basin of the Upper Niger. Below the mouth of the Shary, the countries on the Lower Niger may be assigned to Guinea. See FOOR, HOUSSA, NIGER, &c.

SOUND. A shallow sea, such as may be sounded. It is the specific name of The Sound of Denmark, the strait between the island of Zealand and the coast of Sweden, leading from the North Sea to the Baltic, where the Danes exact a toll on all merchant-ships. See BALTIC.

SOUTH SEA. The name sometimes given to the Pacific Ocean. See PACIFIC.

SPA. A town of the Netherlands, in the province of Liege, famous for its medicinal springs, whence the name has become an appellation for similar waters.

SPAIN. A kingdom of Enrope, occupying, with Portugal, the whole peninsula bounded by the Bay of Biscay, the Atlantic, the Straits of Gibraltar, and the Mediterranean. On the N. E. the Pyrenees separate it from France; and on the W., a conventional line separates it from Portugal. This line, beginning from the S., is formed at first by the Guadiana, crosses that river between Elvas and Badajos, then runs north-westward to the Tagus, and, crossing that river, divides Estremadura and Leon from the Portuguese provinces of Beira and Tras os Montes; to the N. of the latter province, it turns to the S. W., separates Galicia from the Entre Minho e Douro, and falls in with the course of the Minho to its mouth. The greatest longitudinal extent of the country, from Cape Finisterre to Cape Creus, is 650 miles; its breadth, from Cape Ortegal to Gibraltar, 550. Exclusive of Portugal, its superficial extent has been estimated at 176,497 square miles; and the population, according to the most recent and best authorities, rather exceeds 14,000,000, being little above that of England and Wales. The increase during the present century is supposed to have been not less than 3,000,000, or a fourth of the total number in 1800. The censuses of 1787 and 1797 both

gave an amount much below 11,000,000. The following table will shew the distribution of the population and the provincial subdivisions of the country.

		Square miles.	Inhabitants.	Chief towns.
New Castile.	Madrid . . .	23,573	297,812	Madrid.
	Toledo . . .		485,203	Toledo.
	Guadalaxara . .		157,338	Guadalaxara.
	Cuença . . .		382,577	Cuença.
	La Mancha . . .	7620	257,210	Ciudad Real.
Old Castile.	Burgos . . .	21,114	611,762	Burgos.
	Soria . . .		267,537	Soria.
	Segovia . . .		221,379	Segovia.
	Avila . . .		153,479	Avila.
	Valladolid . .		243,607	Valladolid.
	Zamora . . .		92,821	Zamora.
Kingdom of Leon.	Leon . . .	12,420	311,755	Leon.
	Palencia . . .		153,482	Palencia.
	Toro . . .		126,581	Toro.
	Salamanca . .		272,982	Salamanca.
	Asturias . . .	3725	464,565	Oviedo.
	Galicia . . .	16,060	1,585,419	Santiago. Corunna.
Andalusia.	Estremadura . .	14,478	556,780	Caceres. Merida.
				Badajos.
	Seville . . .	27,542	970,087	Seville. Cadiz.
	Cordova . . .		327,256	Cordova.
	Jaen . . .		276,905	Jaen.
	Granada . . .		1,097,093	Granada. Almeria.
				Malaga.
	Murcia . . .	7957	493,192	Murcia. Cartagena.
				Lorca.
	Aragon . . .	14,882	856,219	Saragossa.
	Valencia . . .	7,764	1,255,095	Valencia. Alicante.
	Majorca, Minor- ca, &c. . .	1,650	242,893	Palma. Port Mahon.
Biscay.	Catalonia . . .	12,111	1,116,461	Gerona. Barcelona.
				Tarragona.
	Navarre . . .	2,475	288,244	Pampeluna. Tudela.
	Biscay Proper . .	3,001	144,875	Bilbao. Orduna.
	Guipuzcoa . . .		135,828	
	Alava . . .		92,807	
		176,372	13,939,244	

According to another estimate, made by Dr. Miñano in 1826, the lay population amounted to 13,490,031; the clergy to 127,345; the soldiers and sailors to 114,796; making a total of 13,723,172. Since then, an increase has taken place, so that the present population cannot be much under 14,000,000. The clergy were estimated in 1787, at 131,747, of whom 60,000 were seculars, in 20,080 parishes, 49,000 monks, (of whom two-fifths were Franciscans,) and 22,000 nuns; the monasteries and convents being estimated at 3,094. Upon the whole

number of ecclesiastics, there appears to have taken place a decrease of more than 4000, which is probably to be assigned to the suppression or decline of convents. Instead of forming an eightieth part of the population, the ecclesiastics are now only as 1 in 110; still an enormous proportion. Besides this provincial subdivision, there are others for military, judicial, and ecclesiastical purposes, which sometimes cross each other, leading to much confusion. The ecclesiastical provinces are eight in number; viz. Toledo, Burgos, Santiago de Compostella, Saragossa, Tarragona, Valencia, Seville, and Granada. The country is again divided into eleven military governments; viz. Madrid, Old Castile and Leon, Aragon, Catalonia, Navarre, Guipuzcoa, Galicia, Estremadura, Andalusia, Coast of Granada, and Valencia and Murcia. The three naval depôts of Cadiz, Ferrol, and Cartagena, also constitute distinct governments. Navarre, Aragon, Leon, Galicia, Murcia, Valencia, and the four provinces of Andalusia retain the name of kingdoms; Catalonia and Asturias are principalities; and the lordship of Biscay, which was an independent seigniority till about the middle of the fourteenth century, still has its ancient laws, customs, and tribunals, distinct and separate from the rest of Spain, as well as its peculiar language. The national character, costume, and dialect differ, indeed, so essentially in various parts of the peninsula, that the Spaniards seem composed of many distinct races; and what is highly remarkable, they are found retaining their specific and distinguishing character in the colonies of the New World. The Biscayans or Biscayners, who are of the same race as the Basques of France, are the descendants of the old Cantabrians, and retain their ancient and very peculiar language. They are described as laborious, active, frank, lively, sociable, fiery, and generous; in their manners and customs closely resembling the old Irish; proud of their nation, extremely attached to their country, and true to their word. The Galicians have a distinct character, more resembling that of the Auvergnese or the Swiss. They are the reapers and general labourers of the peninsula, and are found in all parts as servants and porters; their name (*Gallego*) has become in consequence synonymous with servant; and their general probity has given rise to the proverb, *Tan fiel como un Gallego*, as faithful as a Galician. Their dialect closely resembles the Portuguese. Next to them, the Catalonians and Valencians, though differing widely from each other, have the reputation of being active and enterprising. The former are the Provençals of Spain: the latter resemble the natives of Lower Languedoc. The Castilian is the true Spaniard, solemn, stately, taciturn, but upright, generous, and sincere. The Murcians bear the worst character: they are described as indolent, bigoted, ignorant, and suspicious, as if the dregs of the Moorish blood had settled in their veins. The Andalusians are the Gascons of Spain, but with a strong tincture of the South in their complexion and dispositions.

No country of Europe, except Switzerland, is so mountainous as Spain. Besides the great Cantabrian chain, which may be considered as a prolongation of the Pyrenees, extending along the southern shore of the Bay of Biscay to Cape Finisterre, a longitudinal range, sometimes called the Iberian Mountains, runs across the peninsula in an irregular line from N. to S., terminating at Cabo de Gata, on the

coast of Granada; while, from this main range, lateral branches extend in a south-western direction to the Atlantic. All the principal rivers rise toward the centre of Spain, and fall, in every direction except the north, into the Mediterranean or the Atlantic. That none of the great rivers fall into the Bay of Biscay, is owing to the direction of the high mountains of Asturias and Biscay, which run almost parallel with the coast; hence, the streams which flow down the northern declivities do not in their short course collect a volume of water sufficient to form rivers of any note. Those which descend the southern declivity, winding through a longer extent of country, contribute chiefly to swell the mighty waters of the Ebro, as it traverses more than half the breadth of Spain towards the S. E., passing through the whole of Aragon, and crossing the southern part of Catalonia, to reach the Mediterranean. The mountains which divide Aragon from Castile, attain near Daroca nearly their highest elevation, the water falling on one side into the Ebro, and on the other running into the Tagus. This is the case at several elevated points of these mountains; and further southward, near Cuenca, the waters flow into the Tagus on one side, and, on the other, flow south-eastward into the Guadalaviar and Xucar, which water the plains of Valencia. Mount Cayo appears to form the nucleus of the chain, and the springs that rise around it, take their course in all directions towards the two seas. This same chain, still advancing towards the S., gives rise to the Guadiana, and finally to the Guadalquivir. All the great rivers flowing westward have their course between parallel ridges of mountains, which enclose, and sometimes almost overhang their streams. The mountains of St. Andero, which join the Pyrenees, run along between the Duero or Douro and the sea. The mountains of Guadarrama, which separate Old from New Castile, rise between the basin of the Duero and that of the Tagus. Another ridge, which separates New Castile from the plains of La Mancha, stretches from N. E. to S. W. between the Tagus and the Guadiana. The *Sierra Morena* divides the latter river from the beautiful plains of Andalusia, watered by the Guadalquivir, which are overlooked on the S. by the Alpuxarras, the last chain, extending to the coast. In passing from Lisbon to Madrid and from Madrid to Cadiz, the traveller describes two equal sides of a triangle, each about 400 miles in length, of which the tract of coast from Lisbon to Cadiz may be considered as forming the base. In this route, he crosses the three great rivers last mentioned in their course to the Atlantic, each having its peculiar character. The Tagus, with a rapid descent, seems to hold its impetuous course of more than 400 miles, chiefly at the bottom of a long, deep, narrow valley, which it has apparently worn for itself in the lapse of ages. The banks of the Guadiana, on the contrary, are for the most part of a more yielding and sandy nature; and in those parts where the soil is softest, the bed of the river naturally enlarges, and the current, spreading over a wide surface, becomes less rapid. The Guadalquivir, the favourite stream of the Arabian poets, (properly Wad 'el Kebir, the Great River,) partakes more of the nature of the Guadiana than of that of the Tagus: its banks are generally of a moderate height, too often bare, but in many parts traversing extensive pastures. The towns on this

river attest the former greatness of the Moors. While the Tagus may boast of Toledo and the doubtful honour of Lisbon, and the Guadiana of Merida (the ancient capital of Lusitania) and Badajos, the Guadalquivir has Andujar, Cordova, and Seville.

The elevated plain or table-land of the two Castiles and La Mancha, to which on every side the traveller has to ascend, may be considered as occupying very nearly the centre of the peninsula. This plain, which is covered with secondary formations, is elevated 1800 feet above the sea. Madrid stands as high as Inspruck in one of the loftiest defiles of the Tyrol; and the royal palace of S. Ildefonso, in the environs of the capital, is at the height of 593 fathoms above the sea, or higher than the edge of the crater of Mount Vesuvius. No other monarch, it has been remarked, is possessed of a palace in the region of the clouds. The elevation has a considerable effect upon the temperature; and there, under the parallel of 40° , the same as that of Calabria, Thessaly, and Asia Minor, oranges will not ripen. The plain of La Mancha, if placed between the sources of the Niemen and the Borysthenes, would figure as a groupe of mountains. These plains are almost entirely bare of timber; but Old Castile and Leon are the granaries of Spain, and the provinces of Toro and Salamanca especially, on the south side of the Duero, as well as those of Palencia, Valladolid, and Zamora, form one of the richest wheat countries in the world. Andalusia is extremely fertile, and, were its plains properly cultivated, might supply all Spain. Valencia produces chiefly maize and rice, but imports wheat; as does Murcia, which grows pepper. In some parts of Valencia, forests of palm-trees constitute the chief wealth of the country; and the sugar-cane and cotton have been cultivated with success. Catalonia is particularly rich in forest plantations; and the mountains of Biscay, though thinned of their once impenetrable woods, still exhibit a majestic vegetation. Asturias is famed for its orchards, and the country presents a striking resemblance to many parts of England. Aragon, one of the largest provinces of Spain, is the least populous and the poorest; but its gypseous soil is particularly adapted to the olive, and its wines are said to be excellent. Flax, hemp, saffron, madder, silk, and all kinds of fruits, are also to be enumerated among the productions of Spain. In several of the provinces, the acorn of the ilex is eaten as chestnuts are among us. The chestnut-tree and mulberry-tree flourish in some districts, and almost every variety of forest-tree, up to the pine and yew, which clothe some of the *sierras*; while the *Sierra Nevada* of Granada, towering above even the Pyrenees, shoots up into the regions of perpetual snow. The peak of Mulahacen is nearly 11,000 feet above the sea, not 500 feet lower than the peak of Teneriffe.

When we turn from the physical geography of this fine country to its moral and political aspect, the contrast is most deplorable. The greater part of the land belongs to the nobility, the church, and towns, or corporate bodies. The destructive influence of this vast accumulation of property in a few hands, and of the inalienable tenure under which it is for the most part held, is aggravated by the oppressive and vexatious enactments by which tillage has been discouraged, to favour the proprietors of the great sheep flocks. Scarcely any of the lands in Leon, Castile, Estremadura, and Andalusia are

enclosed ; and throughout the principal part of the country, agriculture is in the most wretched state imaginable. Farms are small, with scarcely an exception ; and the farmers are in a state of extreme poverty. The growers of oil and wine are not in a better condition. Except in Catalonia and Navarre, the roads are generally in a wretched state ; and hitherto, the imbecility of the government, and the ignorance and poverty of the people, have prevented the taking advantage of the natural facilities for internal navigation. The system of taxation is in the last degree vicious, unequal, and arbitrary. Taking into account the poverty of the inhabitants, the want of industry, the stagnation of commerce, and the cessation of all remittances from the colonies, Spain is, at this moment, the most heavily taxed country of Europe. Yet, the whole revenue is little more than sufficient to pay the interest of the debt. The administration of justice is at best slow and uncertain, and in general notoriously venal and corrupt. The system of legislation, in criminal matters, is as bad as possible ; and from the execrable administration of execrable laws, not one crime out of ten is ever brought before the courts. Yet, notwithstanding this fact, and the defective nature of the returns, the official documents exhibit an amount of crime not to be paralleled in any other country. In the course of a single year (1826), in a population of not quite 14,000,000, there were 1223 murders, and 1773 attempts at murder, accompanied by stabbing and wounding ; being, as compared with the number of similar crimes committed within the same period, in England and Wales, as 81 to 1. Assassination and highway robbery are the crimes most complained of ; indicating alike the ferocity of the people and the imbecility of the government. But this is not to be wondered at, when it is known, that the robber or the assassin is usually the hero of the ballad, sometimes of the drama, and even noblemen have delighted to ape the ruffian and the bravo. The great temptation held out to smuggling by the excessive rigour of the fiscal laws, has also tended to increase the number of banditti. The double tyranny of an absolute monarchy and an intolerant church, laws which afford no protection, popery in its most unqualified spirit of superstition and cruelty, have for ages exerted their baleful and degrading influence upon the people. Yet, in spite of all these demoralizing influences, the character of the peasantry presents many redeeming qualities, and those who have dwelt among them have borne honourable testimony to their social virtues. The native character of the Spaniard must, it has been remarked, be excellent to have resisted to so great an extent, the debasing tendency of gross ignorance and ages of misrule. Among even the higher classes, instances of liberal-minded and learned churchmen have not been few ; and while the national character differs very widely in the different provinces, sobriety, sincerity, generosity, and fidelity are admitted to be very general characteristics.

Spain was known to the Greeks under the names of Hesperia, the West, (distinguished from Italy as Hesperia Ultima,) and Iberia, from the river Iberus or Ebro ; an appellation probably originally given to that part of the coast which was first colonized or visited by Greek navigators. The earliest known division of Spain was into Citerior and Ulterior, in reference to the Iberian chain. Hispania, the name

under which it was known to the Romans, is of uncertain etymology: some have supposed it to be the same as *Hispalia*, *Hispalis* being the ancient name of Seville (*Sevilla* or *Isbilla*), the capital of *Hispania Bætica*, so named from the *Bætis*, now the Guadalquivir. By the Romans, Spain was divided into three provinces; *Hispania Bætica*, which answered very nearly to Andalusia, but included also a part of *Estremadura*, having the Guadiana for its northern and western boundary; *Lusitania*, bounded by the Guadiana on the S., and the Douro on the N., and including Algarve, Portugal, part of *Estremadura*, and Leon; and *Hispania Tarraconensis*, so named from its ancient capital, Tarraco (now Tarragona), which comprehended Hither or Eastern Spain, consisting of Aragon, Catalonia, Valencia, and Murcia. Cantabria, the northern part of the peninsula, may be considered as a fourth division, having never been conquered by the Romans. The modern divisions result from the successive formation of distinct and independent kingdoms and principalities, on the expulsion of the Moors between the middle of the eighth century and the end of the fifteenth. The Asturian principality was the germ and cradle of the Spanish monarchy. The small province which it comprised, was the only portion of the country unconquered by the Moors. At length, towards the close of the fifteenth century, by the marriage of Ferdinand, the fifth King of Aragon, with Isabella of Castile, the crowns of Asturias, Leon, Castile, Aragon, and Granada, were united. See **ANDALUSIA**, **ARAGON**, **CATALONIA**, **HISPANIA**, **PORTUGAL**, &c.

SPALATRO. A maritime city of Austrian Dalmatia, built partly on the ruins of the ancient Salona, of which it presents many vestiges. It stands on a peninsula which runs out into the Gulf of Venice, and is a place of some trade. It is the see of an archbishop, who is metropolitan of Croatia.

SPARTA. In ancient geography, the capital of Laconia; called also Lacedæmon. See **LACONIA**.

SPEY. A river of Scotland, which rises in Badenoch, forms Loch Spey in Inverness-shire, and falls into the German Sea, near Elgin.

SPEZZIA, GULF OF. A gulf of the Genoese Sea, the ancient *Portus Lunæ*. Its modern name is derived from the little town of Spezzia, at the head of the gulf, which forms an excellent harbour.

SPIRE. An ancient city of Germany, situated at the confluence of the Spirebach and the Rhine. It was formerly the capital of a territorial bishopric, now secularized, and has been frequently the seat of the German diet.

SPIRITU SANTO. See **ESPIRITU SANTO**.

SPITZBERGEN. A groupe of islands in the Arctic Ocean, formerly supposed to make part of the continent. They are situated between lat. 76° 30' and 80° 40' N., extending nearer to the pole than any other country hitherto discovered, between long. 9° and 20° E. Though annually visited by vessels engaged in the whale-fishery, they do not appear to have been ever permanently inhabited. See **GREENLAND**. The name signifies Pointed Mountains, and was given to these islands from the innumerable mountain peaks and needles which are seen rising immediately out of the sea to an elevation of upwards of 4000 feet.

SPOLETO. A city of Italy in the Papal States, formerly the

capital of a Lombardo-Italian duchy. It is now a mean and inconsiderable place, but interesting from its picturesque situation, and its Roman and Gothic remains.

STADIUM. An ancient Roman measure, containing 126 geometrical paces or 625 Roman feet, and corresponding very nearly to our furlong.

STAFFA. One of the western isles of Scotland, remarkable for its basaltic pillars.

STAFFORDSHIRE. An inland county of England, lying nearly in the centre of the kingdom. It extends about 60 miles N. N. E. and S. S. W., with an average breadth of between 15 and 20, and contains 765,000 acres. It is bounded by Cheshire on the N., Derbyshire on the N. E., Leicestershire, E., Warwickshire and Worcester-shire, S., and Shropshire, W. A range of bleak hills, called the Moorlands, the beginning of those which stretch through Yorkshire to the Scottish border, run along the north-western boundary, and spread out towards the N. over the whole breadth of the county. Among these hills, near the junction of the three shires of Stafford, Derby, and Chester, rises the Dove, which, during part of its romantic course, divides the former two, falling into the Trent not far below Tutbury. The Trent itself, rising in the hills to the N. of Newcastle-under-line, crosses the northern extremity of the county, and, on reaching the confines of Derbyshire, sweeps rapidly to the N., and becomes the boundary between the two counties till its junction with the Dove. The other rivers are, the Tame, which rises near Dudley, and the Sow, which flows by Stafford, both tributary to the Trent. None of the rivers are navigable, but the county is traversed by canals in all directions; and the Grand Trunk Canal, which enters Staffordshire, near Lawton, unites the three ports of Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull. The chief wealth of this county is derived from its mineral productions. Upwards of 50,000 acres have been ascertained to cover a rich coal-field. Limestone is still more abundant. Iron ore also is plentiful, besides excellent freestone, marble, alabaster, and potter's clay. The potteries of Staffordshire, which have obtained celebrity throughout Europe for the famous Wedgwood ware, consist of a number of scattered villages occupying an extent of about 10 miles, and containing upwards of 20,000 inhabitants. The other chief manufactures are, hardware, nails, japanned goods, glass, and cotton goods. The pastures support numerous herds of cattle and sheep, but it is not an agricultural county. The chief towns are, Stafford, the county town; Lichfield, a city having its peculiar jurisdiction, and uniting with Coventry in forming an episcopal see; Newcastle; Tamworth, which is partly in Warwickshire; Tutbury, remarkable for its fine castle; and Hanley, in the pottery district. Staffordshire formed part of the Saxon kingdom of Mercia. It is included in the Oxford circuit, and, with the exception of two parishes, in the diocese of Lichfield. Population, 410,485.

STARAI. In Russian names of towns, this prefix signifies *old*; answering to *Palaio*, *Vecchio*, *Eski*, &c. in other languages.

STATES OF THE CHURCH. See **PAPAL STATES**.

STATISTICS. A term which has recently come into use, denoting

the science which relates to the population, strength, resources, and internal condition of a state.

STETTIN. The capital of Pomerania, seated on the Oder, 60 miles from the Baltic, and forming the chief outlet for the manufactures of Silesia. See POMERANIA.

STIRLING. A county of Scotland, occupying the isthmus between the Frith of Forth and that of Clyde; bounded, N. by the county of Perth, and S. W. and S. by Dumbarton, Lanark, and Linlithgow. Its extreme length, E. and W., is 37 miles; its breadth, N. and S., 17; and its superficial extent, 560 square miles, or 237,000 acres. A ridge of hills extends from the border of Dumbartonshire, north-eastward, through the centre of the shire, to the vicinity of Stirling; Northward of this ridge lies the fertile valley of the Forth, overlooked on the N. W., by Ben Lomond. This tract, including the carse of Stirling and Falkirk, contains the largest quantity of fine land in the kingdom. The greater part of the shire was in former times covered with wood, vestiges of which are still to be found in many places. The hilly tracts abound with coal, ironstone, freestone, and some copper, silver, lead, and cobalt. The principal rivers are, the Forth, which rises in Ben Lomond, and, crossing the county, expands into the noble estuary called the Frith of Forth; the Carron, which gives name to the celebrated iron-works, and falls into the Forth; the Bannock, on the banks of which Robert Bruce defeated Edward II. in 1314; the Kelvin, which falls into the Clyde; and the Endrick, which forms the loch of Fintry, a fall of 90 feet, and, after being joined by the Blane, falls into Loch Lomond. The chief towns are, Stirling, Falkirk, and St. Niniana. Population, 72,620.

STOCKHOLM. The capital of Sweden, situated at the junction of the Lake Mælär with an inlet of the Baltic. It is built on several islands, the houses having their foundations on piles. Including the suburbs, the population approaches to 80,000 souls. About 1000 vessels annually enter the harbour, which is of great depth and capacity. This city was founded in the thirteenth century, and has been indebted for its gradual increase of importance, to the commercial advantages of its situation. It is the emporium of the central part of Sweden; and has succeeded to Upsal in the honours of a capital.

STOUR. The name of no fewer than seven or eight English rivers. The Shropshire Stour, which gives name to Stourport, in Worcestershire, falls into the Severn. The Dorsetshire river of this name rises in Somersetshire, and falls into the English Channel at Christchurch. A third, rising on the borders of Cambridgeshire, after dividing Suffolk from Essex, forms at its mouth the noble harbour of Harwich. A fourth flows through part of Oxfordshire and Warwickshire into the Avon. The Hertfordshire Stour joins the Lea. And two rivers of the same name in Kent, unite and fall into the Channel at Pepperness.

STRASBURG. A city of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, formerly part of Alsace, of which it is the head town. It is situated at the confluence of the Bruche and the Ille, about half a mile from the Rhine, and is strongly fortified. It is a place of considerable trade and manufactures; and is celebrated for its beautiful

Gothic cathedral, its medical school, which dates from 1538, and its Protestant university, established in 1803. It was known to the Romans under the name of *Argentoratum*. It long held the rank of a free city of the empire, and, till the latter part of the seventeenth century, reckoned among its inhabitants a majority of Protestants. At present, the Romanists are more numerous. The population is about 50,000. Though Alsace has long been incorporated with France, the language and customs of the greater part of the inhabitants are still German.

STRATH. In Scotch, a valley. From the Celtic *srath*.

STRELITZ. The capital of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; which see.

STROMBOLI. The most northerly of the Lipari Islands, remarkable for its volcano, "the great light-house of the Mediterranean." See **LIPARI**.

STRYMON. In ancient geography, a river dividing Macedonia Adjecta from Thrace Proper. It is now called by the Turks, Emboli, or Yemboli, a corruption of *Amphipoli*; as well as the small village near its mouth, which represents that city. The Strymonic Gulf is now called the Gulf of Contessa, from a town of that name on a small island near one of the mouths of the Strymon.

STUTGARD. The capital of the kingdom of Wirtemberg, situated on the river Nisselbach, two miles from the Neckar. It is a place of no strength, and is indifferently built, though beautifully situated, and contains about 32,000 inhabitants.

STYRIA. A province of the Austrian empire, traversed by the Noric Alps, and anciently included in the Roman province of Noricum. It is bounded on the N. by Austria Proper, E. by Hungary, S. by Illyria, and W. by Carinthia. Its rivers are, the Enns, the Muhr, the Drave, and the Save. The province is divided into Upper and Lower; the former comprising the circles of Judenburg and Bruck, the latter those of Gratz, Marburg, and Cilley. The country is rich in mines and minerals, from which the manufactures are chiefly derived. The Erzebirge, situated in the N. of Styria, contains a mass of iron ore, which has been wrought without intermission for eleven centuries. The inhabitants are chiefly Roman Catholics, and very imperfectly educated, but the Protestants enjoy a full toleration. Gratz may be considered as the capital: it is seated on the Muhr. Judenburg, on the same river, in Upper Styria, is the next place in rank, though less considerable than Marburg, seated on the Drave. Cilly, or Zilli, is an ancient place, on the Save. Bruck is a thriving place, on the Muhr, 18 miles N. of Gratz, where the two high roads from Friuli and Trieste to Vienna unite.

SUABIA. Formerly one of the ten circles of Germany, situated in the south-western part of the empire, and separated by the Rhine from France on the W., and Switzerland on the S. It is supposed to have taken its name from the ancient *Sueri*. It was erected into a duchy by the Franks in the fifth century. In the thirteenth century, the reigning family becoming extinct, it was divided among a number of petty princes. At present, a part belongs to Bavaria, and a smaller portion is possessed by the princes of Hohenzollern; but the chief

part is divided between the kingdom of Wirtemberg and the grand-duchy of Baden.

SUAKIN. A maritime town on the Ethiopic coast of the Red Sea, of which it was, in the fifteenth century, the chief emporium. It is the port of Shendy and other places on the Upper Nile, where caravans from Dar Four and the Interior embark for Jidda. See **RED SEA**.

SUETES. A chain of mountains separating the Austrian States from those of Saxony and Prussia. The Erzgebirge and Riesengebirge belong to the Sudetic chain.

SUEVI. The name, in ancient history and geography, of several Germanic tribes. The Proper Suevi are supposed to be the same as the Alemanni, and to have given name to Suabia.

SUEZ. A maritime city of Egypt, at the head of the western arm of the Red Sea, called the Gulf of Suez. In the sixteenth century, it was a place of considerable trade and importance, but is now a wretched and insignificant place, in the midst of a desert, and rendered very insalubrious by the adjacent marshes.

SUFFOLK. A maritime county of England, bordering on the German Ocean. The river Stour divides it from Essex on the S., the Little Ouse and Waveny from Norfolk on the N., and the Great Ouse and its branches from Cambridgeshire on the W. It extends about 47 miles E. and W., and 30 N. and S., comprising a surface of 1269 square miles or 800,000 acres. It is almost throughout level, except on the western side, where a chalk ridge extends from Haverhill, by Bury, to Thetford in Norfolk. The rivers, except those which form the boundaries, are inconsiderable. The principal one is the Orwell, which flows by Ipswich, where it becomes navigable, and joins the Stour at Harwich. It is almost exclusively an agricultural county. The chief towns are, Bury, Ipswich, Sudbury, Stowmarket, and Woodbridge. The population is 296,304.

SULL. A mountainous district of Albania, the inhabitants of which maintained their independence, till subdued by Ali Pasha of Ioannina in 1808.

SUMATRA. One of the principal islands of the East Indian Archipelago, and the most westerly of the groupe. Its northern point stretches into the Bay of Bengal; on the N. E. the Straits of Malacca separate it from the Malayan Peninsula; and the Straits of Sunda separate the southern extremity from the Island of Java. It extends in length upwards of 1000 miles, with an average breadth of 165. The equator divides it almost in the middle, the northern extremity being in lat. $5^{\circ} 53'$ N., and the southern in $5^{\circ} 56'$ S. Ranges of mountains, rising under the equator to the height of nearly 14,000 feet above the sea, stretch through its whole extent, enclosing spacious plains, some of considerable elevation, and consequently of temperate climate. Acheen, the most celebrated native kingdom in the island, occupies the north-eastern extremity; taking its name from the capital, situated near the banks of a river about a mile from the sea. To the south-east of this territory is the Batak or Batta country, comprising the whole of that part of Sumatra which lies between the line and lat. $2^{\circ} 30'$ N., except a few Malay settle-

ments at the mouths of the rivers on either coast. Nearly in the centre of this country is situated the great Lake of Toba, between 60 and 70 miles in length, and from 15 to 20 in breadth, and supposed to communicate with the sea by the river Rakkan, issuing from its south-eastern extremity. The most populous districts are on its borders. To the S. E. of the Batta territory are the Malay countries of Rawa and Manangkabaw. The southern coast, as far as the Urei river, was formerly dependent on the king of Bantam, in Java. The principal political divisions of the island are now, the Acheenese territory; the Batta country; the Mohammedan kingdom of Manangkabaw; the Rejang territory; and that of Lampong. Bencoolen, in the Rejang territory, on the S. W. coast, is the principal European settlement and emporium. The chief trade is in pepper, of which large quantities were formerly exported; but this has latterly declined. Besides pepper, this island yields large quantities of nutmeg, cloves, mace, camphor, benzoin, cassia, lign-aloes, dragons' blood, gambir, and other drugs and gums; besides gold, tin, iron, sulphur, arsenic, various valuable species of wood, ivory, and the edible birds' nests, and *biche de mer*, for the Chinese market. The inhabitants of Sumatra may be divided into two classes; the Malays, who have embraced Mohammedism, and whose language has received a large mixture of Arabic, and is written in the Arabic character; and the aboriginal Sumatrans, who are supposed to belong to the same stock as the Malay nation, their language bearing marks of a common origin, although their ignorance of navigation strikingly distinguishes them from that maritime people. The principal dialects, besides the Malayan, are, the Batta (or Batak), the Rejang, and the Lampong. The Batta is supposed to be the most ancient; and its apparent affinity to the Sanscrit favours the supposition. Their connexion with the great Hindoo family is attested by both physiological and philological marks of relationship. Their alphabetic character is of Sanscrit origin, and is written from left to right. In personal appearance, the Bataks bear a considerable resemblance to the Hindoos, as well as in the quietness and timidity of their disposition. Their laws and literature, and some of their religious notions and traditions, seem to be the vestiges of a more advanced state of civilization; and their superstitious veneration for their ancestors would favour the notion that they are the dregs of a nobler race. They have books on war, religion, and medicine; and their poetical compositions closely resemble those of the Malays. No idols are worshiped; but in every village is found a stone or wooden image, before which all oaths are taken, and which is appealed to on solemn occasions in the presence of the whole village. Of a future state of recompense or punishment, they appear to have no conception. Almost every village has its priest, who is sometimes the *raja* or chief; but his whole functions consist in divination and conjuring. They bury their dead, at least their chiefs, in coffins of wood and stone, celebrating the funeral by feasts. Their written laws are not in general very severe, the penalties, with few exceptions, being fines; but those exceptions are indeed most remarkable. Persons caught in the act of house-breaking or highway robbery are publicly executed, and are then immediately eaten. Men killed, or prisoners taken in a great war,

are also publicly eaten; and an adulterer, taken in the fact, may be lawfully eaten piece-meal *before* he is deprived of life. The Bataks are in general very gross feeders, not scrupling to eat dogs, cats, snakes, bats, and monkeys; but they are, perhaps, the only tribe who unite anthropophagous practices with so considerable a degree of civilization, and even mildness of manners. The Sultan of Manangkabaw is still regarded by the Bataks as the head of the nation and the sovereign of the country, although a Mohammedan; besides whom, there appears to be a sort of ecclesiastical supremacy vested in a chief who resides on the north-western extremity of the great lake, but his authority is merely nominal. The total population of the island is estimated at about 3,000,000. See MALAY.

SUMBHAWA. A large island of the Indian Archipelago, lying between 8° and 9° S. lat.; separated by the Straits of Allas, on the W., from the Island of Lombok, and by the Straits of Sapy, on the E., from Floris. It is about 180 miles long, and 40 in average width. The island takes its name from the town of Sumbhawa, situated on the northern coast, in the western part, with a good harbour. Beema, a town with an excellent and well fortified harbour, near the north-eastern end of the island, must be considered, however, as the capital, its sultan having authority over great part of the island, as well as the Straits of Sapy, Manjeray, and the small volcanic island of Goonong-api. The Beema dialect extends over the eastern part of Sumbhawa, and the western part of Floris.

SUNDA, STRAITS OF. An arm of the Indian Ocean, separating the islands of Java and Sumatra: which see.

SUPERIOR, LAKE. The largest and most western of the great lakes which separate the territory of the United States from British America. It is situated between lat. $46^{\circ} 30'$ and 49° N., and long. 84° and $92^{\circ} 10'$ W.; extending 410 miles E. and W., and 120 miles at its greatest breadth; its circumference being variously estimated at 1200 and 1500 miles. It thus forms the largest body of fresh water on the globe. It receives the water of forty different streams, and discharges itself through the Straits of St. Mary into Lake Huron; but a very large proportion of its waters are supposed to be carried off by evaporation. Along the northern shore, there is great depth of water. The rocks rise from 300 to 1500 feet, and, during a strong wind, the navigation is dangerous: it would be still more so, were it not for the harbours formed by numerous islands, near the entrance of bays and inlets, where vessels find shelter. The southern side of the lake is a sandy beach, without bay or inlet, interspersed with limestone rocks, rising 100 feet above the water, and rendering the navigation not less dangerous. The largest island, called Isle Royale, situated near the north-western coast, is 100 miles in length by about 40 in breadth. The lake abounds in fish, which constitutes the principal food of the Algonquin Indians on its borders.

SURAT. One of the largest cities of India, situated on the southern bank of the Taptee, about 15 miles from the sea. The English factory at Surat, founded in 1615, was the first mercantile establishment of the East India Company within the Mogul dominions; and it continued to be the chief station till, in 1687, Bombay

was made the seat of a regency. Although one of the most ancient cities in India, it contains no Hindoo edifice of consequence. It is described as an uninteresting, ugly, and unpleasant place. Its trade is now inconsiderable, consisting chiefly of raw cotton, shipped in boats for Bombay; and a dismal decay has taken place in the circumstances of the native merchants. The most thriving classes are, the Boras, who are chiefly money-lenders, and the Parsees, who are the proprietors of about half the houses in Surat. In 1807, the city contained 1200 of the *Mobid* or sacerdotal class of the Parsee nation, and about 12,000 of the *Behdeen* or laity. The total population is not accurately ascertained, but is supposed to be not less than 600,000 persons: if so, it is still, next to Calcutta, the most populous in India. The English society, Bishop Heber describes as unusually numerous and agreeable, this city being the station not only of a considerable military force, but of a collector, a board of custom, a circuit court, and the *sudder-adawlut* (supreme court) for the whole presidency of Bombay. The travelling distance from Bombay is 177 miles; from Poona, 243; from Oojein, 309; from Delhi, 756; and from Calcutta, 1238.

SURINAM. A colony of Guiana in South America, settled by the Dutch, and taking its name from the river upon which the first settlement was made. The territory claimed by the Dutch extends from the river Kanre or Cange on the W., to the river Sinumaree on the E.; but these limits being disputed by the French, the Marawina is considered as the eastern boundary. On the N. it is bounded by the Atlantic, and southward by unexplored country, in the possession of Indian tribes. The whole territory is intersected by rivers and creeks. The chief rivers are, the Corantine (or Corentyn), the Copename, the Sarameca, the Surinam, and the Marawina or Maroni. The Surinam, the mouth of which is in lat. $6^{\circ} 25' N.$, is the only one that is navigable. Paramaribo, the chief town, is situated on the left bank, 18 miles from its mouth. Small craft may ascend upwards of 120 miles to the S. S. E.; but the source of the river, which beyond that point becomes impeded by cataracts, has not been explored. Surinam, after having been repeatedly taken and retaken by the Dutch, the British, and the French, was finally restored to the Dutch at the peace of Paris. The population in 1812 comprised 3186 whites, 2889 free coloured, and about 60,000 slaves.

SURREY. An inland county of England, bounded on the north by the Thames, which separates it from Middlesex, and a small part of Bucks; on the east, by Kent; south, by Sussex; and west, by Hampshire and Berkshire. Its extreme length, E. and W., is 37 miles, and its greatest width 26; the superficial extent being 811 square miles or 519,000 acres. The surface is undulating and diversified, and its extensive downs afford pasture to numerous flocks. Upwards of 3500 acres are occupied with garden ground, and more than 350 are devoted to raising medicinal herbs. The principal streams, besides the Thames, are, the Wey, which rises in Hampshire, passes Guildford, and falls into the Thames at Weybridge; the Mole, which takes its name from its disappearing near Dorking, and rising again at Leatherhead, falling into the Thames at Hampton Court;

and the Wandle, which also falls into the Thames. Between the Mole and the Wey, a large extent of heath separates the chalk of the northern from the southern downs. A considerable branch of the Medway rises near Godstone, and flows eastward into Kent; and the small river Loddon skirts Surrey on the western side. The chief towns are, Southwark, which is properly a suburb of London; Guildford, the county town; Croydon, where the summer assizes are alternately held; Godalming, Ryegate, and Dorking. Surrey, under the heptarchy, was united to Sussex. It is in the diocese of Winchester, with the exception of nine parishes peculiar to the see of Canterbury, and in the home circuit. Population, 486,326.

SUSA. In ancient geography, a royal city of Persia, in the province of Susiana (or Cissia), situated on the *Choaspes*, supposed to be the Kerrah, and extending towards the *Ulaï* or *Eulæus*, now the Abzal. It is the Shushan of the Scriptures, and took its name from the lilies growing in the district. Susa was the winter residence, as Ecbatana was the summer residence of the Persian kings. The city was 120 *stadia* (about 15 miles) in circuit; and extensive ruins are still to be seen between Desfoul and Shus. Susiana Proper, which answers to the modern Khuzistan, lies between the eastern bank of the Tigris and the Baktiari mountains, bordering southward on the Persian Gulf. The *Oroatis* (now Zab) separated it on the south from *Parsis* (Fars). The principal river is the *Choaspes*, formed by the Kermanshah river and another stream, which, after flowing by the ruins of Susa, bends to the south-west, and falls into the Shat-el-Arab. The centre of Susiana is traversed by the Ahzal or Desfoul river, supposed to be the *Eulæus*, which, being joined by the *Coprates* (now Karoon), flowing from Shuster, loses its name in the modern appellation of that river. The united streams are afterwards joined by the *Pasitigris* (now Jerahi), and fall by many mouths into the Persian Gulf. See KHUZISTAN.

SUSA. In modern geography, a city of Piedmont, the capital of a marquisate, and formerly regarded as the Key of Italy. It is romantically situated at the foot of the Alps, on the Doria Riparia, where the roads from Mont Cenis and Mont Genève unite. A beautiful triumphal arch in honour of Augustus is still standing on the route leading to Mont Genève, the Cottian Pass. The ancient name of Susa was *Segusio*, and it was the capital of Cottius, the Gallic sovereign of this part of Piedmont in the reign of Augustus.

SUSE, or SUZ. A river of Morocco, which rises in Mount Atlas, and flowing westward into the Atlantic, gives its name to the province south of the Atlas, called the kingdom of Suz, and having Tarudant for its capital. This river may be considered as the southern boundary of the empire of Morocco, as the Arabs beyond the river pay only a nominal homage to the sultan. The chief port is Agadeer or Santa Cruz, situated on the declivity of a high and steep mountain forming the western termination of the Greater Atlas, at the head of the gulf or bay to the south of Cape de Geer, the ancient Promontory of Hercules. This bay is the best road for shipping in the empire; but the jealousy of the government has prevented any European settlement or factory from being established there. Tarudant, or Terodant,

is situated 44 miles E., in a fine, but uncultivated plain, about 20 miles S. of the Atlas range. It is a collection of hamlets rather than a town, but, though its population has greatly declined, it is still one of the most considerable places in the empire.

SUSQUEHANNA. A river of the United States, formed by two branches; the eastern rising in Otsego Lake in New York, the western in the Alleghany mountains in Pennsylvania. They unite at Northumberland, and the river then runs south-eastward into the head of the Chesapeake.

SUSSEX. A maritime county of England, forming part of the southern coast bordering on the British Channel; bounded north by Surrey, north-east and east by Kent, and west by Hampshire. It extends 76 miles in length, and nearly 20 in average breadth, contracting, towards Kent, to an obtuse point. The surface is estimated at 1460 square miles, of which the larger portion consists of downs or upland pastures; about 170,000 acres are woodland, and about 100,000 little better than desert wastes. This county has always been celebrated for its oak forests, and its breeds of sheep and cattle. The scenery is richly diversified. The rivers are all inconsiderable, rising within the limits of the county, and falling into the Channel. The principal are, the Arun, the Adur, the Ouse, and the Rother. The chief towns are, Chichester, an episcopal city; Lewes, the assize town, on the Ouse; Brighton, the most fashionable watering-place in the kingdom, and recently created a borough; and Hastings, one of the cinque ports and a favourite watering-place. Under the Saxons, Sussex formed, with Surrey, the kingdom of the South Saxons, or *Suth-Searna-ric*. It is in the diocese of Chichester, the province of Canterbury, and the home circuit. Population, 272,328.

SUTHERLAND. The north-westernmost county of Scotland, bounded north by the North Sea, east by Caithness and the German Ocean, south by the Dornoch Frith and Ross-shire, and west by the Mynch, an arm of the Atlantic. It extends about 80 miles in length and 40 in breadth, containing 1800 square miles, or 1,122,560 acres, of which the greater part is mountainous and rocky, especially towards the western extremity. The northern and western coasts are bold and rocky, and deeply indented with numerous bays and friths. Sutherland contains only one town, Dornoch, at the south-eastern extremity, and several small fishing villages. Population, 25,518.

SUTLEJ. (SUTULEJ, SOOTLOOJ.) A large river of India, the easternmost of the five rivers of the Punjab, and in the length of its course hardly inferior to the Indus itself. It rises in Chinese Tatar, and has been traced upward as high as Shipkee, a frontier village of the Chinese territories, situated in lat. $31^{\circ} 48' 40''$ N., long. $78^{\circ} 44' 31''$ E., at an elevation above the sea, of 10,454 feet, and 1187 above the bed of the river, which has consequently a descent from this point of more than 9000 feet before it mingles with the ocean. It is there called by the Bhotas, the *Sang-jing kanpa*. By the lower mountaineers it is called *Sut Roodra*, (from Roodra, one of the appellations of Mahadeo,) corrupted into Satudra and Satadru, whence its ancient names, *Zaradrus* and *Hesudrus*. A hundred and ten miles below Shipkee, it receives another stream, nearly equal in size, called the *Spiti-maksang*, flowing from Ladak: this confluence is in lat. $31^{\circ} 48'$

20', long. 75° 37' 45" E., elevation 8038 feet. The Spiti has been traced upward to Lari, a frontier village of Ladak, where the bed of the river is 2544 feet above this confluence. The Spiti district is a territory situated between Chinese Tatar, Ladak, Kooloo, and Bischur, and pays tribute to each. The inhabitants are all Tatars, of the Lama faith. There are lead-mines in the territory. The villages are from 12,000 to 15,000 feet above the sea. Near Sangla, the Sutlej receives the Baspa, a noble river running through a romantic valley, and having its origin in a cluster of high peaks belonging to the range above Jumnotri, from which, in another direction, are derived the head streams of the more eastern rivers. The *Mora-ke-landa*, next to the snowy range the loftiest mountain in Bischur, forms the ridge which divides and turns the waters of India. Those that rise upon the eastern and south-eastern faces of this magnificent range, are sent to the Pabur and the Girree, and, with those of the Tonse and the Jumna, find their way, by the Ganges, to the Bay of Bengal; while those which flow from the northern and western sides, are carried by the Sutlej and the Indus into the Gulf of Sind and the Arabian Sea. The Sutlej, descending through the Rampore district of Bischur, flows by the capital, situated in lat. 31° 27' N., long. 77° 8' E., 3300 feet above the sea. Below this town, which is a considerable *entrepôt*, a rope bridge, 211 feet in length, crosses the Sutlej, leading from Rampore on the left bank, to the Kooloo territory on the opposite side, where the passage is guarded by a fortified custom-house. Continuing to flow towards the south-west, the Sutlej forms the eastern boundary of the Lahore territory and the dominions of the Seik Rajah, dividing them from the British dependencies. At Belaspore, where the river enters Hindostan Proper, it is 100 yards broad, when at the lowest. Winding now more towards the west, it is joined in about lat. 30°, by the Beyah, (Vipasa, or Beypasha, the ancient *Hyphasis*,) which descends from the Kooloo (or Keeloo) mountains in the *pergunnah* of Sultanpoor. About 24 miles below this confluence, the river divides into several channels, the most considerable of which recovers the name of Beyah; but, near Moulton, the several streams unite and bear the name of the Sutlej, although, according to other authorities, the united streams are more generally called Ghara, Gharra, or Kerah. Nearly 100 miles below Moulton, they are joined by the Chunaub or *Acesines*, bringing with it the waters of the Behoot (*Hydaspes*) and the Rauvee (*Hydraotes*); and the five rivers thus collected into one channel are known under the name of the Punjood. About 80 miles below this last confluence, at Mittandakote, they fall into the Indus. From its origin to its junction with the Beyah, the course of the Sutlej must be considerably above 500 miles; and the united streams flow for more than 300 miles before they contribute to form the Punjood. Till within a few years, the upper part of the course was almost entirely unexplored. Although, from the rapidity of its descent, it is of inconsiderable use for navigation, its valley and the glens through which its tributaries descend, form the most practicable passes into Chinese Tatar.

SWAN RIVER. The name of two rivers in North America, one of which flows from Swan Lake into Lake Winnipeg, and the other is tributary to the Mississippi. Also, of a river of Australia, which falls

into the Indian Ocean on the south-western coast, and on the banks of which a British settlement has been established. The flattering prospects which at first attracted emigrants to this settlement have, however, been overclouded by calamitous disappointment; and it seems doubtful whether it can be rendered flourishing.

SWEDEN. A country and kingdom of Northern Europe, now united to Norway, and, with it, comprising the whole Scandinavian peninsula, between the Northern Sea, the Baltic, and the Gulf of Bothnia, bounded on the east by the Russian government of Archangel. It extends from lat. $55^{\circ} 20'$ to 69° N., or about 1000 miles in extreme length; its breadth varying from 200 to 500 miles; and its superficial extent has been computed at 343,000 square miles. It is therefore the most extensive kingdom of Europe, except Russia; but, as the total population is only about five millions, it ranks, in point of strength, only as the tenth of the European states. Sweden originally consisted of the three kingdoms of Gothland, Sweden Proper, and Norrland; but these distinctions are now abolished. In 1809, the valuable province of Finland was alienated from Sweden: for this it was professedly compensated, in 1814, by the acquisition of Norway, which was wrested from Denmark, while Sweden resigned Swedish Pomerania, her only continental possession. The Swedish monarchy now comprises, therefore, the united kingdoms of Norway and Sweden, the latter including Sweden Proper and Swedish Lapland. Norway has already been described under that article. Sweden itself is divided by the native geographers into southern, middle, and northern; which provinces are subdivided into 23 districts, denominated *lens* or stadtholderships, which, with their population and respective chief towns, are enumerated as follow.

SOUTHERN SWEDEN. (GOTHLAND.)

<i>Lens.</i>	Population.	Chief towns.	Inhabitants.
1. Gottenburg	119,514	Gottenburg	17,760.
2. Elfsborg	156,271	Menersborg.	
3. Staraborg	138,410	Mariestad.	
4. Linköping	162,859	Linköping.	
5. Calmar	136,296	Calmar	3,058.
6. Jönköping	117,381	Jönköping.	
7. Cronoberg	89,631	Merioe.	
8. Carlskrona	63,824	Carlskrona	10,553.
9. Gothland	32,998	Wisby	3,819.
10. Halmstad	73,594	Halmstad.	
11. Christianstad	120,547	Christianstad	3106.
12. Malmö	149,892	Malmö	4932.

MIDDLE SWEDEN.

1. Stockholm	172,029	STOCKHOLM	78,000.
2. Upsal	84,128	Upsal	4897.
3. Westeras	84,808	Westeras.	
4. Nyköping	98,761	Nyköping.	
5. Örebro	100,428	Örebro	3242.
6. Carlstadt	140,100	Carlstadt.	

NORTHERN SWEDEN.

<i>Læns.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief towns.</i>
1. Stora Kopparberg or Fahlun (Dalecarlia) . . .	124,816	Fahlun . . . 4,709
2. Gefleborg	79,000	Gefleborg . . . 5,930
3. Juemtland	32,000	Oestersund.
4. Norrland	62,000	Hernoösand.
5. Maester and Nordbottens .	76,000	Umea.

Of the towns of Sweden, 88 are denominated cities, and 4 market towns; comprising altogether, according to the tables of 1815, 248,629 inhabitants, being one-tenth of the population. The other nine-tenths were living in 2214 parishes, containing 65,284 farms. Except the capital, no city contains so many as 20,000 inhabitants. Gottenburg contains not quite 18,000; Carlskrona between 10,000 and 11,000; Norrköping under 10,000; twelve others from 3000 to 6000; and no other town contains so many as 3000. Not more than a twentieth part of the country is susceptible of cultivation; and of that only about one half is cultivated. The lakes are supposed to cover an area of 9200 square miles, or an eighteenth part of the whole surface. The number and extent of these form the most remarkable feature of the country. They are described as vast sheets of pure transparent water, abounding with fish, and affording considerable facilities to navigation. The principal are, the lake of Wenner, which communicates with Gottenburg by the canal of Trolhætta; the lake of Wetter, and that of Hjelmars, both in the southern part of the kingdom. The Wenner lake receives the Clara river from the mountains bordering on Norway, and discharges itself by the Gotha, which flows southward into the Cattegat. The waters of the Wetter lake are conveyed by the Motala into the Baltic. The other principal rivers of Sweden are, the Dal, which rises amid the mountains on the Norwegian frontier, and flows south-eastward through Dalecarlia (now Fahlun) into the Gulf of Bothnia; the Ljusna, which also waters Dalecarlia; the Angerman; the Umea; the Pithea; the Lulea; and the Tornea; all traversing Lapmark, and falling into the same gulf. The last divides Swedish from Russian Lapland. In winter, these rivers, flowing from frost-bound mountains, are comparatively inconsiderable; but, when swelled by the melting of the snow in summer, they overflow large tracts of country.

Sweden, though inclosed by mountains on the N. and W., is an undulating rather than a mountainous country, covered for the most part with immense forests, interspersed with lakes and cultivated patches. The great mountain chain on the W. begins at a short distance from Gottenburg, and stretching northward, first between Sweden and Norway, and afterwards between Swedish and Norwegian Lapland, terminates in the direction of the North Cape. From this range, several subordinate branches proceed, and traverse Sweden and Swedish Lapland in an easterly direction. In Southern Sweden, a small but distinct range crosses the country from sea to sea; and in West Gothland, there are insulated mountains of considerable height. These mountains are metalliferous, and the copper and iron mines supply, with the pine-forests, the principal articles of the export trade. The

vegetable productions of Sweden are, for the most part, very similar to those of Great Britain; but wheat succeeds only in the southern provinces; oats are raised more generally and in larger quantities; and rye and barley are the grain most extensively cultivated. The supply is, in some years, insufficient for consumption; and the lower classes have, in years of scarcity, mixed the rind of the *pinus sylvestris* and the roots of some bog-plants with their flour. The introduction of the potato has of late years been of essential service to the poorer people. Hemp, flax, and tobacco are grown for domestic use; and hops are exported. The domestic animals, game, and feathered tribes are much the same as in Great Britain, with the addition of wolves, bears, and beavers, and, in the north, the rein-deer. The breeding of cattle is productive, but there is a marked inferiority of size in the breeds. The climate of Sweden is less severe than might be expected under so high a latitude; and the winter is by no means an unpleasant season: the winds are seldom violent, and the cold is steady without being extreme. The most variable and unhealthy part of the year is the spring. For the comparative mildness of the temperature, the configuration of the country may account. The mountains which divide it from Norway, as well as those which, on the N. and E., enclose the whole basin of the Gulf of Bothnia, shelter it from the arctic cold, while, on the S., it is open to the sea and the plains of Germany. The Swedes are in general of fair complexion, resembling the inhabitants of the North of Germany. Their language, which is flexible and musical, bears a close resemblance to the Danish, and, in its vocabulary, to the Anglo-Saxon; but its parent is the Icelandic or ancient Gothic. The Icelandic *skalds* (bards) were understood in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark during the eleventh and twelfth centuries; and all the old provincial laws of Sweden and Norway are written in a dialect slightly differing from the Icelandic; but during the middle ages, the northern or Scandinavian languages degenerated by becoming mixed with the German and Anglo-Saxon dialects. Yet, notwithstanding its intercourse with the Hanseatic towns and the effects of the thirty years' war, which brought the Swedes into contact and collision with the Germanic and other continental states, Sweden has preserved the elements of the original language in comparative purity. As this is little known out of the country, the Swedish literati have frequently employed Latin in their writings; and towards the end of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth centuries, Swedish poets preferred to their own language, the German, the Italian, and the French. When Gustavus III. ascended the throne, the latter language was predominant on the continent; and with French literature, and the philosophy of Voltaire and Helvetius, French manners became in vogue among the higher classes. The contagion has not spread, however, to the great body of the nation; and of late years the German literature has gained the ascendancy over the French, while the study of the Scandinavian language and literature has been revived. The established religion in Sweden is the Lutheran, the Reformed faith having been adopted with great unanimity by the people and their monarch in the reign of Gustavus Vasa, in spite of the treasonable machinations of the ecclesiastics.

From that era, Sweden dates its greatness as an independent monarchy. The dynasty of Gustavus ended in Gustavus IV., who was deposed in 1809; and the present king of Sweden and Norway is a Frenchman, formerly Marshal Bernadotte, one of Napoleon's generals, who, having been elected (in 1810) crown prince and regent of Sweden, on the demise of the late king, ascended the throne without opposition, and has, by his prudence and ability, justified the national choice.

SWITZERLAND. A country of Europe lying between France and Savoy on the W. and S. W., Piedmont and Italy on the S., and Germany on the N. and E. It lies for the most part in the heart of the Alps, which stretch along the whole of its southern frontier, sending forth branches which intersect the greater part of the country. The only extensive tract of vales with mountains of more moderate height, is in the western part, in the cantons of Basle, Zurich, and part of Bern; but even there, the frontier is formed by mountains, the Jura ridge stretching in a long line from N. to S. The extent of Switzerland is nearly 200 miles E. and W., and 140 N. and S., comprising 18,681 square miles. Various have been the territorial changes of limit and arrangement; but the following table exhibits the political distribution into twenty-two cantons, as recognised by the Congress of Vienna in 1815; since which, the population has increased about half a million, being in 1827, 2,037,030, and now, probably, not less than 2,250,000.

		Sq. miles.	Population.	
Eastern	1. Zurich	960	182,080	P.
	2. Schaffhausen	170	30,000	P.
	3. Thurgau or Thurgovia	357	77,090	M.
	4. St. Gall	853	130,800	M.
	5. Appenzell	223	55,000	M.
	6. Glarus	453	24,000	M.
Central	7. Schweitz	470	28,900	R. C.
	8. Underwalden	260	21,200	R. C.
	9. Uri	512	14,600	R. C.
	10. Zug	125	14,750	R. C.
	11. Lucerne	768	99,970	R. C.
Western	12. Aargau or Argovia	768	143,960	M.
	13. Basle or Basil	266	49,200	P.
	14. Solothurn or Soleure	277	48,600	R. C.
	15. Berne	3690	291,600	P.
	16. Freyburg	490	89,600	R. C.
	17. Neuchatel	320	50,000	P.
Rhodanic	18. Vaud or Waadt	1493	141,670	P.
	19. Geneva	95	40,000	P.
	20. Valais	1962	62,800	R. C.
Rhætian.	21. Grisons	2986	73,200	M.
Cisalpine.	22. Tessin	1183	88,790	R. C.
		18,681	1,757,810	

Nine of these cantons (R. C.) adhere to the Roman Catholic communion; seven (P.), including the two principal cantons of Zurich and Berne, have embraced the Reformed faith; and in six (M.) both

communions are found, but the larger proportion are Protestants. Of the total population, it is supposed that the Roman Catholics form about two-fifths, and the Protestants three-fifths. Each canton has its own state government and establishment; but the whole are united in one Confederation, by means of representatives chosen from each, who hold their annual sitting in July, to regulate the external relations of the union and the general affairs of the country. The place of meeting is, in rotation, Zurich, Berne, and Lucerne, each for two years, where the supreme court is held, and the chancellor and state secretary have their offices. Treaties of peace or declarations of war require the assent of three-fourths of the votes: all other matters are determined by a majority. The expenses of the general government are defrayed by contributions from each canton, which, as well as their military contingent, are regulated every period of twenty years. Every man capable of bearing arms is occasionally trained; but a more permanent force is arranged, to which each canton furnishes its proportion of two men out of every hundred. These form an army of about 34,000 men, of whom 25,000 are infantry. There is also a militia amounting to between 67,000 and 68,000 men; and the *land-wehr* or levy en masse comprehends the whole adult male population. To cherish the military spirit, the cantons have always permitted great numbers of their young men to enter into the service of foreign states. In 1816, the number so engaged was estimated at 30,000; of whom 12,370 were in France, 10,000 in the Netherlands, 430 in Prussia, and the remainder in Sardinia and Spain. The character of these mercenary troops has given rise to the proverb, "*Point d'argent, point de Suisse*:" No Swiss without pay. The principal cities of Switzerland are, Geneva, with about 22,000 inhabitants; Basle, with 16,000; Berne, 13,000; Zurich, 10,500; Lausanne, 10,000; St. Gall, 9,000; Herisau (in Appenzell), 7000; Freyburg, 6500; Neufchatel, 5150; Schaffhausen, 5500; Lucerne, 5000; Schweitz, 4650; Solothurn, 4100. All the others are below 4000. The universities of Geneva and Basle have long been celebrated. There are besides, academies or colleges at Zurich, Berne, and Lausanne; and schools of good repute at Neufchatel, Schaffhausen, St. Gall, and Coire, or Chur, the small sequestered capital of the Grisons.

Of the twenty-two cantons now comprised in the Swiss Confederacy, thirteen only were included in the original Republic. Schweitz, Uri, and Underwalden first threw off the Austrian yoke; and they were joined successively by Lucerne, Zurich and Glarus, Zug and Berne. These eight, called the Old Cantons, composed for 125 years the Helvetic confederacy. In 1481, Freyburg and Soleure, and in 1501, Basle and Schaffhausen were admitted to the confederacy; and in 1513, Appenzell also acceded to it. The confederates of the Swiss Republic were, the abbot of St. Gall and the Valais, the Grisons, and the cities of Geneva, St. Gall, Bienne, Muhlhausen, and Neufchatel. Under the French, who dictated to the conquered Swiss a new constitution, the number of the cantons was increased to nineteen; and these, by the addition of the Valais, Geneva, and Neufchatel, in 1815, have been raised to twenty-two. Switzerland Proper, comprising the territories of the Thirteen Cantons, may be considered as belonging entirely to

the basin of the Rhine. Its grand features consist of the long valleys of the Reuss and the Aar, and the lateral or subordinate valleys which ultimately pour their waters into those great feeders of the Rhine. The Reuss, descending from the northern declivity of the St. Gothard, through the Val Ursern in the canton of Uri, passes through the series of lakes which divide the territories of Uri, Underwalden, Schweitz, and Lucerne, the nucleus of the original Switzerland. On issuing from the lake at the town of Lucerne, it soon receives, by the smaller Emmen, the waters of that canton, and traversing Aargau, joins the Aar near Bruck. The latter river, the principal one in Western Switzerland, descending from the Bernese Alps, on the confines of Uri, flows north-westward to Lake Brienz, and passing through it, conveys its waters to Lake Thun, which is fed by other head-streams from the mountains bordering on the Valais. On escaping from Lake Thun, the Aar, resuming its original direction, passes by the city of Berne, receives, by the Same, the waters of the canton of Freyburg, and, from the Lake of Biennre, those of the lake and canton of Neufchatel. A little below Soleure (or Solothurn), it is joined by the greater Emmen, from the fertile district of the Emmenthal; and having now assumed a north-easterly direction, it skirts the canton of Soleure, enters Aargau, where it meets the waters of Eastern Switzerland, brought by the Reuss, at Bruck; and after receiving those of Zurich by the Limmat, bends northward, and falls into the Rhine. The latter river scarcely belongs to Switzerland Proper, except as a boundary. Its sources are in the territory of the Grisons, and on leaving that canton, it flows northward to the Lake of Constance, dividing St. Gall from the Tyrol, and receiving on its right bank the waters of the Ill. The Lake of Constance, through which the Rhine passes, forms the north-eastern boundary of Switzerland, separating the cantons of St. Gall and Thurgau from the German States of Baden and Wirtemberg. Schaffhausen is the only Swiss canton on the northern side of the Rhine, which, now flowing westward, forms the northern boundary of Aargau and Basle, and then, having collected all the waters of Western Switzerland, pursues its course to the northward through Germany. Of the other cantons, the Valais, through which the Rhone descends from the glaciers of Mount Furca, the Pays de Vand on the northern shores of the Lake of Geneva or Lansanne, and the little territory of Geneva, belong to the basin of the Rhone; while the new canton of Tessin, named from the Ticino, which descends through it to the Lake of Locarno, belongs to Lombardy, rather than to Switzerland; and the waters that descend the south-eastern declivities of the Grison Alps, through the Upper Engadine, are conveyed by the Inn to the Danube. Excluding the Grisons and the cantons of the Rhone and the Ticino, Switzerland Proper will comprise seventeen cantons; six eastern, the waters of which are received either by the Rhine itself or by the Limmat, viz. Glarus, St. Gall, Appenzell, Thurgau, Zurich, and Schaffhausen; five central, viz. Uri, Underwalden, Schweitz, Zng, and Lucerne, the waters of which are chiefly collected by the Reuss; and six western, which are drained by the Aar, viz. Berne (containing about a fifth part of the whole Swiss territory and more than a third of Switzerland Proper), Freyburg, Neufchatel, Soleure, Aargau, and Basle;

the last, however, bordering immediately on the valley of the Rhine. The total area of Switzerland Proper is 10,962 square miles, and the population comprised within these limits, is about a million and a half, or two thirds of the whole.

The Swiss have generally been reputed a brave, honest, hospitable, and virtuous people; but a marked difference, as well in their character and manners as in their social condition, is visible in different cantons. Those in which the Romish superstition has maintained itself, exhibit, for the most part, a wealthy priesthood in contrast with a ragged, miserable population, sunk in ignorance, and among whom mendicity is almost universal. In Uri, the poorest of the four Catholic cantons bordering on the Lake, the evil produced by the tenets and government of the church of Rome is more evident than in the others. Generally speaking, however, the character of the Swiss peasantry has greatly deteriorated from that of the simple, virtuous, patriarchal race of other days. To this, nothing has more powerfully contributed than the system of foreign military service already referred to. The defection of the Protestant churches from the doctrines of the Reformation, during the eighteenth century, gradually undermined the main foundations of national character and social worth; till, at length, "the overpowering deluge of the French Revolution swept over the Jura, and gave accelerated impulse to the downward current of moral feeling in every rank of society." The Swiss mountaineers still appear to advantage in comparison with the lawless and ferocious peasantry of the Piedmontese frontier; but little can, in other respects, be said for the state of morality among the peasantry in general; while infidelity in the colleges, and intolerance in the state governments, have conspired to spread a moral desolation through a country once the mountain home of liberty, and the cradle of the Reformation. See ALPS, BERNE, GENEVA, GRISONS, RHINE, VALAIS, ZURICH, &c.

SYDNEY. The capital of Australia, situated on a cove of Port Jackson, above seven miles from its entrance, in lat. 33° 15' S., long. 151° 25' E. The population is now upwards of 7000. See AUSTRALIA.

SYENE. An ancient city of Egypt, still called Assouan, situated on the Nile, on the Ethiopian frontier. See ASSOUAN and NILE.

SYRA. Or SYROS. An island of the Grecian archipelago, in the midst of the Cyclades, near Delos. It is about 36 miles in circumference, and has a good harbour. The inhabitants, about 4000 in number, are all Roman Catholics.

SYRACUSE. A maritime city of Sicily, in the Val di Noto, anciently the capital of the island. It is said to have been founded by a Corinthian colony B. C. 736. It was taken by the Romans B. C. 212, and has since shared in the fortunes of the island. In 1693, it was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake; and of the four grand quarters of which it once consisted, the smallest only is now inhabited. The population is estimated at about 15,000. See SICILY.

SYRIA. A country of Asia, now a province of the Ottoman empire; lying between the Mediterranean on the W. and the Euphrates on the

Es., divided from Asia Minor on the N. by Mount Taurus and its branches, and bounded southward by the Arabian desert. In ancient geography, it included, besides what may be termed Syria Proper, Phenicia, Palestine, and, according to Pliny, even Mesopotamia and Babylonia. It is certain, that its original name, Aram, comprehended Mesopotamia. The Roman province of Syria included the whole of Judea, with Phenicia and Syria Proper. The Arabs call the country *Bar-el-Sham*, the north country, (literally country on the left,) in contradistinction to Yemen or Arabia (the country on the right or south). El Sham is also the name given by them to Damascus. Syria is, now, including Palestine, distributed by the Ottomans into the five pashaliks of Aleppo, Tripoli, Sidon and Acre, Gaza, and Damascus. The distance from the seat of government, and the nature of the country, have, however, rendered it difficult to keep the inhabitants in regular subjection. Several of the towns in the north of Syria have had their independent agas, who have set at defiance the power of the Sultan; and the mountaineers of Lebanon, the Druses, the Maronites, and the Motoualies, are tributary, rather than subject to the Porte.

The Pashalik of Aleppo (or Haleb) comprises, according to Volney, the country extending from the Mediterranean to the Euphrates between two imaginary lines: one drawn from Scanderoon to Beer, by the mountains on the N.; the other from a point of the coast to the N. of Latakia, by the bridge of Shogher and Marrah to Billis or Beles on the Euphrates. This tract includes two extensive plains, that of Antioch on the W., and that of Aleppo on the E. To the N. and on the coast are the high mountains designated by the names of Amanus and Rhossus. The southern frontier runs across the *Djebel Rieha*, a low rocky chain, which commences above Rieha, and extends to Kalat el Medyk, varying in breadth from two to five hours. The whole of *Djebel Rieha* is full of the ruins of cities which flourished in the times of the Lower Empire, but are now deserted. The territories comprised within these limits, include the ancient *Comagene*, *Cyrrhestica*, *Chalydonitis*, *Chalcidice*, *Seleucia*, and the district of Antioch. The chief places now are, Aleppo, Antioch, Scanderoon, Payass, Aintab, Edlip, and Shogher.

The Pashalik of Damascus, extending from Marrah on the N. to Hebron on the S., is bounded on the W. by the Antilibanus and the Anzary mountains, and on the E. extends to the Euphrates and the Desert. It includes almost the whole of the western part of Syria, comprising the ancient *Apamene*, *Palmyrene*, Eastern Cœlosyria, and the greater part of Palestine. In this pashalik are contained the cities of Damascus, Homs (*Emesa*), Hamah, Palmyra, Baalbec, Jerusalem, and Hebron. The chief features are, the upper valley of the Orontes, the plain of Damascus, the Haouran, and the territory of Jerusalem, described under the article PALESTINE.

The Pashalik of Tripoli, extending along the coast from Latakia (Laodicea) on the N. to the Nahr el Kelb (Lycus) on the S., is bounded on the E. by the course of that river and the mountains which overlook the bed of the Orontes. Great part of Libanus is included within this pashalik; and the Emir of the Druses pays to the Pasha, as the *miri* of the mountain, an annual tribute. This ter-

ritory answers to the northern part of Phenicia and *Casiotis* in ancient geography. The chief places are Latakia, Gabala, Tartous (Tortosa), Tripoli (now called Tarabolas), the capital, and Djebail.

The remainder of ancient Phenicia, from the *Nahr el Kelb* on the N. to Mount Carmel, together with the greater part of *Cœlo Syria* and the plains of Galilee, is comprised in the united pashaliks of Sidon and Acre (Saide and Akka). The mountains inhabited by the Druses are chiefly within this pashalik, which includes the ancient maritime cities of Berytus (now Beirout), Sidon, Tyre, and Acre, as well as Saphet (Szaffad), Sepphoris, Nazareth, Tiberias, and Panias. The maritime district, from the promontory of Carmel to the confines of Egypt, including the ancient Philistine satrapies, forms the pashalik of Gaza, which has of late been united to that of Acre.

The total area of Syria, exclusive of the desert, is computed by M. Malte Brun at 51,778 square miles; and the population is supposed to be at most 2,000,000, on a territory which, in ancient times, supported probably five times that number. Of these, the Turks do not form more than two-fifths; but all civil and military employments have hitherto been in their hands. Besides them, and those natives who may claim a genuine Syrian extraction, the motley population comprises nomadic hordes of Kourds, Turcomans, and Bedoween Arabs, mountaineers of the Anzairy (or Ansarian), Motonali, and Druse tribes, Maronite Christians, Greek Christians, and Jews. The predominant language both in the country and the towns is Arabic, which gives place, towards the northern frontier, to the Turkish, and is in some parts blended with the old Syriac and Chaldee. See LEBANON, ORONTES, PALESTINE; also DRUSE, MARONITE, ALEPPO, DAMASCUS, &c.

SYRO-PHœNICIA. In ancient geography, the maritime province of Syria, otherwise known as Phœnicia, extending along the shores of the Mediterranean from Dora, below Acre, to the mouth of the Eleutherus, north of Tripoli. Sidon was its proper capital.

SYRTIS. (A quicksand.) In ancient geography, a gulf of the Mediterranean, between Tripoli and Barca, now called the Gulf of Sidra or Sert, at the head of which were dangerous quicksands. At present, the sand-hills which form the shore, afford a good footing; and a chain of hills of solid stone, varying in height from 400 to 600 feet, runs E. and W. at a short distance from the coast. Between this chain and the sand-hills occurs a rich tract of pasturage; but the only path lies for two hours along the borders of an extensive marsh, and further eastward occurs a large salt lake and marsh below the level of the sea, with which it has formerly communicated. Before the sand-hills were thrown up by the sea, these tracts were probably quicksands. The modern district of Sert begins on the W. at Sooleb, and extends to a place called Muktahr, which divides it from Barca. It is inhabited only by Bedouins, there not being a single town or village between Mesurata and Bengazi; and a solitary date-tree is the only one to be met with on this dreary tract of coast for more than 400 miles.

T

TAAFFE (or TAF). A river of Wales, which rises in the hills of Brecknockshire, and flowing by Merthyr Tydvil, Llandaff, and Cardiff, falls into the small Bay of Pinarth.

TABLE MOUNTAIN. A mountain having a flat summit. The name is specifically applied to the remarkable precipice which backs Cape Town at the Cape of Good Hope, rising 3,582 feet above the sea. See **CAPE COLONY**.

TABRIZ. A city of Persia, the capital of Ajerbijan. See **PERSIA**.

TACAZZE. A river of Abyssinia, supposed to be the ancient Astaboras, which, rising in the mountains of Lasta, passes along the eastern frontier of the province of Samen, and entering Sennaar, receives the Mareb, and falls into the Nile in lat. $17^{\circ} 45'$ N. See **NILE**.

TAFILETT. A province or kingdom of Northern Africa, to the south-east of the Mauritanian Atlas, and tributary to the empire of Morocco. It is understood to consist of a vast sandy plain, traversed by two rivers that flow in opposite directions, one losing itself in the Desert of Angad, the other in the sands of the Sahara. Dates are the chief produce and wealth of the inhabitants. Sigilmessa was formerly the chief place, but has been supplanted by Taflett.

TAGUS. (TAJO, TEJO.) A river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Albarracin, on the frontiers of Aragon and Old Castile, about 100 miles from the Mediterranean. After winding through the plains of New Castile in a direction varying from W. to S., to Toledo, it there bends more decidedly westward, flows by Talavera, Alcantara, and Abrantes, and expanding into an estuary, falls into the Atlantic seven miles below Lisbon. The navigation is not at present practicable above Abrantes in Portugal. See **SPAIN** and **PORTUGAL**.

TALAVERA (DE LA REYNA). A city of Spain, in New Castile, on the right bank of the Tagus, 63 miles W. S. W. of Madrid: famous, in the annals of modern Europe, for the memorable defeat of the French by the allied British and Spanish forces under the Duke of Wellington, July 28, 1809. It lies on the road from Madrid to Lisbon. It is supposed to be the *Talabrica* of the Romans. Talavera la Vieja (Old Talavera), 34 miles W. S. W., on the left bank of the Tagus, is supposed to be the ancient *Ebura*.

TAMUL. The language spoken in the south-eastern districts of the Indian peninsula. See **INDIA**, p. 310.

TANA. A river of Lapland, which forms for 150 miles the boundary between Russia and Sweden, flowing northward into the gulf of the Arctic Ocean, called the Tanasford in lat. 71° N.; long. $31^{\circ} 30'$ E.

TANGIER. A seaport of Fez, situated on the Straits of Gibraltar, a few miles E. of Cape Spartel. Its proper name is Tanja or Tinja; and from this place, the Roman province of which it was the capital, received the name of *Mauritania Tingitana*. The town was for a long time the subject of eager contest between the Moors and the Portuguese. In 1471, Alonzo, King of Portugal, succeeded in obtaining possession of it; and in 1662, it came into the hands of the English,

as part of the marriage dower of the queen of Charles II. On its evacuation in 1684, by order of the English Government, its fortifications were demolished; and only their vestiges are now visible. Its importance has greatly declined, and its chief trade is with Gibraltar.

TANJORE. A principality of Southern India, taking its modern name from the capital. It is the ancient *Chola-desa* or *Chola mandala*, from which, by corruption, the name Coromandel is derived. In point of fertility, this district ranks next to that of Burdwan in Bengal. Never having been permanently occupied by the Mohammedans, it retains its ancient establishments in considerable splendour. Almost every village has its pagoda, and the Brahmins are the chief landholders and cultivators. They have the reputation of being extremely loyal to the British Government, which not only protects their worship, but discourages to the utmost the propagation of Christianity in Tanjore, and makes an annual grant of 45,000 pagodas for the support of the poorer temples. The late Rajah, on the other hand, is represented as being a liberal benefactor to the native Christians, who are numerous in his dominions; and he held in high veneration the Missionary Schwartz. Tanjore, the capital, is situated in lat. $10^{\circ} 42' N.$, 205 miles (travelling distance) S. S. W. from Madras. Including its two forts and suburbs, it is nearly six miles in circuit, and may be considered as the Benares of Southern India, having been, in remote times, one of the chief seats of Hindoo learning. In the smaller fort is one of the finest specimens of the pyramidal pagoda in India. The principality is now a district of the Madras presidency, although the Rajah is allowed to retain his state and a handsome revenue. The population in 1807 consisted of 17,149 Brahmins; 42,442 Soodras and native Christians, who are here confounded, although, in Ceylon, Christians rank with the higher caste; and 1457 Mohammedans: total 61,048.

TAPAJOS. Or **TAPAYOS.** A large river of Brazil, which has its sources in the mountains of Malto Grosso, not far from those of the Paraguay, which flow in an opposite direction. Its course for more than 600 miles is N., inclining to W., till it falls into the Amazons at Santarem, in long. $55^{\circ} W.$, lat. $2^{\circ} 24' 50'' S.$ That part of the immense province of Para which lies between this river on the W., and the Xingu on the E., has been denominated Tapajonia; while the tract extending from the Tapajos westward to the Madera, has received the name of Mundrucania, from the Munducu Indians who inhabit it. With the exception of a few settlements on the margins of the rivers, the whole country is in the possession of the aboriginal tribes.

TARANTAISE. A province of Savoy, consisting chiefly of the upper valley of the Isère. See **ISERE** and **SAVOY**.

TARANTO, GULF OF. A spacious bay or gulf of the Mediterranean, which runs up into the south-eastern coast of Italy, between the peninsula of Otranto and that of Calabria. It takes its name from an ancient city of Otranto, built on a small island at the head of the gulf, in front of a wide inlet which forms the harbour. It has a castle of some strength, and contains about 18,000 inhabitants. It is the ancient *Sinus Tarentinus*.

TARN. A river of Langnedoc, in France, which rises in the department of Lozère, and flowing south-westward through Aveiron

and the department to which it gives name, passes Albi, the head town, and Montauban, the chief town of Tarn and Garonne, and falls into the Garonne below Moissac. In the two departments of Tarn, and Tarn and Garonne, there are about 70,000 protestants, in a population of about 540,000.

TARRAGONA. A maritime city of Catalonia, the ancient capital of *Hispania Citerior*, under the name of Tarraco; whence this province was called *Hispania Tarraconensis*. It is now an ill-built, dirty, depopulated place, covering only a small part of the area of the ancient city, having never recovered from the conflagration which ruined it in the Succession war. Some interesting vestiges, however, remain of its ancient greatness; and its port is still visited by trading vessels. Its archbishopric is one of the most ancient in Spain. The population in 1808 was about 9000 souls. In 1811, it was besieged and sacked by the French under Marshal Suchet, which crowned the long catalogue of the calamities it has suffered at the hands of Moors, Castilians, English, and French.

TARSUS. The ancient capital of Cilicia, now called Tersoos; situated near the right bank of the Cydnus, which once flowed through the city, between seven and eight miles from the sea. It is now included in the pashalik of Adana, a city about 28 miles to the eastward, on the Sihoon or *Sarus*. Tersoos is still a place of considerable trade, containing, during the winter, a population amounting to between 25,000 and 30,000 souls. But scarcely a vestige remains of the proud capital favoured by Augustus and Adrian; the competitor, in learning and science, as well as grandeur and wealth, with Athens, Alexandria, and Antioch, and the birth-place of St. Paul, who styles himself a citizen of no mean city.

TARTAR. Properly **TATAR.** This name has been very indiscriminately applied. The original word, *Tata*, is said to have been originally given by the Chinese to the Mongols, who are, according to Klaproth, the true Tatars; while other modern writers have contended for its being exclusively applicable to the northern tribes of the great Turkish or Toorkish race. It has therefore become an ambiguous word, denoting generally the nomadic races of Eastern and Central Asia. They may be divided into two great families; Turkish Tatars and Mongol Tatars, who are broadly distinguished by their language and by their physical characteristics; the former approaching much more nearly to the European physiognomy and structure, while the latter exhibit as distinct and broadly marked a difference of feature and organization as the Ethiopian. The natives of Tibet, or Southern Tatar, distinguish the Mongols on their northern border by the name of *Ghia Hor*, the Hor tribes or nation, from the plant called *hor* (rhubarb), which abounds in their country; also *Sogh-po*, i. e. the inhabitants of the steppes, or nomads. Their Mongol name is said to be *Sirai gol* or *Sharagol*. The name of *Sogh-po* or *Ghia-sogh* (people of the steppe or desert) is also given to other nomadic tribes. Those of Turkish race who have embraced Mohammedism, are styled by their eastern neighbours, *Tho-gar*; also, *K'ha tche* (wide-mouths). The word *Ghia*, used alone, denotes specifically the Chinese. Those of the Chinese family who are scattered over Little Bucharra and Dzoungaria, are called *Ghia-nagh*, black Chinese; answering to the *Kara Kitai* of

the Moguls. The Hindoos, on the contrary, are called, in Tibetan, *Ghia-ghar*, white Ghia, or the white people; and the Russians, *Ghaisser*, yellow Ghia. The Mongol Tatars are described under the article MONGOLIA. The Turkish Tatars are divided into the following principal nations:

1. Tatars of European Russia, inhabiting the provinces of Kasan, Astrakhan, and Orenburg, which composed the old Tatar kingdom of Kiptshak.
2. Tatars of the Crimea or Taurida, formerly called Crim Tatory.
3. Nogay Tatars, inhabiting districts W. of the Caspian and N. of the Euxine: they bear a much stronger resemblance to the Mongols than the European Tatars, and have probably intermingled with the Calmucs.
4. Bashkirs, inhabiting the southern part of the Ural chain and the banks of the Upper Jaik: probably mixed.
5. Turkomans or Trukhmenes, inhabiting Georgia, Armenia, the North of Persia, &c. From them the Seljookian Turks are supposed to have descended.
6. Uzbeks. The four principal tribes are, the Uzbeks of Tackshent; those who inhabit the shores and islands of Lake Aral; those of Balkh; and those subject to the khanate of Chiva.
7. Eastern Toorks, or Turks of Turkestaun, on the borders of Mongolia: the scanty remains of the once powerful nation from which originated the Osmanli or Ottoman Turks. They are now computed at about 2000 families, among whom are included the hordes of Kara-kalpaks.
8. Kirguis Tatars of Siberia, who wander over the country between Omsk and the Caspian. They are said to be descended from the Nogays, whom they resemble. A large division of the Kirguis nation have abandoned Siberia for Chinese Turkestaun, where they are known under the name of *Burut*.
9. Tatars of the khanate of Sibir (Siberia), inhabiting Tomsk, Tara, and Tobolsk. The Katshintzki Tatars, inhabiting the country W. of the Yenisei, are Tatars who have blended with the Mongols.
10. The Yakuti, or Socha Tatars, inhabiting the lower Lena; their original country being the fertile plains W. of Lake Baikal. Their dialect is understood by the Tatars of Kasan, and may be pronounced Turkish, although they have the Mongolian features to a considerable degree.

The tribes of this great Turko-Tatar stock vary so considerably in physiognomy, and some so nearly resemble the Mongol tribes, that some writers have concluded that they had originally a common physical character, and that the variety has arisen entirely from inter-marriage with the western nations. The Huns of Attila, who are supposed to be the ancestors of all the Turkish tribes, are described by historians as strongly marked with physical characters similar to those of the Calmucs and Mongols. See CALMUCS, HUNS, MONGOLS, TOORKS, and UZBEKS.

TATARY. The name commonly given to that region of Asia which lies between Persia, Hindostan, and China on the S., and Asiatic

Russia or Siberia on the N., comprising the whole central part of the Asiatic continent. It answers generally to the Scythia of the ancients. The grand division of this region, in modern geography, is into Independent or Western: Tatory, and Chinese Tatory; answering to the Scythia on this side Imaus, and beyond Imaus, of the ancients. Chinese Tatory includes Tibet and Bontan, lying between the confines of India and the parallel of 33° ; Little Tibet, to the W. of Great Tibet, S. of the Kara Kumorum range; Chinese Toorkestann, or Little Bucharja; *Dzungaria*, or the country inhabited by the Calmucs, to the N. of Toorkestann, from which it is separated by the mountains of Altag; Mongolia, the name given to the vast region N. of Tibet and the wall of China, between the parallels of 33° and 50° ; bounded northward by the Altai range, which divides it from Asiatic Russia, westward by the mountains prolonged in a northerly direction from the Beloor range, and on the N. E. by the Solki mountains, which separate it from Manchouera; and lastly, Mantchooria, or Mandshuria, the country of the Mantchoos. The lofty range of the *Moor Tagh*, or *Beloor mountains*, a branch of the Himalaya, separates Little Bucharja or Toorkestann, comprising the kingdoms of Kashgar, Khoten, and Yarcand, from Bucharja Proper, or the territories of Bokhara and Balakh. Independent Tatory, the Tooran of the Arabian and Persian geographers, is bounded W. by the Caspian, S. by the Oxus and the *Humbow Kowsh*, and N. by Asiatic Russia. It includes the whole of Bucharja and the countries peopled by the Uzbeks, Khowaresm (or *Khasarism*), and the country of the Kirguis Tatars. See TATAR. Also ASA, BUCHARIA, MONGOLIA, and TIBET.

TARUDANT. A city of Morocco, the capital of the province of Suse; which see.

TATTA. A city of India, in the province of Sinde, on the banks of the Indus; supposed to have been the Pattala of the Greeks. See SINDE.

TAURIDA. The name given to a province of European Russia, including the Crimea, the Taurica Chersonesus of the ancients. See CRIMEA.

TAURIS. Improperly written for Tabriz: which see.

TAURUS. The ancient name of the lofty chain of mountains separating Cilicia from Phrygia and Cappadocia. A detached branch, the Mount Amanus of the ancients, separates Cilicia from Syria.

TAY. A river of Scotland, which rises in Breadalbane, on the frontiers of Argyleshire, and flows through Loch Dochart and Glen Dochart into Lake Tay. Issuing from that lake, it receives several other streams, and winding towards the S. E., flows by Perth; at length, turning eastward, it expands into the noble estuary called the Frith of Tay, between the shores of Perth and Angus on the left, and Fifeshire on the right. It has been supposed to bring down a greater quantity of water than any other British river. There is also a river Tay in Ireland, in the county of Waterford, which falls into the sea seven miles W. N. W. of Dungarvon Bay.

TAYGETUS. A mountain of Laconia, W. of the Eurotas. See MOREA.

TCHOUTCHIES, or Tschuktschi. A nation inhabiting the north-eastern extremity of Asia. There appear to be two distinct tribes or

nations. The nomadic Tchoutchies speak a dialect resembling in its vocabulary that of the nomadic Koriaks; while the stationary Tchoutchies speak the same dialect as that of the natives of Kadjak, which is closely related to that of the Esquimaux. See ESQUIMAUX. The Tschukotskoi Noss is the extreme point of Eastern Asia.

TEEMBO. The capital of Foota Jallon, 160 miles E. of Sierra Leone. See SENEGAMBIA.

TEES. A river of England, which, rising in Westmoreland, and flowing eastward, divides the north riding of Yorkshire from the county of Durham, and falls into the German Ocean ten miles below Stockton, forming the estuary called Teesmouth.

TEESTA. (*Tista*, i. e. Standing still.) A river of India, which rises in Nepal, where it is called the Yosanpoo, and entering Bengal in the district of Rungpoor, has a course, for about 150 miles, nearly parallel with the Ganges, into which it partially discharges itself, in the dry season, by two distinct channels; while, by a third, it discharges part of its waters into the Brahmapootra. But during the inundation, the Ganges runs into the Teesta, which then finds its only outlet by the Megna. See GANGES.

TEFLIS. See TIFLIS.

TEHAMA. A flat, sandy tract extending along the Arabian shore of the Red Sea, from the Hedjaz on the N. to Aden on the S. See ARABIA and RED SEA.

TEHRAUN, or TEHERAUN. A city of Persia, the present capital of the empire. It is situated in the province of Irak (the ancient Media), near the foot of Mount Elborz, not far from the ruins of the ancient city of Rhey, or Rhages; in lat. $35^{\circ} 40'$ N., long. $61^{\circ} 22' 50''$ E. It is surrounded with a strong mud wall about four miles in circuit, but contains no building of consequence, except the royal citadel or fortified palace. Half a century ago, it was an inconsiderable place; and it started at once into the first consequence under Aga Mahomed Khan, the uncle to the present Shah, and the first sovereign that made this city a royal residence. It is 242 miles (travelling distance) N. of Isfahan.

TELINGANA. An ancient kingdom of Southern India, comprehending chiefly the territory lying between the Godavery and the Krishna. The Telinga language meets the Mahratta and the Karnata near Beeder in the Deccan. It is related to the Tamul, but has some affinity to the Bengalee, and has received a mixture of Sanscrit.

TEMESWAR. A strong city of Hungary, the capital of a palatinate, and of the frontier province called the *Bannat*, lying between the Marosh, the Theiss, and the Danube, and Transylvania. Temeswar stands at the confluence of the Temes and the Rega. See BANNAT and HUNGARY.

TEMPE. A celebrated defile of Thessaly, between Olympus and Ossa, through which the Peneus flows into the Egean Sea. See GREECE and THESSALY.

TENASSERIM. A district of the isthmus dividing the Gulf of Siam from the Sea of Bengal. See BURMAH and SIAM.

TENEDOS. A small fertile island of the Grecian Archipelago, close to the coast of Asia Minor, and near the mouth of the Hellespont. Its wine has a high reputation.

TENERIFFE. One of the Canary islands, remarkable chiefly for its lofty volcanic peak, the summit of the mountain which forms the island, and which rises to the height of 12,358 feet above the sea. From the flanks of the peak, several violent eruptions have taken place within the past hundred years. The lower declivities are covered with vines, which yield the Teneriffe wine, of which from 10,000 to 15,000 pipes are annually exported.

TENNESSEE. One of the United States of North America, formed, in 1790, of a territory which was originally the back part of North Carolina. It is bounded, N. by Kentucky, E. by North Carolina, S. by Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, and W. by the Mississippi river. It is 420 miles in length, 102 in breadth, and has an area of 43,000 square miles, containing a population (in 1830) of 684,822 souls, including 142,382 slaves. The Tennessee river, which gives name to this state, is formed by several branches rising in Virginia and the Carolinas. After flowing in a south-westerly direction as far as lat. $34^{\circ} 30'$ N. in the state of Alabama, it makes a very singular curve to the westward; and after running in that direction, inclining to N. W., for about 150 miles, assumes a northerly course, passing through the states of Tennessee and Kentucky, and falls into the Ohio twelve miles below the mouth of the Cumberland. The latter river has a course not very dissimilar. Rising in the Cumberland mountains, which stretch across this state, dividing it into East and West, this river winds south-westward as far as Nashville, the state capital, where it begins to form a circular bend, returning through Kentucky to fall into the Ohio, 60 miles above its mouth. Steam-boats of 300 tons ascend to Nashville during three months of the year. The territory of this state is for the most part fertile, salubrious, and pleasant, presenting some of the most picturesque scenery in the Union.

TERCERA. The principal island of the groupe of the Azores, belonging to Portugal, near the coast of Africa. It is about 54 miles in circumference, surrounded with steep rocks, which render it inaccessible except at a few points, and these are strongly fortified. Angra, the chief town, has a good roadstead. The interior is very fertile, and corn is exported to Lisbon. See AZORES.

TEREK. A river which rises in the Caucasus, and flowing first N. and then N. W., to Mozdok, turns to the E., and divides into several branches, which re-unite before they reach the Caspian. The defile of Derial, through which the Terek forces its way amid the lofty precipices of the Caucasus, is one of the two grand passes by which the Medes, Sarmatians, and other Oriental tribes issued into the plains of Northern Europe: it is the *Pyla Sarmatie*, *Porta Iberia*, and *Porta Caucasica* of ancient geography. The key to this defile, *Vlady Kaukaz*, is strongly fortified, and the Russians always keep there a strong garrison. The other great pass is that of Derbent, the ancient *Pyla Albania*. The Terek forms part of the boundary between European and Asiatic Russia.

TERNOVA. (TERNIVA.) An ancient city of Bulgaria, the capital of the second Bulgarian kingdom founded in the twelfth century, and the seat of the patriarchate previously established at Lychnidus. It is supposed to occupy the site of the more ancient *Nicopolis ad Heenum*. The modern town is built close to the edge of steep rocks which over-

hang the Jautra (*Iatrus*), that winds its course through the confined and difficult pass below. Surrounded on all sides by mountains, it occupies a situation bold, dangerous, and picturesque; but the interior is ill-built, dark, and dirty, and the place has fallen to decay. It is 110 miles N. N. W. of Adrianople, on the route to Rudshuk.

TERUDANT. See TARODANT and SUSE.

TERRA. This word, derived from the Latin, signifies, in geography, an extensive tract of land, or a champaign country or territory. Thus, *Terra Firma* is the name given by the Spaniards to that part of the South American continent which comprehends the three provinces of Darien, Veragua, and Panama. *Terra del Fuego*, the land of fire, is a large island separated from the southern extremity of America by the Straits of Magellan, and so called from the volcanoes observed upon it. *Terra di Lavoro* and *Terra di Bari*, are provinces of Neapolitan Italy.

TERRACINA. A city of the Papal States, situated at the southern extremity of the Pontine marshes, 46 miles S. E. of Rome. It is the ancient *Aurur*.

TESSIN. A canton of Switzerland. See TICINO.

TETRARCH. The Greek word *τετραρχης* originally denoted the government of a fourth part of a kingdom, but was afterwards used as synonymous with *ethnarch*, prefect or viceroy. On the death of Herod the Great, Archelans, his eldest son, succeeded to the government of Judea, Samaria, and Idumea, with the title of tetrarch; Herod Antipas was made tetrarch of Galilee; Philip, of Iturea and Trachonitis; and Lysanias, of Abilene.

TETUAN. A sea-port of Morocco, within the Straits of Gibraltar, 30 miles S. E. of Tangier. It ranks next to Fez in commercial importance, and may be considered as its chief port.

TEUTONIC. The ancient *Teutones* were a people of Germany, bordering on the *Cimbri*. The appellation became at length extended to all the German tribes; and the name, corrupted into *Deutsch*, still denotes the German language.

TEVIOT. A river of Scotland, which, rising on the confines of Dumfries-shire, flows through Roxburghshire, anciently called Teviotdale, and joins the Tweed near Kelso.

TEXAS. A district of 100,000 square miles, bordering southward on the Gulf of Mexico, between the *Rio del Norte* on the W., and Louisiana on the E., and bounded northward by the Red River. It was included by the Spaniards in the Mexican intendancy of San Luis Potosi; but the American Congress have set up a claim to the territory as part of Louisiana. The total population in 1807 was estimated at 7000, principally Spanish Creoles, some French, some Americans, and a few civilized Indians and half-breeds, who lead, for the most part, the life of hunters. It is watered by the Rio Guadalupe, with its confluent, the Rio S. Antonio and R. San Marco, which discharges itself into the N. W. end of the Bay of St. Bernard; the Rio Colorado or Red River of Cohahuila, which, after a winding course of 600 miles, falls into the same bay; the Brassos, which also rises in Cohahuila, and, after a course of 700 miles, falls into the Gulf of Mexico,—it is the largest river in the province; the Trinity river, with its confluent, the Natchez and the Angelina, which discharges itself into

Galveston Bay ; the river Toyac ; and the Sabine river. Taken generally, it is said to be one of the most fertile and best watered countries of North America, and is well timbered for a hundred miles of coast, with small prairies interspersed ; its facilities of internal navigation are also most valuable. Yet it has hitherto been for the most part a mere wilderness.

TEXEL. An island of the Netherlands, at the entrance of the Zuyder Zee ; separated by a narrow channel from North Holland, and having a town of the same name, together with six villages, containing in all about 5000 inhabitants.

THAMES. A river of England, forming the port of London, the capital of the commerce of the world. This remarkable river rises from a copious spring, called Thames-head, two miles S. W. of Cirencester in Gloucestershire, and winding to Lechlade, there receives the Lech and the Coln, and becomes navigable for vessels of 90 tons, 230 miles from its mouth. Below this junction, the river bears the name of Isis, under which it flows north-eastward to Oxford ; and thence, being joined by the Charwell, south-eastward to Abingdon. Near Dorchester, it receives the Tame, which has its source near Winslow in Buckinghamshire ; and from this junction it takes the name of Thames (Thamesis). Continuing its course south-eastward by Wallingford to Reading, it divides Buckinghamshire from Berkshire, afterwards Middlesex from Surrey, and, below London, Essex from Kent ; washing the towns of Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windsor and Eton, Egham, Staines, Chertsey, Weybridge, Sunbury, Hampton, Thames Ditton, Kingston, Teddington, Twickenham, Richmond, Isleworth, Brentford, Kew, Chiswick, Hammersmith, Fulham and Putney, Chelsea, and Lambeth. The tide flows as high as Richmond, 70 miles from its mouth. At Brentford, the Grand Junction Canal falls into it. Below London, its depth of water is sufficient to admit the largest vessels. Ships of war come up to Deptford, and vessels of 700 or 800 tons burden frequently lie at the quays close to London Bridge. The port of London, commonly called the Pool, extends almost four miles, nearly to Deptford ; in which space more than 1000 vessels have been moored at one time. The various docks connected with the port are unequalled in the world. Below Gravesend, it gradually expands into a magnificent estuary, and meeting the Medway at Sheerness, finally mingles its waters with the German Ocean.

THANET, ISLE OF. The north-eastern angle of the county of Kent, situated at the mouth of the Thames, and separated from the rest of the county by the river Stour. It contains the noted watering-places of Ramsgate, Margate, and Broadstairs.

THEBAID. The ancient name of Upper Egypt ; from Thebes, its chief city : it is now called the Said. See EGYPT.

THEBES. In ancient geography, the name of several ancient cities. The two most considerable were ; 1. Thebes in Egypt, founded at least B. C. 1800, and said to have been 140 *stadia* in circuit : it is supposed to have been the No-Ammon of the Hebrew Scriptures, called Diospolis by the Greeks ; and its magnificent ruins are spread over a vast area, occupied by nine distinct townships on both banks of the Nile. It is not improbable that it was a double city, Thebes being properly the name of the one on the western bank, and

Diospolis on the eastern; and the name *Medinet-aboo*, which some of the principal ruins still bear, (rendered Town of the Father,) is perhaps a corruption of the original name, Medina-Thaboo—the city of Thebes. 2. Thebes of Boeotia, supposed to have been founded by Cadmus, and originally called Cadmeia: it is said to have been 70 *stadia* in circuit, and contained at least 50,000 citizens when destroyed by Alexander. It was afterwards restored by Cassander, and was a respectable place in the middle ages; the salubrity of the air, the copiousness of its springs, and the exuberant fertility of its soil, having prevented its being permanently deserted. Although few traces of its magnificence remain, it has preserved its ancient name in the form of Theba, and contained, in 1806, about 4000 Greeks and 1000 Turks, who had four mosques and several churches. Cotton, wine, corn, cheese, tobacco, rice, and oil, are the productions of the Theban territory. The summers are intensely hot, and the winters are equally distinguished by their severity. Thebes is included in the pashalik of Egripo, and is governed by a vaivode. It is about 25 miles E. of Livadia. See GREECE.

THEISS. Or **TISZA.** A river of Hungary, which rises from two sources on the N. E. frontier of the kingdom. After flowing above 100 miles in a westerly direction, it turns to the S., and after a long course, during which it receives a number of rivers, and washes or divides ten distinct districts, falls into the Danube below Titl. It is the *Tibiscus* and *Tibisis* of Ptolemy and Herodotus.

THERMIA. One of the Cyclades, in the Egean Sea; 12 miles in length and 5 in breadth. Its soil is fertile, and its town, of the same name, is the see of a Greek bishop. The inhabitants are about 6000.

THERMOPYLÆ. A celebrated defile of Greece, leading from Thessaly to Locris and Boeotia, having the wooded cliffs of Mount Ceta on one side, and the marshes of the Maliac Gulf on the other.

THESSALONICA. An ancient city of Macedonia, so named in honour of the sister of Alexander the Great, the wife of Cassander. It is now called Salonika: which see.

THESSALY. In ancient geography, a country of Greece, comprising a series of rich plains encircled by lofty mountains. The range of Mount Ceta separates it from Phocis and Locris on the S. The great chain of Pindus, which gives rise on the eastern side to the Peneus or Salypria, separates Thessaly from Epirus. Mount Olympus forms the northern boundary, separating it from Macedonia; while Ossa closes upon the Peneus on the E., forming the narrow defile of Tempe. Many subordinate valleys are formed by the numerous ramifications of the great Thessalian mountains; and innumerable streams descend from them, most of which fall into the Peneus, which, towards Larissa, assumes the appearance of a respectable river. Ancient Thessaly was divided into four districts: *Phthiotis*, *Estiaotis*, *Thessaliotis*, and *Pelasgiotis*. The Pelasgic plain is situated towards the N. E., and is watered by the lower part of the Peneus. Of this district, Larissa is now the principal town, and may be considered as the modern, as it was the ancient capital of Thessaly. It is the *Argos Pelasgicon* of Homer; the Greeks still call it Larissa; but its Turkish name is Genishehr, or Yenishehr. It has 100 villages within its jurisdiction. Some low ridges and

undulating hills separate the great plain of Larissa, on the S., from the ancient Pharsalian Plain. Pharsala, as the Greeks still call it, is a populous commercial place, containing four mosques and a Greek church: the Turks call it Tzalalzik. Its district is probably that which was anciently distinguished by the name of *Phthiotis*. Twelve hours W. S. W. of Larissa is the town of Trikkala, the ancient *Trikka*, in the vale of the Peneus or Salymphria; a considerable place, containing more than 2000 houses, and between 10,000 and 12,000 inhabitants, chiefly Turks. This is the capital of a *sarjak*, comprising the south-western part of Thessaly. These are now the principal divisions. The inhabitants, who live in scattered villages, are chiefly herdsmen, whose wants are almost spontaneously supplied by the fertility of the soil, and the genial temperature of the climate. Wool and silk are the staple produce. Thessaly was formerly very populous, and the coins of 19 Thessalian cities have been found; but the total population is now estimated at about 300,000 souls.

THIBET. See **TIBET**.

THOMAS, ST. The largest and most northerly of the Virgin Islands in the West Indian archipelago. It is about 18 miles in circumference, is fertile, and has a safe and commodious harbour. The population is about 5000. It was taken from the Danes in 1801, and again in the last war; but was restored to them in 1814.

THRACE. In ancient geography, a country of Europe, bounded on the S. by the Egean Sea; on the E. by the Hellespont, the Propontia, and the Euxine; N. by Mount Hæmus; and W. by the river Strymon and Macedon. It is now included in the Ottoman beyleybeylik of *Roum-ili* or Romelia, and forms what may be distinguished as Romania Proper, including Constantinople, the Ottoman metropolis. See **TURKEY**.

THULE. In ancient geography, the most northern island known to the ancients in the German Ocean: supposed to have been either Iceland or the Shetland Isles.

THUN, LAKE. A lake of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, 12 miles in length, through which the Aar passes: it takes its name from a town on its banks.

THUR. A rapid river of Switzerland, which rises near Wildenhäus, in the canton of St. Gall, and falls into the Rhine seven miles S. S. W. of Schaffhausen.

THURGAU. Or **THURGOVIA.** A canton of Switzerland, traversed by the river Thur; bounded N. and E. by the Lake of Constance; S. E. and S. by St. Gall; S. W. and W. by Zurich; and divided by the Rhine at the north-western extremity from Schaffhausen. It is 357 square miles in extent, chiefly level or undulating, and fertile; and contains a population of about 77,000, of whom about three-fourths are Protestant, and a fourth Catholic.

THURINGIA. The former name of an extensive territory in Germany, which gave the title of landgrave to the elector of Saxony; between Franconia on the W. and Meissen on the E. It took its name from the ancient *Thuringi*. The Thuringian forest is a hilly district covered with wood, extending about 70 miles in length, and from 9 to 16 miles in breadth; covering an area of about 1000 square miles, and extending through a number of petty principalities,—

Eisenach, Gotha, Weimar, Coburg, &c. It is a part of the ancient Hercynian forest. The whole tract is thinly peopled, containing only hamlets or small villages. It is rich in metals, particularly iron, though the mines are not numerous. The highest points are from 2000 to 2800 feet in height, giving rise to a number of streams, which are ultimately received by the Maine, the Weser, and the Elbe.

THURSO. A river of Scotland, which rises on the borders of Sutherland, and, after a short and rapid course to the northward through Caithness-shire, falls into the Pentland frith at the town of Thurso, forming the only safe harbour between Cromarty and Loch Eribole.

THYATIRA. An ancient city of Asia Minor, in Lydia; situated near a branch of the Caicus, in the centre of an extensive and fertile plain, enclosed by mountains. It is now called Ak-hissar (white-castle), and is a large but ill-built town of about 1000 houses, exclusive of between 200 and 300 mud huts. There are a few Greeks and Armenians, but the bulk of the population is Turkish, and all classes speak the Turkish language. Every thing indicates poverty and degradation. Still, the form of Christianity is not yet extinguished in this its ancient seat. Thyatira is the site of one of the seven churches addressed in the Apocalypse. It is about 10 hours N. of Sardis.

TIBBOOS. An African nation, occupying the immense desert tract which extends eastward of Fezzan, from the Black Harutsh on the N. to Lake Tchad on the S. Tibeste, or Tivedoo, which seems to be the capital of the Mohammedan Tibboos, and which either gives its name to this people, or is named from them, is situated in a mountainous country abounding with springs, and producing corn, senna, and good pasturage. The plain of Tibeste is seven journeys from Temissa on the road to Bornou. In one part is a large spring of hot water, and the surrounding soil is composed entirely of sulphur. This place has never been explored, in modern times, by Europeans. About the latitude of Tegerry, 24° 4' N., the southernmost town of Fezzan, a ridge of hills called the Little Alowere stretches across the Tibboo country; and further eastward is a still higher ridge, the Greater Alowere. These are said to be the loftiest hills in the Tibboo country, with the exception of *Irchat-at Erner*. Through passes in both these mountains the nearest road leads to Kanem. The territory of the Bilma Tibboos begins at a place called *Irchat* by the Arabs, and *Away* by the Tibboos; and extends southward to Bilma, the residence of their sultan, a mud-walled village of miserable huts. Near *Irchat*, on the northern frontier of the Bilma territory, is *Kisbee*, a great rendezvous for caravans, eight days from *Agdass*, and twenty-four from *Kashna*. Between *Kisbee* and *Bilma* are several other Tibboo towns, situated, in like manner, in comparatively fertile *wadys*, producing dates and grass in abundance, and extending several miles between the parallel ridges that cross the country. Near each of these towns there are salt-water lakes, producing *trona*, which is the chief article of commerce, no salt being found further south; and immense quantities are annually carried from these lakes to Soudan. To the S. of Bilma, the traveller bids

adieu to every appearance of vegetation, and enters on a sandy desert which it takes 13 days to cross. Wells and vegetation sufficient to afford forage to the camels occur at very distant intervals. At a place called Beer Kashifery commences the territory of the Gunda Tibboos, who are nomades, their animals being their only riches. They are said to subsist on the milk of their camels half the year, and even their horses are fed on it, corn being too scarce and valuable an article to be spared. This tribe possess more than 5000 camels. They are agile and active horsemen, but greatly dread the Arabs, on account of their fire-arms. To the S. of these, in a more fertile district, are the Traita Tibboos, a small tribe, numbering about 800 men, and living in encampments of huts constructed entirely of mats. They are great thieves. But the worst people in these parts are a tribe called Wandela, about 1000 strong, who live by plunder, and have no connexion with any other tribe. Their tents are in the heart of the desert, and their well known character secures to them the almost exclusive commerce of Begharmi and Waday, the countries E. of Lake Tchad, few strangers choosing to risk a passage through their country. They are chiefly heathens, living in a state of nature, clad with the skins of beasts, and inhabiting holes in rocks or wretched grass huts. The Ethiopian *Troglodytæ* of Herodotus, who were hunted by the *Garamantes* of Fezzan, and who are described as the most swift-footed of all men, are supposed, with much probability, to have been Tibboos. The hunting of the human race in these parts, is still as much in use as it appears to have been a thousand years before the Christian era. The sultan of Fezzan carries it on annually; and when Captain Lyon was at Moorzook, in 1818, a *grazie* (as such an expedition is called) was undertaken under the command of one of the sultan's sons; and the father wept tears of joy on his return with 1800 captives, men, women, and children. The Tibboos of Borgoo (the rocky country) are represented as so timid that a single mounted Arab will put a number to flight; and they run with exceeding swiftness, having recourse to as many shifts and feints as a hare to elude their pursuers. Those who inhabit the towns, in case of alarm, take refuge at the top of the insulated masses of rock at the base of which they are placed, ascending by a rude ladder, which is drawn up after them; and as the sides of these natural citadels are precipitous, they defend themselves with their missiles, and by rolling down rocks upon their assailants. The circumstance of their retreating to these strong holds on the approach of their enemies, the Tuarick or the Arabs, may have led to the supposition of their being troglodytes or dwellers in caves. Some of the Tibboo are travelling merchants or pedlars, who do not pass more than four months in the year with their families. The mode of life of the various tribes of Tibboo is so different, some being nomadic, others dwellers in towns, some equestrian, others swift of foot, but afraid of cavalry, some Mohammedans, others Kaffirs—that some doubt may be entertained whether they are all of the same race. The Gunda and Wandela Tibboo are styled by Major Denham, Tibboo Arabs, and they are represented as even better horsemen than the Arabs; differing also from the Bilma Tibboo, in being of a more copper colour, while the flat nose and large mouth strikingly distinguish them from the

Northern Tihboo, who have aquiline noses, lips formed like those of Europeans, and a colour of the brightest black. Horneman represents the Bilma Tihboos as a mixed tribe, who had forcibly established themselves among the negroes who lived in that district; but the word negro is equivocal, being sometimes indiscriminately applied to all black races, at other times restricted to the woolly-haired race. The distinguishing characteristics of the genuine Tihboo are thus described by Captain Lyon. The men are slender and active in their form, and have intelligent countenances. Their agility is proverbial; and they are frequently, by way of distinction, called the Birds. The women do not, like the Arabs, cover their faces. They retain their youthful appearance much longer than the latter, are much more cleanly, better housewives, and particularly careful of their children. Of the Tibboo slaves brought to Fezzan, the females meet with the readiest market on account of their beauty: the males are generally too light for hard work, and are not brought in any considerable number. The wild tribes live chiefly on *doom*-dates and the flesh and milk of their flocks and herds: they have but little corn, and are unacquainted with the art of making bread. The seeds of the *khandal*, or colocynth-apple, form a principal article of food among the Tihboo of Tibeste and Kawar. It is not the ordinary custom of these people to tattoo or score the skin. On meeting after absence, they do not, like the Arabs, shake or touch hands, but squat on their heels at some distance from each other, their spears in their right hands, repeating for some time the salutation *la-la!* peace. They then rise and enter into conversation. They speak very fast, and their language, which is full of liquids and sibilants, is pleasing; not resembling, according to this traveller, any of the other negro dialects. The people of Augila, Horneman says, in speaking of these tribes, made much the same comparison that Herodotus does, when, speaking of the Ethiopians troglodytes hunted by the Garamantes (Fezzanians), he says that their language was like the whistling of birds. The words of the Greek historian are, that they have no language like other men, but shriek like bats. Their arms in the interior are, three light spears and a lance, a dagger and sword, and missiles called *shangar*, which do much execution. They are, generally speaking, however, a quiet, inoffensive people, living in houses made of palm-leaf mats, so closely woven that the rain cannot penetrate. Besides these mats, their women form baskets and drinking-bowls made of palm-leaves, which they ornament with stripes of coloured leather. They are gross feeders, which corresponds to the description given of them by Herodotus, as reptile-eaters. The Tihboo women of Bilma are described by Major Denham as having extremely pleasing features, while the pearly white of their regular teeth is in beautiful contrast with the glossy black of their skin. Triangular flaps of plaited hair streaming with oil, hang down on each side of their face; and these, with the addition of coral nose-jewels and large amber necklaces, complete their attractions. They attended the stranger, dancing and throwing themselves about with screams and songs in a manner quite original; but, notwithstanding the apparent scantiness of their habiliments, nothing could be further from indelicacy or immodesty than their deportment. Altogether, they are an interesting, and apparently

a primitive Libyan or Ethiopic race; and their language deserves attention, as it will probably afford the clew to their real origin.

TIBER. A river of Italy, celebrated as washing the hills upon which ancient Rome was built. It rises in the Apennines, near the confines of Tuscany, and flows southward and westward. Three miles S. of Perugia, it is crossed, on the road from Siena to Rome, by a steep, narrow ancient bridge of five arches, forming the boundary between ancient Etruria and Umbria. Its waters there are of a whitish colour, and charged with a calcareous matter which it deposits on the vegetation on its banks, occasionally producing singular petrifications. A few miles lower, it receives the little river Tescia. One branch of the Chiana joins the Tiber, while the other runs into the Arno. Near Otricoli, it is joined by the Nera (Nar) from the Vale of Terni, bringing with it the waters of the Velino, which descends from the Valley of Rieti, in the Sabine country, forming the famous cascade of Terni. Swelled by the impure and turbid waters of the Nera, the Tiber enters the Campagna; and at the *Ponte Molle*, where the suburbs of Rome commence, it rolls its deep and tawny waters in a channel about 400 feet in width. Its deserted banks, in this part of its course, are unshaded by wood, and ungraced by cultivation. At Rome, when swelled by sudden or long continued rains, it still produces mischievous floods, which in former times occasioned destructive ravages. After the waters have retired, the cellars and ground-floors of the houses to which it reaches, are covered with its slime. The wells of Rome rise and fall with its waters, with which they would therefore seem to communicate. Rome is now about 14 miles from its mouth, which no longer forms a port. Ostia, the ancient port of Rome, is now at some distance from the coast, a place of banishment for criminals; and Porto Trajano is an inland lake, separated from the sea by a sandy plain three-quarters of a mile in breadth. For many leagues both above and below the mouth of the Tiber, a sandy ridge has been gradually thrown up by the sea, choking up various outlets, natural and artificial; while the quantity of earthy matter brought down by the Tiber, which is supposed to be greater, in proportion to its length and volume, than any other river, has extended the marshes by the formation of new land. Floats of wood are sent down the Tiber from Perugia, though it is not navigable even for boats as high as that city, on account of several rapids. Genoese *feluccas* ascend to Rome, towed up by buffaloes at a very slow pace, which occupies three days. They are laden with corn, and return with cargoes of rags, used as manure for orange-trees, and *pozzolana*, which now constitute, *with indulgencies*, the principal exports from Rome.

TIBERIAS. A city of Palestine, in Galilee, seated on the south-western bank of the Lake of Galilee, called also, the Lake of Tiberias. The modern town has preserved its ancient name, pronounced Tabareeah. Tiberias, which is supposed to occupy the site of the more ancient Cinneroth or Kinneroth, was built by Herod the Tetrarch, who named it in honour of the Emperor Tiberius. After the fall of Jerusalem, it continued to be, till the fifth century, the residence of Jewish rabbies, and was the seat of an hereditary patriarch, who acted as the supreme judge between persons of his own

nation. In the sixth century, Justinian rebuilt the walls; and after its capture by the Saracens in the following century, it still contained many churches and synagogues. It is remarkable that a college of Jews still exists in this ancient seat of Jewish literature. The modern town has tolerably high but ill-built walls on three sides, flanked with round towers: on the fourth, it is open to the lake. It is about three-quarters of a mile in circuit, but one-fourth of the area within the walls is unoccupied, and the houses are for the most part mean and scattered. The number of inhabitants is about 4000, of whom a large proportion are Jews, Polish, Spanish, and from other parts. Tiberias holds out to the Jews peculiar advantages, as they there enjoy perfect religious freedom; besides which, Tiberias is one of the four holy cities of the Talmud, the other three being, Saphet (or Szaffad), Jerusalem, and Hebron. The Rabbin of Tiberias is under the Great Rabbin of Saphet, who pronounces final judgement on all contested points of law and religion. The ruins of the ancient city extend to some distance on the north, and southward along the border of the lake, beyond the hot baths of Emmaus, which are about a mile from the modern town. These baths are still frequented: the waters resemble in quality those of Aix la Chapelle. Tabaria, with its district of ten or twelve villages, is under an Aga, subject to the Pasha of Acre. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in cultivating the soil. Fish are caught with casting-nets thrown from the rocks or from the beach; but not a boat is now to be seen on the Lake of Galilee.

TIBET. (Or **TUBER**: improperly written Thibet.) Called also Southern Tatar. A country of Central Asia, divided by the Himalaya range from India on the south; bounded northward by the great desert of Cobi, and extending from the sources of the Indus to the borders of China. Its length from east to west, is about 1350 geographical miles; its breadth from north to south, about 480; but its precise limits are indeterminate or unknown. The loftiest summits of the Himalaya range are within the limits of Tibet, which may be described generally as a vast plateau or table-land, elevated upwards of 15,000 feet above the level of the sea, and forming the basis of mountains rising to the enormous height of nearly 27,000 feet. Tibet Proper is divided into four great provinces, which lie in the following order, proceeding from east to west: *K'ham* (i. e. the kingdom); *Oui* or *Wooc* (the middle or interior), the district of *Lassa*; *Dzang*; and *Nga-ri*. *Oui-dzang* is an ancient name of Tibet; and *Dzang-po-tchoo* is the name of the great river of Tibet, which the natives of Burmah call the Irrawaddy. This river, after traversing Tibet from west to east, flows by the western extremity of the Chinese province of Yunnan, and, on entering Ava, or the Burmese territory, receives on its right bank the *Syry-serhit*, which has been mistaken for the real head-stream. This latter river rises in about lat. 27° 50' N., long. 97° E., to the south of the sources of the Brahmapootra, from which it is separated by the chain of snowy mountains named Lang-tan: it flows southward through the country of the Semsook, and, on entering the Burmese territory, is called the Irrawaddy, which name it gives to the larger river into which it falls. The word Tibet is of unknown etymology. The country is commonly called by the natives, *Bhodh-*

youl, or simply *Bhodh*, from which is derived the name of Bhotan or Bootan; and the language of Tibet is known in India under the name of the *Bhotanta*. This language is spoken throughout the region north of the Himalaya, as high as about the parallel of 33° , where the Tibetans or Bhootas border upon the Mongol tribes, called by the former, *Ghia-Hor* (the Hor people), or *Sogh-po* (nomades or inhabitants of the steppes). Little Tibet, which adjoins Tibet Proper on the west, is the name given by geographers to the region west of the sources of the Indus, comprising the upper valley of that river. It is divided from Great Tibet by the ridge which separates the headwaters of the Indus and Sutlej from those of the Brahmapootra; the *Kara Korum* range sweeps round Little Tibet, running N. W., and dividing it from Yarkand and Kashgar; the *Beloot Tag* forms the western boundary, and the Himalaya is the barrier towards Cashmere. This is, probably, the province called by the natives *Nga-ri*. Lassa, or Lahassa, is the capital of Great Tibet; and near it is the residence of the Dalai Lama. The authority of the Chinese *tai-zi* or viceroy is said to extend about 650 miles to the westward. The Keubrang pass (18,313 feet high) is the boundary towards Kunawur. To the S. E. of Lassa is Teshoo Loomboo, the residence of the Teshoo Lama, who is recognised by the Chinese Emperor. This place is properly a large monastery, comprising between 300 and 400 stone houses, inhabited by *gellongs* or Buddhist monks, besides numerous temples and the palace of the sovereign pontiff. When Capt. Turner was sent on an embassy to the Teshoo Lama in 1783, from the British Government of India, the establishment consisted of 3,700 monks. From this place, which is about 180 miles from the northern frontier of Bengal, by way of Bootan, roads lead off to Bootan, Cashmere, China, and in other directions. Lahdak is a mountainous district bordering on Cashmere, having for its capital, Lek, situated on a river which joins the Indus at Draus in Little Tibet, in lat. $35^{\circ} 53' N.$, long. $76^{\circ} 48' E.$ The sources of the Lek or Lahdak river, and those of the Sutlej, are in the district of Undes, of which Deba is said to be the chief town, situated in long. $80^{\circ} 2' E.$, lat. $30^{\circ} 13' N.$ To the N. W. of the sources of the Sutlej, is the great lake of Mapang or Manasoravar, situated in about $31^{\circ} N.$ and $81^{\circ} E.$, and extending 15 miles E. and W., and 11 from N. to S. This lake is esteemed sacred by the Hindoos, as the supposed source of the Ganges. The Sutlej is said to have its source in another sacred lake, only twelve miles to the westward, which is much larger. Other lakes are found among the mountains of Tibet. The most singular is Lake Palté, near the northern base of the Himalaya chain, which is described as an extensive natural moat about two leagues broad, encompassing an island nearly 40 leagues in circumference. Lake Terkiri, the largest known lake, situated beyond a chain of mountains stretching E. and W., between lat. 31° and 32° , is said to be about 80 miles long, and from 30 to 40 broad. But these accounts require authentication. It is a remarkable circumstance, that, on ascending to this elevated region from the south, the limit of vegetation rises higher, the further the traveller proceeds. On the southern slope of the Snowy range, the extreme height of cultivation is 10,000 feet, and even there the crops are frequently cut green. The highest habitation is 9500 feet;

11,800 feet may be reckoned the upper limit of forest; and 12,000, that of bushes. In the valley of the Baspa river, the highest village is at 11,400 feet; the cultivation reaches to the same elevation; and the forest extends to 13,000 feet. Advancing further, villages are found at that height; fine birch-trees at 14,000 feet, and *tama* bushes or Tatarian furze, which furnish excellent fuel, at 17,000 feet. Zong-cheng, in the valley of the Tagla, is situated in lat. $31^{\circ} 36'$, at an elevation of 17,400 feet, which, according to formerly received theories, should be buried under everlasting snow; but the aspect of the country is widely different. On every side of the glen, which is a bow-shot broad, appear gently sloping hills, covered for the most part with *tama*. The banks of the river are clothed with grass-turf and prickly bushes, and flocks of sheep and herds of deer are seen browsing around. To the eastward, towards Manasoravar, according to the accounts of the Tatars, crops and bushes thrive at a still greater height. Did vegetation extend no higher than on the southern face of the Himalaya, Tataria would be uninhabitable by man or beast. In the Spiti district, between Lahdak, Kooloo, and Bischur, the villages are from 12,000 to 15,000 feet above the sea; and there are lead-mines. Towards Lahdak, the habitations are still more elevated, the country barren, and the climate inhospitable. Captain Gerard, who, with his brother, explored the upper valley of the Sutlej in 1821, felt regret at bidding farewell to the serenity of a Tataric sky and the charms of even that arid country, to descend, with the Sutlej, to the moist and burning plains of Hindostan. The number of quadrupeds which find sustenance on this elevated plateau, is astonishing. Among the most remarkable of the domestic animals is the grunting ox or *yak*, sometimes called the bushy-tailed bull, from its tail of fine bushy hair, so much valued in India, where it is used as a *chowry* to drive away flies. The Tibet sheep, besides supplying a great part of the animal food, is used as a beast of burden. It has a heavy fleece of fine wool; and the common goat has a covering of downy fur under its long, shaggy hair. The shawl-goat is of a peculiar species, frequently of a light fawn colour, about the size of a small sheep: the substance of which the shawls are made, is the soft downy covering next the skin, the delicacy of which is preserved by an outer coat of shaggy hair. The cow is also clothed with a shaggy covering; the hare is distinguished by a fine fur; and the *bharal*, which seems a link between the deer and the sheep, has a coating of fine fur under its outward covering. The mule, which is much used in commerce, is found wild, together with the wild ass. The horses are larger than those of Bootan. The dog resembles the Nepaul mastiff, and is stout and ferocious. Beasts of prey, game, and wild fowl are also numerous; and among the wild animals are herds of an unknown species called the *ts'o'po*, which is said to be unicorned, and to answer to the unicorn of the ancients.

Tibet has been subject or tributary to the Chinese Emperor for more than 100 years; and the government is administered by the *rajah* or *naiib*, who is assisted by a council of four *shubbehs*, or viziers, who are always natives, and controlled by the Chinese *tazin* or viceroy. The religion is that modification of Buddhism which is called Lamaism, the Lama or supreme pontiff being the object of worship as an incarnation of Buddha Gaudama or Sakya Moonee. The most celebrated

school in Tibet is at Laprang, which is frequented by students from the adjoining countries. The Tibetan language or Bhotanta is distinguished by the prevalence of nasal and guttural sounds. There are two alphabets in use; one sacred, which is derived from the Sanscrit, and is called the Tangud; the other secular. The Bhotanta appears to be a language of the monosyllabic family, but blended with Sanscrit, differing essentially from both the Mongol and the Mantchou. It is the sacred language, however, of the Mongols and Calmucs; and every young ecclesiastic among those tribes is bound to learn enough of the language to be able to join in the chorus of the Tangud litany; although it is rare to find among the Calmucs one who knows any thing of the language, which it is unlawful to use on common occasions. Most of the writings which remain among the Mogul tribes, are in the Tibetan or Tangud language and character. The priests of the Dalai Lama are distinguished from those of the Teshoo Lama by their dress: the former wear a red cap; the latter a yellow one. The natives generally are robust, less swarthy than the Hindoos, sluggish and phlegmatic in their temperament, mild, gentle, and industrious. The total population of Tibet is supposed not to exceed 5,000,000.

TICINO. (Or **TESSIN.**) A river of Lombardy, which has its source in the lakes of Mount St. Gothard, whence it descends through the Val Leventine; and at Bellinzona, receives the Moësa from the Val di Misocco. After being joined by other mountain streams, it falls into the Lake of Locarno, at Magadino, near Locarno; and flows out of it at Sesto, a considerable river, retaining its name. It now becomes the boundary between the Sardinian and Milanese territories, and running in a south-easterly direction to Pavia, to which it gave its ancient name of *Ticinum*, falls into the Po not far below that city. The Ticino gives its name to the Swiss canton of Tessin, created in 1815, and comprising the *ci-devant* Italian bailiwicks of Locarno, Bellinzona, Mindizio (the most southern town of the Swiss Confederacy), and Lugano; forming an area of 1130 square miles, with about 90,000 inhabitants. The boundaries of the Milanese government and the Swiss canton repeatedly cross the Lake of Lugano. Porlezza, the frontier town of Italy, stands at the head of the lake. Lugano is, alternately with Bellinzona and Locarno, the seat of government for the canton. Though politically attached to Switzerland, the dress, language, manners, and appearance of the natives are Italian. See **SWITZERLAND** and **LUGANO**.

TICINUM. The ancient name of Pavia, from the river Ticinus, now Ticino. See **PAVIA**.

TIDE. The alternate flow and ebb of the sea, or the interval between high and low water. On the shores of the ocean, and in all bays, creeks, and harbours having a free communication with the sea, the waters rise up above their mean height twice a day, and as often sink below it. The rise is called the flood tide; and the falling, the ebb tide. This rise and fall are not the same every day, but vary in a regular series, diminishing from the greatest height to the least rise, and then increasing to the highest rise; which series of variations is completed in about fifteen days. The greatest is called a spring tide, and the least a neap tide. The spring tide always happens within

two or three days after the new or the full moon; the neap tide at a certain interval after half moon. The *tide day*, or the interval between two succeeding high waters, is also variable, being about 24h. 37m. near new and full moon; whereas, about the time of the moon's quadratures, it is 25h. 27m. The tides, in similar circumstances, are greatest when the moon is at her smallest distance from the earth, or in her perigee; and, gradually diminishing, are smallest when she is in her apogee. They increase also, in any part of the ocean, as the moon, by changing her declination, approaches the zenith of that place; and those which happen while the moon is above the horizon, are greater than the tides of the same day when the moon is below the horizon. The sun has also some influence in raising the waters; but this is supposed to be inconsiderable in comparison with that exerted by the moon. The highest tides are those of the equinoxes. Between the flux and reflux, there is an interval of about half an hour, during which time the water remains at its greatest height: this is called high water. The flux or rise is occasioned by the motion of the water of the ocean from the equator towards the poles; which striking against the coasts in its progress, and meeting with opposition from them, swells, and, where it can find passage, runs up into the land. That this motion follows the course of the moon is evident, as it loses or occurs later every day by about 48 minutes, and by so much is the motion of the moon slower than that of the sun. The regularity of the tides is, however, frequently affected by local causes; and they rise considerably higher in some parts of the world than in others. In the Mediterranean and the Baltic, the tides are scarcely perceptible. At Plymouth, the difference between the greatest and the least depth of water in one day is 12 feet when it is neap tide, but sometimes 21 feet at spring tide. At Mount St. Michael, it is said to rise 80 or 90 feet, although in the open sea it never rises above a foot or two. At Chepstow in the Wye, the rise is very great. See BORE. The tide runs up some rivers above 120 miles. It extends up the Thames 80 miles, nearly to Kingston. Above London bridge, the water flows for four hours and ebbs eight; and below the bridge, flows five hours and ebbs seven.

TIFLIS. (Or **TEFLIS.**) The capital of Georgia, situated on the right bank of the Koor, at the mouth of a defile formed by two bold ranges of mountains which overshadow it. It derives its name, *Tiflis-kalaki* or *Tiflisi*, warm town, from its hot baths, which are strongly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen, their temperature being from 100° to 112° Fahr. To these the town owes its foundation, which is ascribed to the Tzar Liewvang about A. D. 1063. The citadel was built by the Turks, when they took possession of the country in 1576. In 1795, the town was destroyed by Mohammed Aga of Persia, since which scarcely a third has been rebuilt. Since the Russian conquest of Georgia in 1800, it has been the residence of the governor and a numerous garrison. The population, consisting of Georgians, Armenians, Mingrelians, Persians, and Tatars, is now supposed to amount to 30,000. It is divided into three parts, the citadel, the ancient town, and the fortress. A recent traveller describes it as a mean, filthy, and gloomy town, by the side of a muddy river, the Koor being dirty, and often offensive; but it is an exces-

sively busy place, and the bazaars are stocked with every kind of merchandise, the produce of Persia and Russia, and immense quantities of Russian and German manufactures. The climate, in summer, is insupportably sultry. Tiflis stands in lat. $41^{\circ} 43'$ N., long. $44^{\circ} 56'$ E., 1751 miles from St. Petersburg, and 1267 miles from Moscow.

TIGRÉ. A province of Abyssinia, the ancient seat of the Abyssinian monarchy established at Axum. Tigré Proper is bounded on the N. by the river Mareb, and on the S. by the Warré, which flows into the Tacazze; having the district of Agamé on the E., and Sireh or Shiré on the W. But the name has extended itself to the whole of the north-eastern division of Abyssinia, between the Red Sea and the Tacazze. The high range of the Samen mountains, extending from Waldubha to the south of the district of Lasta, together with the line of the Tacazze, flowing in a north-westerly course along its base, points out the natural boundary between the kingdoms of Tigré and Amhara. The Galla territories press upon its eastern and southern boundaries. The whole extent of the kingdom of Tigré is about four degrees of latitude and nearly the same of longitude. The chief provincial subdivisions are: 1. Tigré Proper, containing Axum, the ancient capital and the metropolis of the Abyssinian church; 2. Agamé, of which Genata is the chief town; 3. Enderta, having Antálo for the chief town; 4. Wójjerat or Wogara; 5. Wofila; 6. Lasta; 7. Avergale; 8. Samen; 9. Temben; 10. Sireh or Shiré; and 11. *Midre Bahar-negash*, the district of the Prince of the Sea, containing Masuah, the port by which all the foreign trade of Abyssinia is now carried on. See ABYSSINIA and AXUM.

TIGRIS. A river of Asia, which has its sources in the mountains of Armenia, about 50 miles to the N. of Diarbekir. It flows at first towards the E. and S. E., dividing Koordistan (or Assyria) from Mesopotamia. After passing Mousul, it bends more towards the S., and begins to approach the Euphrates, flowing nearly parallel with that river, till, at Bagdad, they are separated by a distance of less than 30 miles. They afterwards recede from each other, enclosing the rich district of Irak Arabi, the ancient Chaldea, and at length unite at Korna, and, under the name of the Shat-ul Arab, fall into the head of the Persian Gulf. The Tigris is navigable to Bagdad for boats of 20 or 30 tons; above that city, only for very small craft. This river rises twice in the year; first, and most remarkably, in April, in consequence of the melting of the snows of the Armenian mountains; and again in November, as the effect of the periodical rains. It derives its name from the rapidity of its current, the word Tigr in Median, and Tur in Persic, signifying an arrow. The Arabic name, *Diglat*, is said to mean narrow; that name being given to it in contradistinction to the wide-spreading Euphrates. The banks of the Tigris, being steep, confine its waters, while those of the Euphrates periodically inundate its banks. It is the *Hiddekel* of the Hebrew Scriptures, which is evidently related to the Arabic word, and should, perhaps, be written He-Dikel. The ancient cities of Nineveh, Seleucia, and Ctesiphon were situated upon the banks of this celebrated stream, which may be considered as the natural boundary of the Ottoman and Persian empires.

TILSIT. A town of Prussian Lithuania, situated on the banks of

the Tilse, where it falls into the Niemen. The latter river flows past the town on the N., and is crossed by a bridge of boats. The town has derived historical notoriety from the treaty of peace concluded there in 1807, between France and Prussia. It contains about 9000 inhabitants.

TIMBUCTOO (TOMBUCTOO, TUMBACTU). A town of Central Africa, situated about eight miles from the left bank of the Niger, at the most northerly point of its course, and on the verge of the great desert. It is indebted for its importance as an emporium, to its being the most convenient spot for the exchange of the two grand articles of African traffic, salt and gold; and is the great market where the caravans from the N. and E. meet those from the S. and W. Its true position is doubtful. Park's first map placed it in $15^{\circ} 14' N.$; his second map in $16^{\circ} 27'$; other geographers have made its position $17^{\circ} 30'$; and Major Rennell carried it as high as $19^{\circ} 30'$. M. Jomard, on the authority of Caillié, places it in $17^{\circ} 5' N.$ and $3^{\circ} 40' W.$ The mystery which long enveloped this place, and which gave rise to the most extravagant ideas of its magnificence, is at length dissipated. The first European traveller who succeeded in penetrating to Timbuctoo, was the unfortunate Major Laing, who reached that city in 1826, and resided there for two months, but was assassinated, on his homeward route through the desert, by an Arab chief; probably at the instigation of the Moorish or Foolaah traders of Massina. The enterprising Frenchman, M. Caillié, has been more fortunate; and though some doubt has been thrown upon his veracity, there seems to be no solid reason for questioning either the main fact of his having reached Timbuctoo, or the outline of his narrative. He describes it as between three and four miles in circuit, without walls, the houses large, but consisting only of a ground-floor, and built of sun-baked bricks, and containing at most from 10,000 to 12,000 inhabitants. The population is at times augmented by the Arabs or Moors and Tuaricks, who come with the caravans, and remain there for a season. There are seven mosques in the city, two of which are large and of some antiquity. All the native inhabitants are zealous Moslem. The surrounding country is an immense plain of yellowish white sand, bare of any vegetation except stunted trees and shrubs, such as the *mimosa ferruginea*, which grows to the height of about four feet, the *balanitis aegyptiaca*, and a few scattered palm-trees. Several species of grass and thistles afford food for camels; but the soil is wholly unfit for cultivation, and the only water is that of large reservoirs, which are filled by the rains. The inhabitants procure all their supplies from Jenné; and to obviate being exposed to famine, in case of the communication being cut off, they have warehouses amply stored with provisions. Cabra, the port, is three miles from the city, and is a small, dirty town of mud huts, where the Tuaricks receive the duty levied on vessels. Near the town are two lakes, the banks of which are covered with mimosas; and according to ancient accounts, the plain was formerly clothed with wood. In the rainy season, the aspect of the whole country must undergo a considerable change; and it is probable, that the inundation of the Niger extends to Cabra, which appears to be situated on a creek, at a distance of several miles from the main stream in the dry season. It

is possible, too, that the river may have shifted its channel. Although there is no reason to doubt that this is a true account of the great mart now known under the name of Timbuctoo, or Tombuctoo, there is still, perhaps, room to doubt whether this place is the only one that has borne the name, and the same city that is described by Leo Africanus and Ibn Batuta. According to the former traveller, Timbuctoo was founded A. D. 1215, by a king called Mense Suliema; and under his successor, Izehia, it first acquired commercial importance. He describes the country as abounding with both pasture and grain, which yielded a copious supply of milk and butter, but salt was scarce and dear. Its monarch had a large stud of Barbary horses, and his army was partly composed of cavalry. The houses were bell-shaped, and composed of stakes or hurdles, roofed with reeds, while stone was used in the construction of the palace and the principal mosque. Water was supplied from numerous wells (perhaps reservoirs), besides which, the waters of the Niger, when they overflowed, were conveyed through the town by sluices. The Jews were numerous, but were the subjects of great persecution. This description, in many points, ill accords with the present city. Ibn Batuta, the great Mohammedan traveller, who visited Timbuctoo in 1353, speaks of it as a city subject to the Sultan of Mali, who had a black magistrate there; and the greater part of the inhabitants were merchants from Mali or Melli. In the twelfth century, the capital of this part of Soudan appears to have been a place named Takroor (probably the Tucorol of the early Portuguese navigators); from which the whole country was called *Belled-el Takroor*. This place is described by Edrisi as standing on the southern or right bank of the Nile (Niger), two days journey from Salla, a populous mart on the northern bank. The latter is mentioned by Capt. Lyon as a place on the river, three days from Timbuctoo, to the eastward. Timbuctoo seems to have succeeded to the trade of Takroor, but not to its political importance. The meaning of these names would probably throw light upon their geographical application. Different places in Central Africa have evidently been known at different times under the same name, as Birnie, i. e. the city; Ghana, or Kano, &c. The Timbuctoo dialect is called the Kissour, and belongs to the negro family of languages, but the Moorish Arabic is very generally spoken.

TIMOR. A large island of the Indian archipelago; about 250 miles in length, its breadth varying from 30 to 60 miles. It is sometimes described as one of the Molucca islands, but improperly, being situated considerably to the S., between the parallels of $10^{\circ} 20'$ and $8^{\circ} 30'$ S. It is, in fact, the most southerly of the larger islands of the archipelago, and belongs to the same general division as the Spice Islands. The coasts are low, but the interior rises into a chain of mountains, some of the summits of which are said to equal in elevation the peak of Teneriffe. The produce is chiefly sandalwood and wax, and gold is washed down by the mountain streams. The Malays are in possession of the coasts, and there were formerly some Portuguese establishments, which have been abandoned. The aboriginal natives of the interior are black, but not of the woolly-haired race.

TINA or **TINO**. The ancient Tenos. An island of the Grecian archipelago, one of the Cyclades, lying between Mycon and Andros. It is about 17 miles long and 8 broad. The surface is hilly, but fertile, producing silk, wine, fruits, and honey, and contains about 25,000 inhabitants. San Nicolo is the capital, which is the see of a Romish bishop, though the population is almost entirely composed of Greeks.

TINIAN. One of the Ladrone Islands. See **LADRONES**.

TINNEVELLY. A district of the South of India, occupying the south-eastern extremity of the peninsula, and separated from Ceylon by the Gulf of Manaar. Tinnevelly, from which it takes its name, and Palamcotta are the chief towns. It extends about 150 miles in length by 50 in breadth. See **CARNATIC** and **INDIA**.

TIPERAH. An extensive district of Bengal, on the eastern side of the Brahmapootra or Megna, and bounded towards the Burmese dominions by a range of mountains and impervious forests, abounding with wild animals. The greater part is wild and uncultivated, inhabited by the savage race called Kookies. See **CHITTAGONG** and **BENGAL**.

TIPPERARY. A county of Ireland, in the province of Munster; bounded, N. by King's County, E. by Queen's County and Kilkenny, S. by Waterford and Cork, and W. by Limerick, Clare, and Galway. From the latter two counties, it is separated by the Shannon, as it is from Waterford by the Suir. Its length is about 73 miles; its breadth nearly 40; and the superficial extent about 880,000 acres. A range of high country crosses the shire from S. W. to N. E., and a considerable portion is occupied with bog. The soil is better adapted to pasturage than to tillage, but the low lands are fertile. Coal, copper, silver, and lead are the mineral products. There are scarcely any manufactures. Tipperary was anciently divided into two great districts: the northern and more mountainous was called Ormond, and gave its title to the noble house of that name; the southern was subject to the famous abbey of Holy Cross, seven miles from Cashel, the remains of which afford an interesting object to the antiquary. The county abounds with military and ecclesiastical remains. The chief towns are, Clonmel, on the Suir, 22 miles W. N. W. of Waterford; Cashel, the see of an archbishop, about 3 miles from the Suir; Tipperary, a decayed market town, 20 miles N. W. of Clonmel; Carrick on Suir, a place of considerable trade, 10 miles below Clonmel and 12 miles above Waterford; and Caher, on the same river.

TIRHOOT. An extensive district of the province of Bahar, in India. See **BAHAR**.

TITICACA. A lake of Peru, situated between the two cordilleras, and enclosed by mountains. It is 240 miles in circumference, and in many places is more than 480 feet in depth. It receives several rivers, but its only outlet is the *desaguadero* (drain) by which it communicates with Lake Paria. There is reason to believe, however, that the waters of both lakes have a subterranean vent, and find a passage under the Cordillera into the sea, near Iqueique. It abounds with fish, and is frequented by wild fowl. This lake takes its name from the island of Titicaca (i. e. leaden mountain), situated about a

mile from the shore of the lake, and extending three leagues in length, one in width, and five in circumference. It is mountainous and for the most part uncultivated, but very fertile, irrigated by several streams, and abounding with flowers and fruit: the pastures support much cattle, and in the woods are found wild rabbits and pigeons. On this island, it is believed by the Indians, that Manco Capac had his first residence, and received his heavenly commission. It was consequently held by the Peruvians in high veneration, and the Incas erected here a magnificent temple, the wealth of which, at the time of the Spanish conquest, was immense; but, according to tradition, the greater part was thrown into the lake by the priests. The site of the temple is supposed to be occupied by the sanctuary of Our Lady of Copacavana.

TIVY. Or **TOWEY.** A river of Wales, one of the most considerable in the principality. It rises in an extensive morass in the elevated valley of Berwin, in the county of Cardigan, and traversing Caermarthenshire, forms an estuary opening into Caermarthen Bay.

TLEMSAN. **TILLISAN,** **TELESEN,** **TREMECEN.** A city of Algiers, formerly the capital of the westernmost province, of which Mascara is now the chief town; and more anciently of an independent Moorish kingdom. It stands upon a rising ground, below a range of rocky precipices, the first steps of Atlas, about five leagues from the mouth of the Tafna. A few remains of Roman antiquity indicate that it occupies an ancient site, but its former name is undetermined. The town was laid in ruins by the Dey of Algiers about 1670, since which it has never recovered its importance. It was about four miles in circuit. The river Mulluvia separates the territory of Tremecen from the dominions of the Emperor of Morocco.

TOBAGO. One of the Caribbee Islands, 27 leagues S. E. from Grenada and 17 from Trinidad. It is about 33 miles in length from S. W. to N. E. and nine in breadth. The soil is fertile, and watered by numerous springs; the climate is more temperate than most of the islands of the groupe, and its vicinity to the continent protects it from hurricanes. It has a good harbour on the N. E. side. Sugar, rum, and cotton are the chief produce. It belongs to Great Britain. The population consists of about 320 whites, 1200 free coloured, and 12,500 slaves.

TOBOL. A large river of Siberia, which rises near the southern extremity of the Oural Mountains, in the steppe of Kirguis, and after a southward course of nearly 400 miles, during which it receives the Iset, the Toura, and the Tavola on its left bank, falls into the Irtysh near Tobolsk. It is said to take its name from a small tree which abounds on its banks, called by the Kirguis, *toboul*, and by the Russians, *tacolga*.

TOBOLSK. The capital of Western Siberia, and formerly of the whole of Asiatic Russia. It stands at the confluence of the Tobol and the Irtysh, in lat. $58^{\circ} 11' 42''$ N., long. $68^{\circ} 6' 15''$ E., 800 miles E. of Moscow. It consists of an upper town, which is fortified, and a Tatar suburb of wooden houses, containing about 16,000 inhabitants. It carries on a considerable trade with China, although Irkutsk has of late become a formidable rival. The jurisdiction of the governor-general, who resides here, extends from Tuman on the Toura, to the

territory of Irkutsk, comprehending Omsk, situated 300 miles to the S. E., at the junction of the Om and the Irtysh, and Tomsk, on the right bank of the Tom, eight days to the E. S. E. See SIBERIA.

TOCANTINS. See TOCCANTINES.

TOCAT. (*Eudocia*.) A city of Asia Minor, in the pashalik of Siwas (*Sebastia*), situated in a deep valley on the banks of the Yeshil-ermak or Iris. It is the centre of a very extensive inland trade, and has manufactures of blue morocco leather, silk stuffs, and copper ware. The population is estimated at from 40,000 to 60,000 souls. The majority are Turks, but the Armenians have seven churches, and the Greeks one church. The town is governed by a waiwode. It stands about half way between Siwas and Amasia, eighteen hours N. W. of the former and S. E. of the latter. At this town, the admirable Henry Martyn died, on his way to Constantinople, Oct. 6, 1812. Some ruins, known under the name of Old Tocat, about two hours higher up the river, are supposed to mark the site of *Conana Pontica*.

TOCCANTINES. A large river of Brazil, which rises in the province of Goyaz, in about lat. 16° S.: after flowing northward, inclining to west, for above 600 miles, it meets the Araguaya in lat. 6° N., and the united streams, after a course of 300 miles, fall into the southern estuary of the Amazons in lat. 1° 40' S. The city of Para may be considered as the port of this river, situated on the Bay of Guajara, to the east of its mouth. At Villa Vicoza, or Camete, on the left bank, about 40 miles from its mouth, the Toccantines expands to the breadth of ten miles, and is divided by numerous islands. The tide extends 26 leagues higher up, to Fort Alcobaça; and the navigation is so far uninterrupted by either rocks or rapids. Canoes ascend to a military post at the confluence of the Araguaya and the Toccantines. This river forms, in the lower part of its course, the western boundary of Para Proper, dividing it from Xingutania. See PARA.

TOKAY. A city of Hungary, situated at the confluence of the Theiss and the Bodrog, and famous for its vineyards, which produce the Tokay wine.

TOLEDO. An ancient city of Spain, in New Castile, situated on a steep hill bathed by the Tagus, 12 leagues from Madrid. The Tagus was formerly navigable to this city, and might again be rendered so with little difficulty. In 1588, boats passed from Toledo to Lisbon; and a quay below the town is still called *Plazuela de las Barcas*. Toledo long enjoyed, under its Gothic, Moorish, and Castilian sovereigns, the honours of a capital; and it still ranks as the ecclesiastical metropolis, disputing with Burgos pre-eminence in the Cortes. It has suffered repeatedly from the fury of civil war; but owes its depopulation and decay to the ruin of its manufactures and the whimsical creation of Madrid. At the commencement of the seventeenth century, its woollen manufactures, though in a declining state, yet afforded employment to 38,000 persons; its silk manufactures were equally important; and a considerable branch of its trade was supplied by the fabrication of needles and of swords. Toledo blades were once not less famous than Cordova leather, Xeres wine, Seville oranges, and Malaga raisins. It had a university, suppressed in 1807; and the treasures of its cathedral, which have now disappeared,

were inferior in wealth only to those of Loreto. The population is now reduced from 200,000 to about 25,000 souls, of whom a large portion are ecclesiastics. Its steep, narrow streets, now silent and deserted, and surrounded with naked and barren environs, present to the traveller a melancholy picture. There are remains of a Roman circus and aqueduct.

TOM. A river of Siberia, which rises in the Altai mountains, in lat. 53° N., and after a course of 400 miles, falls into the Obi, 25 miles below Tomsk, in lat. 58° . See **TOMSK**.

TOMBUCTOO. See **TIMBUCTOO**.

TOMSK. A city of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, the head town of a district comprehending a great part of the country bordering on the Obi, and most of the tract watered by the Yenisei. It is situated on the river Tom, 25 miles above its junction with the Obi, and on the great line of route which connects Tobolsk with Irkutsk and the Chinese frontier. It ranks as the third town of Siberia; and the population, estimated at about 11,000, is on the increase. Its position is $56^{\circ} 29' 38''$ N.; $85^{\circ} 9' 51''$ E. Near Tomsk terminates the great marshy plain of Baraba, ten days' journey in extent.

TONGA ISLANDS. A cluster of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, comprising the island of Tonga, or Tongataboo, (called also Amsterdam Island,) the Hapai Islands, and Vavaoo. They are situated to the south of the Friendly Islands, and are sometimes considered as belonging to the same groupe. Tongataboo is about 20 leagues in circuit, and lies in lat. 21° S.; long. 175° W.

TONGHOO, or TAUNG-oo. A principality now included in the Burmese empire, but formerly an independent kingdom, with a capital of the same name. It lies to the N. and E. of Pegu, or the delta of the Irrawaddy, and is watered by the Zeet-taung, or Si-tang. It is very fertile, but thinly inhabited. See **BURMAH**.

TONGOOSES. Or **TUNGOOSES.** A nomadic tribe scattered over the south-eastern portion of Siberia, between the Yenisei and the Sea of Okotsk. They employ themselves solely in fishing and hunting. Their language is a dialect of the Mantchoo, and their religion a species of Shamanism. Their number is supposed to be under 45,000. They bear a good character for honesty, sincerity, and bravery. See **SIBERIA** and **TATAR**.

TONGKING. (**TUNGQUIN.** **TUNKING.**) A kingdom of Indo-China, bordering on the Gulf to which it gives name, and lying between the parallels of $23^{\circ} 30'$ and $17^{\circ} 30'$ N. It is bounded on the N. by China, to which it was formerly annexed, S. by Cochin China, and on the W. by a range of mountains which separate it from the basin of the Cambodia river. It is now included, together with Cochin China, Tsiampa, Cambodia, and Laos, in the empire of Anam or Vietnam. Tongking is known to the Chinese under the name of Nyan-nan. Its principal river, the Sang-koi, or Li-Siang, has its source in the Chinese province of Yun-nan, and traversing the kingdom in a south-easterly direction, fertilizes a great tract of country, and falls into the Bay of Tongking, by several mouths, in about lat. 20° . Owing to the sand-banks which obstruct the entrance, it is now navigable only for vessels not exceeding 200 tons burden. Kesho, or Cachao, the capital,

is situated on this river, 120 miles from the sea. The chain of mountains which encircles Cochin China, reaches so nearly to the Tongking Gulf on the northern frontier, as to leave only a narrow defile, which, during the separation of the two kingdoms, was closed by a strong wall. Another ridge, extending eastward, separates Tongking into two unequal divisions, the northern being considerably the larger; and a prolongation of the same ridge is said to separate Laos from Lactho. Another lateral branch of the same plateau separates Tongking from China. The passes here, also, are closed with walls, one side being guarded by Chinese soldiers, the other by Tongkinese. This frontier is represented as almost impenetrable. The mountains are very lofty, rising into sharp peaks. The soil is sandy, gypseous, and ferruginous; and the plains, being watered by numerous streams, are of boundless fertility. The chief article of cultivation is rice. The mountains contain iron-mines, which are productive; there is also some gold and silver; and the forests are valuable, composed of a great variety of precious woods. An inferior sort of tea-plant is indigenous; the grape does not come to maturity. There are no sheep nor asses, and the horse degenerates there; but deer of all kinds, hogs, goats, and poultry abound. The buffalo is used for agricultural purposes; the rhinoceros is occasionally seen, and elephants are numerous; also tigers and monkeys of every description. The mountainous parts are much infested by rats, and the whole country swarms with vermin, reptiles, and insects, venomous and harmless. The population is more dense than in any other part of the Anamese empire, and recent accounts carry the computation as high as 18,000,000. Owing to the redundant population, vast numbers labour under extreme indigence; and it is computed that one-tenth part of the inhabitants of Lower Tongking live constantly on the water. The mountains of Kaubang, bordering on China, are inhabited by an aboriginal race called the *Quan-to*; the same, probably, as the barbarous tribes called Moys or Kemoys, who inhabit the mountainous parts of Cochin China, and who are said to worship the sun. The Anamese may be considered as a nation of the Chinese family; and their language as a dialect of Chinese. They employ several sounds, however, which a Chinese native cannot pronounce; in particular, the letters b, d, and r; and as these are the very consonants which distinguish the Siamese vocal alphabet from the Chinese, it may be inferred that they have a still closer relation to the Siamese or T'hai nation. See ANAM.

TOOMBUDDRA. Or **TOONGBADDRA.** A river of Southern India, which falls into the Krishna, on its right bank, forming part of the boundary between Mysore and the Mahratta territory.

TOORK. **TOORKOMAN.** See **TURK,** **TURCOMAN.**

TOPOGRAPHY. A description of particular places, in contradistinction to a general description of the earth. Geography describes the great outlines, mountains, seas, rivers, political divisions, &c. Topography describes the aspect of the country, heights of mountains, routes, cities, and towns, &c. See **GEOGRAPHY.**

TORNEA. A river which divides Russian from Swedish Lapland. It rises from the lake Kipsis, in long. 20° 40' E., lat. 69° N., and flowing southward, falls into the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, below the

town of Tornen, which stands on a small island in the river, not far from its mouth, and belongs to Russia.

TORRID. (Parched with heat.) The Torrid Zone is that zone of the earth which lies between the two tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, comprehending 47° of latitude; i. e. $23^{\circ} 30'$ on each side of the equator. It is so called from the excessive heat of the climate, the inhabitants having the sun vertical to them twice a year; notwithstanding which, there are mountains within this zone which rise above the line of perpetual snow.

TORTOLA. The largest of the Virgin islands, being 15 miles in length by 6 in breadth. It is situated in lat. $17^{\circ} 50'$, long. 63° W. It is reckoned unhealthy, and suffers much inconvenience from want of water. Sugar and cotton are the chief produce. It was taken from the Dutch Buccaneers in 1666, and is annexed to the government of the Leeward Islands. The population consists of about 480 whites, 1300 free coloured, and 5400 slaves.

TORTOSA. The modern name of 1. A city of Catalonia, the ancient *Dordosa*, situated on the left bank of the Ebro, four leagues from its mouth. 2. A maritime city of Syria, formerly called *Orthosia*.

TOULON. An important sea-port of France, the capital of the department of Var, situated on a bay of the Mediterranean, at the foot of a lofty ridge of mountains. It has two ports, which communicate by a narrow passage. The New Port is one of the finest harbours in Europe, capable of containing 200 sail of the line. Here are docks for ship-building, store-houses, and an arsenal. The entrance and the town itself are strongly fortified. The galley slaves, formerly employed in the harbour of Marseilles, have of late years been kept at work at Toulon. The trade is not extensive, but the tunny fishery is of some importance.

TOULOUSE. An ancient city of France, formerly the capital of Upper Languedoc, as it is now of Upper Garonne. It is situated on the right bank of the Garonne, which is navigable to this city, while, by the canal of Languedoc, it communicates, on the other side, with the Mediterranean. Toulouse was a Roman station, and, in the sixth century, the capital of its Gothic kings. It is an archiepiscopal city, and is of historical notoriety. The remains of an amphitheatre and an aqueduct attest its ancient importance. It still boasts also of a university. Its trade, however, is inconsiderable; and its population, about 50,000, bears no proportion to its ancient extent, there being much vacant ground within the walls.

TOURAINÉ. A province of France, under the old division, now forming the department of Indre et Loire. See TOURS.

TOURS. An archiepiscopal city of France, the capital of the department of Indre et Loire, as formerly of the province of Touraine. It is situated in a delightful plain on the south bank of the Loire, a little above the mouth of the Cher, and contains, with its suburbs, a population of 22,000. This city has been, since 1814, a favourite place of resort and residence to our English absentees.

TRAFALGAR, CAPE. A promontory of the Andalusian coast of Spain, at the entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar, 30 miles S. E. of Cadiz, in lat. $36^{\circ} 10'$ N., long. $6^{\circ} 8'$ W.; opposite to Cape Esparte

on the African coast. Off this Cape, the British fleet, under Lord Nelson, obtained the memorable victory over the combined fleets of France and Spain, Oct. 21, 1805, in which Nelson fell.

TRAJANOPOLIS. A city of European Turkey, in Romania or Thrace, situated on the right bank of the Maritza or Hebrus, about 30 miles from its mouth. It is the see of a Greek archbishop, retaining its ancient name, and is said to contain about 15,000 inhabitants.

TRANQUEBAR. A Danish settlement in Southern India, at the mouth of the Cavery. See **TANJORE**.

TRANSALPINE. Beyond the Alps; i. e. in relation to Italy. Transalpine Gaul, or Gaul Proper, was so called in contradistinction to Lombardy, which was denominated by the Romans, Cisalpine Gaul.

TRANSATLANTIC. Beyond the Atlantic. Applied to America or the Western Continent, in relation to Europe.

TRANSPADANE. Beyond the Po, in relation to Italy. Cisalpine Gaul was, under Augustus, divided into two provinces; *Flaminia*, which extended from the Apennines to the Po, and *Transpadana*, comprehending what remained between Venetia and the Alps.

TRANSYLVANIA. A principality of the Austrian empire, bounded by Hungary N. and W., and the Ottoman dominions E. and S.; lying between lat. $45^{\circ} 33'$ and $47^{\circ} 37'$ N., and long. $22^{\circ} 46'$ and $26^{\circ} 3'$ E. The superficial extent is estimated at 23,700 square miles, and the population at about 1,700,000. The Carpathian mountains sweep round this province from the S. to the N. E., while lateral branches traverse it in all directions. These mountains are rich both in metals and minerals, and the forests with which they are clothed abound with game and wild animals. The salt mines are a royal monopoly. Transylvania may be generally described as comprehending three great valleys, descending towards the great plains of Hungary on the W., and divided by chains or ridges of mountains. From a groupe situated at the eastern extremity, the Maros (or Marosh), the Kukullo, the Aluta, the Szasmos, the Moldavian Bisztritz, and the Moldava, derive their sources. The elevation of these mountains is not, in general, proportionate to their breadth. A detached chain extends westward, near the Szasmos and the Theiss, where the frontiers of Hungary, Transylvania, and the Bukowine meet. Another and greater chain, divided by the Aluta, forms the boundary between Transylvania and Wallachia. The western extremity, or the mountains of the Bannat, are supposed to be connected, by a ridge of steep rocks which impede the course of the Danube, with the base of the Servian mountains. These chains form an irregular curve on the eastern and southern frontiers of Transylvania. The central districts are less elevated. The country bordering on Lower Hungary is very imperfectly known. Almost all the rivers of Transylvania pour their waters into the Theiss. The principal are: 1. The Szasmos, which has its source in the high mountains on the eastern frontier, and, being joined by the united streams of the Rapid, the White, and the Black Köröcs, receives all the streams from the western declivities of the frontier mountains, and enters the Theiss opposite Czongrad. The country through which these streams pass, is very marshy, and large tracts are periodically inundated. 2. The Maros, which rises

in the western mountains of Czík, receives the Aranyos and the two Kukullos, the sources of which are in the eastern part of the principality, and joins the Theiss opposite Szegedin. 3. The Bodrog, which, swelled by all the streams of the districts of Zemplén, Uagh, and Beregh, enters the Theiss below Tokay. 4. The Hernat, which rises in the district of Zips, receives, by the Tarezal, all the waters of the district of Saros, and by the Sajo, all the streams from Gornos and Torna, and also falls into the Theiss. 5. The Erlan, conveying to the Theiss the mountain torrents of Matra. 6. The Zagyra, bringing down the waters of Czerhat. The Aluta, the only great river that does not join the Theiss, is distinguished by the great irregularity of its course. Issuing from the eastern mountains, it descends from N. to S. an Alpine valley; then turns northward to the frontiers of Kronstadt, where it changes its direction to the W.; on reaching the district of Hermanstadt, it winds to the S., and, traversing Wallachia, falls into the Danube. Transylvania is inhabited by three distinct nations, who are represented in its Diet, and who inhabit distinct divisions; besides the Wallachians who are scattered over different parts, and are supposed to form one half of the population. The northern and western portions belong chiefly to the Hungarians or Magyars, and are denominated the *Magyarok Resze* (Hungarian counties). These are twelve in number, viz. Lower Weissenburg, Upper Weissenburg, Dobok, Huuyad, Klausenburg (or Kluso), Krashna, Kokelburg, Inner Szolnok, Middle Szolnok, Thorda, Fogarash, and Kœvar. The five counties of the Szeklers (*Szekelyek Resze*) extend along the eastern frontier: their names are Aranyosh, Czík (or Tchik), Haromszek, Maros, and Udvarhely. The Szeklers (or Sicules) are supposed to be a branch of the Patzinakites: they now speak the Hungarian. Accustomed to martial occupations, and living on the produce of their mountains, they are rude and ignorant. There are few towns in their country: the principal are, Maros Vasarhely, which enjoys the privileges of a royal city, and a noble family residing there is said to possess a palace with a library of 60,000 volumes; Szent Miklos (St. Michael), on the Kokol, which boasts of a fine Armenian church; Udvarhely, with a population of 6000 souls; Szent Gyorgy (St. George); and Miklos-var (Michael's town). The southern parts of the principality are occupied by Saxon colonists, who have existed there as a separate state, with peculiar privileges, ever since the twelfth century. Their country (*Sachsen Resze*) is divided into four cantons or districts, which are subdivided into seats (*szeké*) or jurisdictions. They are as follow, 1. *Allland* (the old country), comprising the four jurisdictions of Hermanstadt, Reps, Gross Shenk, and Leshkirch. 2. *Weinland* (wine country), comprising Schœssburgh and Mediash (or Medgyes). 3. *Land vor dem Walde* (in front of the forests), comprising Mühlenbach, Beismarkt, and Broos. 4. *Burzen Land* (storm-land), comprising the districts of Kronstadt and Bistritz. Burzen-land, which forms the eastern extremity of Transylvania, is partly peopled by about 60,000 Wallachians, who are most numerous in the eastern and central districts. Kronstadt, the chief town of the Burzen-land, called also Brassau, is the first town in Transylvania, in point of population and wealth. It is partly fortified, possesses a Catholic and a Lutheran

college, and has a considerable inland trade: the inhabitants amount to about 25,000. Bistritz, or Nosen, a neat town with a Calvinistic college, is the capital of a little canton near the frontier of the Bukowine. Hermanstadt, called by the Hungarians, Szeben (*Cibinium*), is the capital of the Saxon territory: it is a walled town, regularly built, containing a Lutheran seminary and other public institutions, and 16,000 inhabitants. It takes its German name from Hermann of Franconia, a chief of the original Saxon colony, and the reputed founder of the town. At no great distance from this town, the Aluta forces its way through a famous defile called the Gate of the Red Tower, and precipitates itself into the plains of Wallachia. Clausenburg, or Kolos-var, at which the diets of the principality are usually held, is the second city in point of population and wealth, though it is usually considered as the capital: it contains a Catholic university and two seminaries, one Calvinistic, the other Socinian, and has a population of about 20,000 souls. Enyed, or Strasburg, has also its Calvinistic academy and gymnasium. Thorda, a town of 6500 inhabitants, is situated near a valuable salt-mine. Torosko and Koras Banya are mining towns in a district rich in gold. Deva is the name of a flourishing burgh not far from the Iron Gate, or *Vas-Kapa*, an important pass leading to the plain of Temeswar. Karlsburg is an important strong-hold, the citadel of the town of Weissenburg, which contains a college and an observatory. Szamos-ui-var, or Armeni-anstadt, is chiefly peopled by Armenians. Ruins and heaps of stones near Gradichtie mark the site of the ancient capital of Dacia, the Sarmizagethusa of the Dacians and the *Ulpia Trajana* of the Romans. The numbers of the several nations inhabiting Transylvania, are supposed to be in the following proportions: Magiars and Szeklers, 460,000. Saxons, 420,000. Wallachians, 800,000. Zigeunes or Gipsies, 70,000. Slavonians (Bulgarians, Servians, and Poles), 7000. Armenians, 5000. Italians, 1800. Of these, upwards of 900,000 are supposed to belong to the Greek Church; 178,000 are Lutherans; 44,000 Polish Socinians; 210,000 Calvinists; and the Greeks or Roman Catholics, among whom rank the Hungarians and most of the Szeklers, 340,000. There are supposed to be about 2000 Jews. The Armenians and Greeks are, however, the chief merchants. The Wallachians are the shepherds, waggoners, and labourers,—the *Irish* of Transylvania, as the Szeklers have been compared to the Scottish highlanders.

Transylvania is the *Dacia Consularis* and *Panno-Dacia* of the Romans, which was added to the empire by Trajan, and abandoned to the Goths by Constantius. It afterwards became subject to the sovereigns of Hungary, and was governed by a viceroy till 1541, when it was separated from Hungary, and formed an independent principality till incorporated with the Austrian empire in 1669. The Hungarians call the woody country to the east of the Theiss, *Silagy*, answering to the Latin *Sylvania*; and the territory east of that woody region, *Erdely*, i. e. *ultra-sylvania*, for which its present name has been substituted. See HUNGARY and AUSTRIA.

TRAS OS MONTES. (Beyond the mountains.) A province of Portugal, north of the Douro, and bordering northward on Galicia. It is very mountainous, but the valleys are fertile, and its vineyards

yield a considerable portion of the Oporto wine. The area of the province is 5450 square miles; the population only about 320,000. There is no town of importance.

TRAVANCORE. A principality of the Indian peninsula, occupying its south-western extremity, between the parallel of 8° and 10° N. A range of lofty hills covered with jungle separates it on the E. from Tinnevely; on the N., it is bounded by Cochin; and S. and W. by the sea. Its extent is about 140 miles in length, and 40 in average breadth. Travancore, the ancient capital, situated 27 miles N. N. W. of Cape Comorin, is now a decayed place. The rajah, who retains the nominal sovereignty, generally resides at Trivandapatam. One-third of the revenue is assigned to the British government, for the expenses of a resident, &c. The revenues are derived from the valuable timber forests, which are farmed, monopolies, and duties. The staple produce is pepper, besides which the chief articles cultivated are, ginger, turmeric, cocoa-nuts and coir, cassia-buds, mace, nutmegs, saffron, coculus indicus, and sandal wood. Taxes also are levied upon Christian festivals, and upon fishing nets. But the most productive tax is a capitation tax, levied upon all males between the ages of 16 and 60, with the exception of Nairs (the military caste), Moplas (who are Moslem), and artificers. The numbers paying the tax have been estimated at 250,000. The total population is estimated at about 1,500,000 souls, of whom between 60,000 and 70,000 are Syrian Christians, and about 3000 Protestants. Christians, Jews, Mohammedans, and Hindoos, observe their respective rites without molestation. In two of the thirty districts into which Travancore is divided, the Tamul language is spoken: in the others, the Malayalim prevails. The chief places are, Trivanderam; Quilon or Coulam, a sea-port containing about 80,000 inhabitants; Allepie, on the Malabar coast, the chief place at which the Company's ships call to take in pepper and spices, containing about 13,000 inhabitants; Cotym, about 18 miles from Allepie, where a college has been erected for the education of the Syrian priests; and Nagercoil, which is the centre of the operations of the London Missionary Society in Travancore.

TRAVE. A river of Germany, which rises in the dutchy of Holstein, and passing by Lubec, runs into the Baltic, forming the port of Travemunde, eight miles below Lubec.

TREBBIA. A river of Italy, which rises among the Apennines, and, after a course of about 50 miles, falls into the Po a little to the W. of Piacenza. In summer, its wide bed is nearly dry: in winter, it becomes an impetuous torrent. On the left bank, between it and the Tidone, the Romans under Scipio sustained that signal defeat which opened to Hannibal the way to Rome.

TREBISOND. An ancient city of Asia Minor, on the southern coast of the Black Sea; the capital of the pashalik to which it gives name, comprising Cappadocian Pontus and Southern Colchis. It is seated on a slope gently rising from the sea, defended on the E. and W. by deep ravines, and fortified with lofty ramparts. It is a place of considerable trade, forming an *entrepôt* by which the merchandise of Erzerum, Erivan, and Mingrelia is exchanged for imports from Constantinople. The population is supposed to be between 15,000

and 20,000, Turks, Greeks, Armenians, and Franks. The Turks call the place Tarabozan. It is the *Traperus* of Xenophon; and at the time of the retreat of the Ten Thousand, was a populous colony of the Sinopians, in the country of the Colchians. It continued to be a free and independent city, till it fell under the dominion of the kings of Pontus. It rose to wealth and splendour under the munificent patronage of the Emperor Hadrian, but was taken and plundered by the Goths in the third century. In the thirteenth century, it became, for a time, under Alexius Comnenus, the capital of a kingdom extending from the mouth of the Phasis to that of the Halys. It was surrendered by the last of the Comnenian race, in 1461, to Mahomet II., since which it has been incorporated with the Ottoman empire. It was one of the seats of Genoese commerce in the palmy days of that republic.

TREMESEN. See **TLEMSAN.**

TRENT. **TRENTO.** The ancient *Tridentum*. A city of the Austrian empire, in the Tyrol, situated on the Adige, on the confines of Italy. To the south of this city, the German language gives place to the Italian. It is a walled town, tolerably well built, but not strong; the see of an archbishop, and the seat of a provincial court. The inhabitants, amounting to about 10,000, are occupied partly in the manufacture of silk, partly in the cultivation of the vine and tobacco. The circle of which it is the capital, includes the greater part of the ancient episcopate, secularized in 1802. Trent is celebrated in ecclesiastical history as the seat of the eighteenth and last general council, which assembled in 1545, and was prolonged by intrigues and various changes for 18 years. The decisions of this council are implicitly received as the standard of faith, morals, and discipline in the Romish church.

TREVES. Or **TRIERS.** One of the most ancient and celebrated cities of Germany; the capital, formerly, of an electorate and an archbishopric, and now of a Prussian government comprising the south-western part of the province of Lower Rhine. It is finely situated in the centre of a large valley lying along the Moselle, open to the N. W. and S. E., but confined on the other sides by two gentle eminences covered with vines. The population is about 12,000. This city was formerly distinguished by the number and wealth of its monastic establishments, but these were secularized by the French. Its university, founded in 1454, is now a gymnasium, and the electoral palace has been converted into barracks. Under the name of *Augusta Trevirorum*, the site of this city was one of the chief Roman stations in Gaul, and the capital of *Gallia Belgica*; and it was, after the reign of Constantine, the residence of the prefect of Gaul, until the inroads of the Germans led to the removal of the seat of administration to Arles. Under the Frankish kings, it was often a royal residence. Few cities are richer in Roman antiquities, coins and medals being frequently dug up. The Prussian government of Treves is composed of part of the old electorate, a small portion of the duchy of Luxemburg with some adjacent territories, the principality of Saarbrück, and the bishopric of Metz. It comprises an area of 2480 square miles, with a population of about 300,000, and is divided into

eleven circles. The surface is hilly; a large portion is forest; and the chief wealth is drawn from the mines.

TREVISO. A city of Austrian Italy, the capital of a delegation of the same name, in the government of Venice. It stands at the confluence of the Sile and the Piavesella, 20 miles N. by W. of Venice. The population is about 12,000.

TRICALA. Or **TRIKKALA.** The ancient *Trikka*. A town of European Turkey, the head town of a *sanzjak* or district of Romania, comprising a considerable part of the ancient Thessaly. It is situated on the eastern declivity of a low ridge, at a short distance from the banks of the Salympria, 12 hours W. S. W. of Lariassa. The city is of considerable extent, containing more than 2000 houses, and between 10,000 and 12,000 inhabitants, chiefly Turks. It is, however, the see of a Greek bishop, and contains ten Greek churches, seven mosques, and two synagogues. The manufacture of blankets and coarse woollens occupies a number of the inhabitants.

TRICHINOPOLY. A celebrated city and fortress of the South of India, formerly the capital of a Hindoo principality; situated about half a mile from the southern bank of the Cavery, 90 miles from its mouth. It was long an object of contention, and the scene of repeated siege and military exploit, during the wars of the Carnatic about the middle of the last century. It is now the head town of one of the districts of the Madras Presidency. The adjacent island of Seringham, formed by the branches of the Cavery, is celebrated as containing two magnificent pagodas, which are held by the natives in peculiar veneration.

TRIESTE. (**TERGESTE.**) A maritime city of Austrian Illyria, the capital of a circle and of a government of the same name. It is situated near the north-western extremity of the Gulf of Venice, and is divided into the old and new town. The former, situated at the foot of the hill on which the castle stands, is an old, irregularly built place, containing nothing of any note except the cathedral, of Byzantine architecture, the church of the Jesuits, and a fragment of a Roman archway half buried in a narrow street. The new town, which is also called *Theresienstadt*, extending along the shore towards the N., is regularly built; the quays are fine, the pavement excellent, and the general style of architecture noble. Among the principal public buildings, the Exchange, the Palace, the Greek Church, and several casinos and palaces, claim notice. The castle is now merely a guard or signal house, and the garrison reside in barracks. Trieste has tripled its population within the last fifteen years, and has risen in proportion as Venice has declined. It is now about 40,000, comprising Greeks and Albanians, Turks and Armenians, Italians and Germans; while groupes of peasantry from the neighbouring mountains of Dalmatia, Carinthia, and Illyria, in their various costumes, add to the liveliness of the scene which the busy port and market-place exhibit. Each of the great commercial nations has a consul here, Trieste being the chief port of Southern Austria, from the Tyrol to Transylvania. See **AUSTRIA** and **ILLYRIA**.

TRINCOMALEE. A maritime city of Ceylon, on the north-eastern side of the island. Its harbour is the finest, and, owing to

its situation, the most important in India. When all vessels on the Coromandel coast are obliged by the monsoon to put to sea, Trincomalee is their only place of refuge, and the harbour can be made at any season. The naval power that possesses this harbour, may therefore command the trade of India. It is so land-locked as to appear like a lake; and the shores are so bold, that vessels may be moored close to the rocks. The town is small and mean, with few European or Singhalese inhabitants, the lower classes being chiefly Malabar Roman Catholics. The fortifications, the work chiefly of the Portuguese and the French, form a sweep about a mile in length: they might be rendered almost impregnable. This place is now made a grand naval arsenal, but its reputed insalubrity has occasioned it to be comparatively deserted. It is 150 miles N. E. of Colombo, in lat. $8^{\circ} 32' N.$, long. $81^{\circ} 17' E.$

TRINIDAD. The most fertile and beautiful of the Leeward Islands, and the most southerly of the groupe, being situated at the entrance of the Gulf of Paria, within 10 or 11 miles of the mainland of South America. It is of an irregular square form, with a long point stretching from the S. W. corner, its extreme dimensions being 79 miles from N. E. to S. W., and 56 in breadth. Its sugar-plantations are far more productive than those of Jamaica; besides which, it yields excellent indigo, cinnamon, cloves, tobacco, and ginger; and cocoa bids fair to be the principal staple. The island abounds also with forests of the finest timber. Trinidad was discovered by Columbus, in his third voyage, in 1498; was taken by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595; by the French in 1676; re-captured by the British in 1707, and its possession was ratified by the treaty of Amiens. In 1783, the total population was under 3000. Since then, it has rapidly increased; and it now contains about 4,200 whites, 16,000 free coloured, and 24,000 slaves: total, 44,200, besides about 900 Indians.

TRIPOLI (in Africa). The most easterly of the Barbary States, with a capital of the same name. The State of Tripoli comprises that part of Africa Proper which extends along the coast of the Mediterranean between the Gulf of Sidra (the ancient Syrtis) and that of Gabes (the smaller Syrtis); or from the island of Jerhi on the W. to Cape Razatina on the E.; a line of about 800 miles in length. Its extent inland is very irregular, owing to the frequent interruption of the desert. The two fertile districts of Mesurata and Gharian are comprehended in an extensive tract of mountainous country, to the S. E. of the capital, peopled by Arabs. For a few miles inland, the cultivated district in the neighbourhood of the capital, called the *Messeneh*, is of exuberant fertility; but, as the harvest depends entirely upon the rains, the supply is precarious. There are no rivers, and the only water is that which is preserved in tanks, or the well water, which is found every where near the surface, but is brackish. In September, the plain is one rich field of corn; but during the greater part of the year it is described as a sea of sand. The orchards and olive-yards at a short distance from the city flourish luxuriantly, and the fruits have an exquisite flavour. The mulberry-tree, the castor-tree, the lotus-tree or *seedra* (a species of jujeh), and the date-tree, are also found here, and are very productive. A want of industry and of good government are the only reasons why more of the desert

is not cultivated and enclosed, as this tract formed, in ancient times, the granary of the Romans. The town of Tripoli, by the natives called Tarables or Tarabolos, stands on a rock washed on the N. and E. by the sea, in lat. $32^{\circ} 54' N.$, long. $13^{\circ} 10' 27'' E.$ It is much smaller than either Algiers or Tunis, but better built; and the great mosque is a very handsome edifice. In tranquillity, cleanliness, and the strictness of its police, it is also superior to most maritime towns of the Mediterranean. Here and there, a few remains of tessellated pavement, and some fragments of columns and entablatures built into the walls of modern structures, indicate its ancient importance; but the only remain of consequence is a triumphal arch, near the seagate, built of marble, and considered as handsomer than any in Italy. An inscription, still perfect, states it to have been erected, A. D. 164, in honour of the Emperors M. A. Antoninus and L. A. Verus. The harbour is formed by a long reef of rocks, affording a good shelter for small frigates and merchantmen, and capable of being converted into a capital pier. The population is of a motley character, comprising Moors, Turks, Jews, Arabs, Maltese, Mamlooka, Franks, Christian slaves, and Negroes. Mamlooka enjoy the highest offices, and the Bashaw's daughters are not permitted to marry any others. The admiral of the fleet in 1811 was a Scotch renegade; and the *kaya* or grand judge, a few years ago, a Russian renegade, married to one of the Bashaw's sisters. The Jews, who occupy a distinct quarter, and have three synagogues, are better treated here than in Morocco and other States of Barbary: they amounted, in 1805, to about 2000, of whom a few were wealthy. The total population was estimated at that time by Ali Bey at between 12,000 and 15,000. Mr. Blaquiere supposes it not to exceed 25,000; but this is, probably, too high an estimate. A kind of bad Italian is generally spoken by the inhabitants, and forms the medium of commercial intercourse; the Bashaw himself, though a Mussulman, not scrupling to speak it; but the Tripolines pride themselves on the purity of their Arabic. The general character of the people is vicious, drunkenness and sensuality being very prevalent; but there is little bigotry or violence. The Bashaw is nominally subject to the Porte, and still recognises its supremacy by a tribute, in return for which his accession is confirmed by the imperial firmaun. The Sultan of Fezzan is his tributary; and his authority extends eastward over the whole district of Barca, the ancient Cyrenaica and Pentapolis, to the frontier of Egypt. Derna, the frontier town in that direction, and the modern capital of Barca, is the residence of the Bashaw's eldest son. No portion of the earth, at one time so well known as the site of populous cities and the centre of an active commerce, has sunk into such complete neglect and oblivion as the great range of coast between Tripoli and Egypt, extending to more than a third part of the length of the Mediterranean. Tripoli Proper appears to have acquired its ancient name of Tripolis, as a distinct province of the Roman empire, on account of its containing the three cities of *Leptis* (now *Lebda*), *Sabrat* (still called *Sabart* and *Tripoli Vecchio*), and *Oea*, the site of which the present capital is supposed to occupy. Mesurata is the head town of a district containing about 14,000 inhabitants. This is the last town on the eastern boundary of the

cultivated districts, where the plain of Barbary is abruptly succeeded by the desolate expanse of the Syrtis; and not a single inhabited town occurs between that place and Bengazi, which represents the ancient Berenice, and is a place of some trade, containing about 2000 inhabitants, a large proportion of whom are Jews and negroes. Derna (the ancient *Darnis* or *Dardanis*), formerly the capital of *Libya Inferior*, is the only city of the Pentapolis that retains a shadow of its ancient importance. The once magnificent city of Cyrene is wholly deserted. The total population of the State of Tripoli has been estimated by Balbi at 660,000 souls: this is probably much too low. Ali Bey reckons it at two millions. In ancient times, it must have been exceedingly populous. See BARBARY, BARCA, CYRENE, &c.

TRIPOLI (in Syria). A maritime city of Syria, the capital of a pashalik, comprising the coast from the *Nahr el Kelb*, or Lycus, on the S., to Latakia on the N.; being bounded on the E. by the course of that river and the mountains which overlook the bed of the Orontes. The city of Tripoli, called by the natives Tarabolos, is built on the declivity of the lowest hills of the Libanus, about half an hour from the sea-shore. It is divided into two parts by the Kadesha or *nahr Abou-Ali*, a shallow, rapid mountain stream. It is one of the neatest towns in Syria, the houses being well built of stone, and is surrounded with luxuriant gardens or orchards, which extend over the whole triangular plain lying between the town and the sea. On the northern side of the flat promontory in which this plain terminates, is the place of anchorage, where there is a small town or village, called the *Marina* or *El Mina*, i. e. the port, which has evidently been an ancient site; and it is supposed that the ancient name Tripoli (three cities) denoted three adjacent cities situated in this fertile plain. Burckhardt pronounces the situation one of the most favoured spots in Syria. Many parts of Tripoli bear marks of the age of the Crusades; and an old Saracen castle commands both the town and the plain, but is itself commanded by a height on the northern side of the river. The inhabitants of the city were estimated by Burckhardt, in 1812, at 15,000, of whom a third were Greek Catholics, over whom a bishop presides; and no Greek of the Eastern Church is allowed to reside there. The inhabitants of the port are chiefly Greek sailors or shipwrights. The trade of Tripoli, which has declined of late years, consists chiefly of the silk produced on the mountains, sponge, which is found on the sea-shore, soap, wax, galls, dyers' madder, scammony, and a little tobacco; the imports are coffee, indigo, tea, &c.; wheat, barley, and cotton are cultivated, and, near Latakia, tobacco and the olive. The larger portion of the territory of this pashalik is mountainous, including a great part of Libanus. It is divided into the following districts: 1. *Djebbet Beshirai*, in the mountains east of Tripoli, inhabited by Maronites and Greeks. 2. *El Zaurye*, on the lower part of Libanus. 3. *El Koura*, divided from the last mentioned by the Kadesha. 4. *Batroon* or *Patrone*, the ancient *Botrus*, on the coast. 5. *El Kattaa*, to the east of Batroon. 6. *Akoura*, or *Ard Laklouk*, inhabited chiefly by Maronites and Greeks. 7. *El Dhennye*, to the N. and N. W. of Beshirai. 8. *Djebail* or *Gibele*, the ancient *Byblus*, on the coast. 9. *El Fetouh*, to the E. of Djebail. 10. *Djebbet el Mencitra*,

in which the *Nahr Ibrahim* has its source, inhabited chiefly by Moosulies. 11. *Tartous*, or *Tortosa*, on the coast. 12. *Szafeita*, a mountainous district E. of Tartous; and the mountain districts of *El Akkar*, *El Kella*, *El Sharu*, and *El Hermel*; the latter on the eastern declivity of Libanus towards Baalbec.

TRIPOLIZZA. Called by the Turks, Tarabolitza. A city of the Morea, situated at the southern foot of Mount Manalus; under the Turks, the capital of the Morea. It is now almost entirely in ruins. Sir W. Gell describes it as a large, dirty, gloomy, ugly city, situated in the most uninviting spot and the worst climate possible in the country.

TRISTAN D' ACUNHA. The largest of three rocky islands in the South Atlantic, about midway between Africa and America, and nearly 1500 miles from the nearest land. It is situated in long. 15° 40' W., lat. 37° S. A small British garrison was for some time maintained there, but has lately been withdrawn; and only two or three families have been induced to remain.

TROAD. That part of the western coast of Phrygia, in Asia Minor, which lies between the Dardanelles and the Adramyttian Gulf; the territory which formed the ancient kingdom of Priam. The site of Troy or Ilium has been the subject of much learned controversy, the topography of the region having been rendered obscure and doubtful by the changes made in the line of coast by alluvial formations. The magnificent remains of Alexandria Troas, a Roman colony under Augustus, have long served as a quarry to the Turks; but the site is deserted. The modern capital is Beyramitch, a large town of some trade.

TROPICS, THE. The two astronomical circles at which the sun turns back towards the Equator. That on the north is called the tropic of Cancer; the southern, the tropic of Capricorn. Each is 23° 30' distant from the equatorial line. The term *tropical* denotes the countries lying within the two extreme points.

TROPPAU. Or **OPPAU.** The capital of Austrian Silesia, situated at the confluence of the Oppa and the Mohe, 87 miles S. S. E. of Breslau. Population about 10,000. It was formerly the capital of a principality, part of which, to the N. of the Oppa, has been annexed to Prussia since 1742. Prince Lichtenstein is the chief territorial proprietor.

TROY. Or **TROJA.** The capital of the Troad: which see.

TROYES. A city of France, the capital of the department of Aube, the see of an archbishop, and formerly the residence of the counts of Champagne. It is situated on the Seine, which flows here between two fine meadows, but is not navigable. The chief edifices are its churches; but it is a place of some trade, and has considerable manufactures, particularly of cotton. In the middle ages, it was noted for its great fairs, where merchandise was sold by Troyes or Troy weight. The population is about 27,000. It is 70 miles S. of Rheims, and 100 S. E. of Paris.

TUAM. An archiepiscopal see of Ireland, in the county of Galway, 17 miles N. N. E. of the town of Galway. It is a mere village, inhabited exclusively by Roman Catholics; and the Protestant see is to be suppressed.

TUARICK. (Or **TOWAREK**, i. e. Tribes). The name given to the Berber tribes inhabiting the great desert of Africa, to the W. and S. of Soudan. They subsist chiefly by trade or by plunder, and are the carriers of the desert. Some of the tribes are always at war with the Soudan States, whence they carry off great numbers of slaves, as well as from the Tibboo country. They have swift, tall dromedaries, called Maherry, on which they perform extraordinary journeys. The various tribes differ remarkably in complexion and in creed; some being as white as the climate and mode of life will admit of; others tawny, or copper-coloured; and some entirely black. Some have embraced Mohammedism, and others are Pagan. A few colonies of them are found in Sockna, Augila, and Siwah, where the Berber language is the only one spoken. See **BERBER** and **SIWAH**.

TUAT. Or **TWAT**. A town and district of Northern Africa, on the borders of the great desert, and near the frontier of the Tuarick country. It appears to be an oasis.

TUCUMAN. One of the states of the Argentine Republic, and formerly a province of the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres. It extends 370 leagues in length, between lat. 22° and $33^{\circ} 10'$ S., and 190 leagues from E. to W. Tucuman is the name also of the capital. See **BUENOS AYRES**.

TULA. A city of Russia, the capital of a government, situated at the confluence of the Upa and the Tulpa, not far from the source of the Don, 115 miles S. of Moscow. It is distinguished for its manufacture of arms, knives, and all sorts of cutlery, the iron for which is chiefly supplied by the neighbouring mines; and has been styled the Sheffield of Russia. The population now approaches to 40,000.

TUNGOOSES. See **TONGOSES**.

TUNIS. A city of Northern Africa, giving its name to one of the Barbary States, of which it forms the capital. The territory of Tunis consists chiefly of a peninsular projection of the African coast, stretching into the Mediterranean in a north-easterly direction, so as to approach within less than 100 miles of the island of Sicily. This was the ancient seat of the Carthaginian power. The river Zaine or Tusca forms the western boundary, separating it from the territory of Algiers. From Cape Roux, in long. $9^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. 37° N., the coast line extends eastward to Cape Bon, with a slight inclination to the N. After turning that point, it takes a south-eastern direction, terminating at the fertile and populous island of Jerbi, where it is bounded by Tripoli; the whole forming an irregular line nearly 500 miles in length. The extent inland varies from 100 to 250 miles, a part of the Numidian Atlas separating it from the dry plains of the Belled ul Jerid. The only rivers of importance are, the Mejerdah (the *Bagrada* of the ancients), which, after winding through a fertile and picturesque country, falls into the Mediterranean between Cape Carthage and Porto Farina; and the Wad el Kebir (the ancient *Ampsaga*), which falls into the sea 10 leagues E. of Jigel. The Gulf of Tunis, one of the safest in the Mediterranean, runs up between Cape Bon, or *Ras Adar*, the ancient Hermæan promontory, on the E., and Cape Farinas, or *Ras Zibeeb*, the Apollinian promontory, on the W. Including the bay, its circumference is about 120 miles, and there is capital anchorage in every part from two to five miles off shore.

Five miles S. of Cape Carthage, is the Goletta (throat) or channel by which the Lake of Tunis communicates with the sea. Here is the great commercial and military dépôt of the Bay, a very large basin having been formed to receive all the men-of-war and merchant vessels at this place. It is strongly fortified against a naval attack. The lake, which is formed wholly by the sea, is separated from the bay only by a very narrow isthmus. It is between 20 and 30 miles in circumference, but shallow, the utmost depth not exceeding six or seven feet, and is said to be gradually filling up with the filth of the city that runs into it. It is famous for its mullets, the roes of which, when pressed and dried, are counted a delicacy, and known by the name of *betargo*. The surface is also frequently covered with flocks of flamingoes and other sea-fowl. The city of Tunis (or *Tunes*) is situated upon a rising ground, along the western banks of the lake, about six miles from the Goletta, in full prospect of the ruins of Carthage, and of the island *Ægimurus*. It stands in lat. $36^{\circ} 44'$ N., long. $10^{\circ} 20'$ E. Its situation is ill chosen, being commanded by heights which surround it on the land side, and without any water except that of the cisterns or what is brought from a distance. The climate has been pronounced to be one of the finest in the world, but the heat of summer is greater than at Malta; and the lakes and marshes which extend on all sides might be supposed to render it insalubrious. This effect, however, Shaw represents to be counteracted by the great abundance of mastic, myrtle, rosemary, and other gummy and aromatic shrubs which are found there. The city is ill built, and in parts dilapidated; the streets are narrow, unpaved, and very dirty; and there is no public edifice which claims notice. The population is supposed to have been at one time as high as 300,000; of whom 130,000 are said to have been carried off by a great plague. It is now estimated by different travellers at 150,000, 130,000, and 70,000. There are 30,000 Jews, and the resident Christians are from 1200 to 1500: these are chiefly Roman Catholics, but there are about 200 Greeks, who have a church under British protection, and 30 or 40 Protestants, belonging to the families of the English, Danish, Swedish, and American consuls. The trade of Tunis was once very extensive, and, though it has been greatly reduced, is still the most respectable of any of the Barbary States. Grain was formerly a chief article of export, but the famine of 1805 induced the Bey to prohibit its exportation; and this circumstance, together with the system of government monopoly, the ruinous contest between Tunis and Algiers, and the continental wars, have occasioned the great decline of the commerce, and the impoverishment of the inhabitants. The exports, at present, consist of wool, hides, wax, soap, dates, senna, madder-root, coral, oil of roses, ostrich feathers, and the red scull-cap worn by all Mussulmans as well as by Greeks, Armenians, and Jews. Tunis was, till of late years, almost the only place where these were manufactured, and more than 50,000 persons were employed upon them; but Marseilles and Leghorn now furnish a cheaper but inferior article. There are also manufactures of woollen shawls, mantles, and coverlets, chiefly for domestic consumption. About 300 slaves are annually imported from the interior. The manners and customs of the Tunisines differ little from those of Tripoli. Shaw represents them as the most civilized nation of Bar-

bary; and Chateaubriand describes them as less cruel and more civilized than the people of Algiers. They have schools, although they do not use printed books; and in the principal college, there are generally about 600 students. The police is strict: not so the state of morals. The military force of the Bey consists of about 4000 Turks or Levantines, and 6000 *Ziwanaks*, an undisciplined militia enlisted from the mountain tribes. Nine or ten xebecs or sloops of war, a few rotten galleys and gun-boats, and about 30 merchant vessels, formed, a few years ago, the whole naval force of this once formidable state; the successor and representative of that famous republic which for more than 600 years enjoyed the empire of the seas, and dispted pre-eminence with Rome itself. Of Carthage, the only vestiges are its cisterns and some obscure ruins; and the very site of its ports is controverted. Abulfeda states, that Tunis was anciently called Tarsis. If any stress can be laid upon his authority, we might with high probability suppose Carthage to be the original Tarshish of the Scriptures, and the mother of the Andalusian city of that name. Next in importance to the capital is the celebrated city of Kairwan or Caironan, the first seat of Saracenic empire in Barbary. It is a walled town, situated on a sandy plain, bounded by the Usalitanian range, and is said to contain 50,000 inhabitants. Its principal mosque is the most sacred and one of the most magnificent in Barbary. Besides this city, the kingdom contains numerous towns, some of them flourishing and populous, for the most part preserving in a corrupt form their ancient names, and exhibiting traces of former grandeur. The ancient subdivision of the region into *Zeugitania* and *Byzacium*, is still recognised under other names. In the summer season, the Bey visits, with a flying camp, for the purpose of collecting the tribute, the fertile country in the neighbourhood of Keff and Baijah, still called the *Frigeah*, supposed to be a corruption of Africa. This is the Zeugitanean Region and *Africa Propria* of Pliny, the *Regio Carthaginiensium* of Strabo; having the Tusca for its boundary. Keff, or El Kief, which ranks as the third city for riches and strength, is a frontier town, 72 miles W. S. W. of Tunis, upon the declivity of a hill, not far from the Mejerdah: it occupies the site of the ancient *Sicca Veneria*. Baijah, the ancient *Vacca* or *Vaga*, is similarly situated, near the banks of the same river, and not far from the Algerine frontier. It is the chief corn-mart of the kingdom; and in the adjacent plains of Busdera, a fair is kept every summer, which is frequented by the most distant Arabian tribes. Upon the banks of the Mejerdah, in nearly the same parallel as Baijah, is the small town of Tubnrbo (*Tuburbum Minus*), inhabited by the descendants of Andalusian Moors. Bizerta, a walled town of from 8000 to 10,000 inhabitants, including 400 Jews, is situated at the head of the Hipponensic gulf, to which it gives its modern name, about 45 miles N. N. W. of Tunis, representing the *Hippo Zaritensis* of the ancients. The site of *Utica*, which was not far distant, is doubtful. Susa, situated near the sea, but without a port, is the chief mart of the kingdom for oil and linen, and one of the wealthiest cities of the Tunisines. The inhabitants are estimated at about 20,000, including 1000 Jews. The surrounding country is very beautiful and well cultivated. Monas-teer, a neat, thriving walled town, built upon the extremity of a small

cape, contains about 12,000 inhabitants, who are chiefly occupied in the manufacture of coarse cloths. Asfax, or El Sfakuss, is another thriving walled town of about the same size and population, situated on the coast of the Gulf of Cabes or Lesser Syrtis, and carrying on a trade with Malta in oil, sponge, and linen. It forms the port of Kairwan. Cabes or Gabes, which gives its modern name to the gulf, contains about 30,000 souls, and carries on a considerable trade with Kairwan and Tunis; arising chiefly from the hennah cultivated in its gardens. The island of Jerbi or Jerba, the southernmost territory of Tunis, and the *Meninx* or *Lotophagitis* of the ancients, is separated from the continent by only a narrow channel. The inhabitants, amounting to more than 30,000, are considered as the most industrious people of the kingdom, and their woollen cloths and shawls are the best in Barbary. Live stock and other produce are occasionally sent from this island to Malta. The neighbouring mountains are inhabited by a warlike race, and the sheikh of this border district can bring into the field a numerous cavalry. The *seedra* or lotus-tree, on the fruit of which the savage *lotophagi* of antiquity subsisted, still grows plentifully all along this coast. Extensive and magnificent ruins attest the ancient importance of Sufetula, now called Spaitla, 12 leagues S. of Keff; of *Cilma* or *Oppidum Chilmanense*, now Gelma, 6 leagues E. of Spaitla; of *Colonia Scillitana*, now called *Cassareen* (the towers), situated on an eminence above the small river Derb, 6 leagues W. S. W. of Spaitla; and of a frontier town, 7 leagues S. S. W. of Cassareen, now called Ferreanah, which appears to have been the largest city in *Byzacium*: it is supposed to have been the ancient *Thala* or *Telepte*, the *Feraditana* of the middle ages. *Capua*, another of the strong cities of Jugurtha, 12 leagues S. E. by E. of Ferreanah, retains its name in the slightly altered form of Gafsa. Four leagues S. S. W. of Gafsa, on the borders of the desert of El Jereed, is Gorbata, the ancient *Orbita*. Very extensive ruins are also found at Hydrab, near the Algerine frontier, situated in a narrow valley watered by a rivulet, and supposed to represent *Tynidrum* or *Thunudrorum*. These once flourishing cities must have occupied the line of a lucrative trade, the sources of which have been dried up, as civilization has in these regions lost ground to barbarism, or been diverted into other channels. The total population of the kingdom of Tunis is usually estimated, upon uncertain data, at between four and five millions. Balbi reduces it to 1,800,000; but this is probably much below the truth; more especially if we include the tributary Arabs and the inhabitants of the Jereed or date country. Under a civilized and efficient government, this region might again be made to vie with Greece and Italy.

TURCOMANIA. The name given by some geographers to two very different regions: 1. That part of Armenia which belongs to the Ottoman Turks, and which is supposed to have been the first seat of their power. 2. The plains originally inhabited by the nomadic Turkmans, between the Caspian and the Sea of Aral, and bounded by the territory of Khiva. See **TURK**.

TURCOMANS. (Or **TURKMANS**.) See **TURK**.

TURIN. The capital of Piedmont and of the Sardinian dominions, situated on the western bank of the Po, which is there joined by the Doria Riparia, flowing from Susa. It is the smallest royal

capital in Europe, being only three miles in circumference: yet, it contains no fewer than 110 churches, all richly endowed and splendidly decorated. It is far more regularly built than most of the Italian cities, as well as much cleaner, and has a new and fresh appearance, which contrasts remarkably with the antique and decaying grandeur of more southern capitals. The plan of the city, a central piazza with rectangular streets running from it, is in the Spanish taste; and the Piazza Reale is one of the most elegant squares of Europe. Turin has a university, founded in 1405, but its present extensive buildings are of the eighteenth century. It can now boast of one of the most splendid and interesting museums of antiquities in Europe. The royal library, the cabinet of medals, and that of natural history, are also rich and valuable. This city was formerly famous for its excellent silk manufactures. Under the French, its commerce and manufactures greatly declined: the chief articles of its external trade are still velvets and silks, together with chamois gloves, perfumes, and the *eau de mille fleurs*. The population fluctuates; and the streets, which are by one traveller described as dismal and deserted, are, during the residence of the court, crowded and lively. The census of 1819 rated the inhabitants at 88,658: they are now estimated at 114,000. A large proportion formerly consisted of ecclesiastics: these are still numerous, as well as two other classes not usually included in statistical estimates, the soldiery and mendicants. Turin was formerly strongly fortified, but is now an open city, the fortifications and city gates having been demolished by the French after the battle of Marengo. The glacis of the citadel is now a promenade, besides which, there are public gardens and terraced walks on the banks of the Po. The environs are acknowledged to be extremely beautiful. The chief drawback arises from the fogs which prevail in the plain during the autumn and winter, and which render the city at those seasons an undesirable residence to strangers. The common language of Turin is a patois, but French is generally and correctly spoken.

TURK. TOORK. This name, which, like the appellation Parthian, is said to signify wanderer, is given with doubtful propriety to the Ottoman nation, who, though a branch of the Turco-Tatarian family, are more properly Turkmans than Turks, and have become blended and incorporated with the nations they have conquered, so as to form a mixed but now distinct race. By the Ottomans themselves, the term *Turk* is regarded as a contemptuous appellation, nearly equivalent to boor; while, by the nomadic tribes, to whom it properly belongs, it is considered as an honourable name. Thus, Tamerlane, usually called the Mogul conqueror, in his correspondence with Bajazet, distinguishes himself and his country by the name of *Türk*, and stigmatises the Ottoman nation as *Turkmans*. In like manner, his illustrious descendant, Sultan Baber, the founder of what is improperly called the Mogul dynasty in Hindostan, always speaks of himself in his Memoirs as a Turk, while of the Moguls he speaks with mingled hatred and contempt. The language in which his Memoirs are written is the Jaghatâi Turki dialect. According to a curious piece of legendary genealogy preserved by an Oriental writer, the ancestor of the Turkish nations was Toork, the eldest son of Japheth;

and Tatar and Moghul were twin-brothers, between whom the great-great-grandson of Toork divided his dominions. The historical fact disguised under this legend is, that the word Turk is used by the Arabian geographers as the generic designation of the various hordes inhabiting Eastern and Western Tatory, or Scythia within and beyond Imaus; but the word seems specifically to belong to the great western branch, usually called Tatars. The ancient Parthians, and perhaps the Medes, were of this family, as are several of the tribes now inhabiting Northern Persia. The Kajar tribe, to which the reigning family of Persia belongs, is Turkish, and that dialect is the court language of the empire. The Tatars scattered throughout Russia, from the Crimea to Kasan, are also of the same family. Pliny ranks the Turks among the Sarmatian tribes; and Pomponius Mela speaks of the *Thysageta* and *Turca* as inhabiting the region near Mæotis. The Turkmen or Trukmen are pastoral nomades, inhabiting the plains watered by the Oxus, whence they have spread over the Caspian provinces, to Armenia, Asia Minor, and Syria; and a branch of this nation have settled in Macedonia, where they have preserved uncorrupted their Asiatic character. In Syria and Koordistan, they come in contact with the pastoral Koords; but their respective manners and customs are in many particulars remarkably opposed. The Koords are plunderers: the Turkmen are esteemed honest. The latter give their daughters a dower: the former receive a premium for them. The Turkmen speak a dialect of the Toorki: the Koordish bears a close affinity to the Hindoostanee. The Turkish nomadic tribes of Persia are estimated at about 320,000; the Turkmen of Ajerbajan, &c. being rated at 12,000. The Koordish tribes amount to about 210,000. The language of the European Turks or Ottomans has received so large an admixture of Arabic and Persian, as to be denominated on that account, *Mulemma*, the pied mare. See OTTOMAN, TATAR, TURKEY.

TURKESTAUN. A district of Independent Tatory, watered by the *Karasa*. See TATARY.

TURKEY. The name given to the dominions of the Turkish or Ottoman Emperor. This is a barbarous term, which ought long ago to have been excluded from geography, and is gradually falling into disuse. In its most extended acceptation, it comprises three grand divisions; Turkey in Europe, Turkey in Asia, and Turkey in Africa; but, as the boundaries of the Ottoman empire have been continually shifting, this vague designation is ill suited to convey any accurate information. At the zenith of its greatness, the Ottoman dominion extended over Transylvania, Slavonia, Croatia, the greater part of Hungary, and the whole course of the Danube from Belgrade to Gran; also, New Servia and the Crimea; besides the whole of Greece and what is still included under the name of Turkey in Europe; while, in Asia, it comprised the whole of Georgia and the Persian province of Shirwan; nominally, at least, the Arabian Peninsula; and in Africa, Egypt and the Barbary States, which still acknowledge the supremacy of the Sultan as the head of Islam. Excluding the tributary states, the dependency of which is little more than nominal, the Ottoman dominions now comprise the following countries.

IN EUROPE.		Sq. miles.	Population.
Beylerbeylik of Romania or Room-ili, comprising the ancient Thrace, Macedonia, Albania, Thessaly, &c. . . .	}	78,418	7,500,000
Beylerbeylik of Bosnia, comprising Bulgaria, Servia, Bosnia, Croatia as far as the Unna, and part of Dalmatia . . .			
Walachia and part of Moldavia . . .		40,000	1,000,000
Eubœa, Crete, &c.		6,500	300,000
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		183,458	9,650,000
IN ASIA.			
Asia Minor or Anatolia, as far as the Euphrates	}	200,196	5,000,000
Pashaliks of Mosul, Bagdad, and Diarbekir			
Syria, exclusive of the desert		51,778	2,000,000
Armenian and Georgian provinces . .		64,002	3,000,000
Cyprus and Asiatic islands		11,050	100,000
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		655,134	21,250,000
		<hr/>	<hr/>

These statistical calculations, founded on the mean of widely conflicting statements, must be taken as a rude approximation to the truth. Of the population of European Turkey, the Ottomans are supposed to form not more than a third, or between three and four millions; the remainder consists of Bulgarians, Servians, and other Slavonian nations; Albanians, Greeks, and Walachians; Armenians, Jews, and Franks. That of Asiatic Turkey is not less mixed. But it is to European Turkey, and chiefly the two great provinces of Roumelia and Bosnia, that the present article will now be restricted.

This region, lying between the parallels of 40° and 48° 50' N., and the meridians of 17° and 30° E., is bounded on the north by the Austrian and Russian territories, from which it is generally separated by the Danube, the Pruth, and the Dniester. On the east, it is separated from Asia by the Euxine, the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmora, and the Hellespont. The Egean Sea washes it on the south; the Adriatic on the south-west; and it extends westward as far as the river Unna, which divides Turkish from Austrian Croatia in long. 17°, and the continuation of the conventional line of the Austrian frontier. From the northern boundary of Moldavia to Cape Matapan, it formerly extended 870 miles in length. Its utmost breadth is 680 miles. A long chain of mountains connected with the Carpathians, stretches across Turkey from west to east, separating Roumelia from the basin of the Danube. That part which bears the name of the Balkan, dividing Thrace from Bulgaria, is the Mount Hæmus of the ancients. Its steep rocks bound part of the Black Sea, while one of its branches stretches towards Constantinople and the Hellespont. Another

secondary range, the *Rhodope* of the ancients, and the *Despoto-dagh* of the Ottomans, runs in a south-easterly direction to the Sea of Marmora. A very elevated tract connects its base with that of *Hæmus*; and the Hebrus or Maritza flows through the bleak, inhospitable plains of Thrace towards the Egean. Another chain, imperfectly known, the *Mons Albanus* of the ancients, extends westward, separating Bosnia from Dalmatia. A fifth, improperly termed the Pindus chain, extends southward, separating the ancient Illyricum from Macedonia, and terminating in the Corinthian Gulf; while collateral ranges on the western side, traverse Albania, extending to the shores of the Gulf of Arta. The topography of these various chains is, however, very imperfectly known. See ALBANIA, BOSNIA, BULGARIA, GREECE, MACEDONIA, and THESSALY.

More than a third part of European Turkey is included in the basin of the Danube. The Bosnian Drino, and the Morawa, which, rising in Bulgaria, flow through Servia, enter the Danube above its cataracts. Ten other feeders of that river descend from Mount *Hæmus*; but the only considerable rivers, the Aluta in Walachia, and the Pruth and the Tereth, which water Moldavia, flow from the Carpathian mountains. The Albanian Drino, the Boiana, which serves as an outlet for the picturesque lake of Scutari, and the Aous, or Voyoussa, flowing from Pindus, fall into the Adriatic. The basin of the Hebrus occupies the greater part of Roumelia: after escaping by the only outlet from the elevated plain of Thrace, it crosses a marshy lake, from which its modern name is derived, and enters the Egean. The Axios, or Vardar, and all the rivers of Macedonia, except the Strymon, meet in the Gulf of Salonica. The latter river, the ancient boundary of *Macedonia Adjecta*, falls into the Bay of Emboli, the ancient *Sinus Strymonicus*. The rich plains of Thessaly, surrounded on every side except the south-east with high mountains, are chiefly drained by the Peneus, which forces its way through the narrow defile of Tempe into the Egean.

The Turkish political divisions are purely military, founded upon the feudal system. All lands are held on the condition of military service. The grand captaincies are subdivided into *sanjaks* (standards) or *sanjakats*, each of which contains a number of lordships or manors, called *ziamets* and *timacs* (sabres). The honorary title of pasha, which is merely personal, is sometimes given to the *sanjak-beys*, and the larger *sanjakats* are called pashaliks. The military governors of provinces, who are subordinate only to the Grand Vizir, are styled *beylerbeys* or captains-general. Besides the two great *beylerbeyliks* of Roumelia and Bosnia, Anatolia and Diarbekir are also governments of the same class; the title of *Anadol Beylerbey* (captain-general of Anatolia) being given to the pasha of Kutaya, who has the command of all the Anatolian troops; and the pasha of Diarbekir being also a *beylerbey*. The *beylerbey* of Bosna (Bosnia), who resides at Trawnik, retains the title of *beylerbey* of Buda in Hungary. The following are the principal *sanjaks* of European Turkey, taking their name from the chief towns. *Istamboul* (Constantinople), the capital, and *Edrass* or Adrianople, are immediately under the Sultan, and are subject to no other military governor.

BEYLERBEYLİK OF ROUMELIA.

Ancient name.

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Wisa . . . | Eastern Thrace. | |
| 2. Kirkilissa . . | Ditto. | |
| 3. Silistria . . | Bulgaria. | |
| 4. Nicopoli . . | Central Bulgaria . . . | Nicopolis. |
| 5. Widin . . | Western ditto. | |
| 6. Sofia . . | { Southern do. and Western }
{ Thrace } | Sophia. |
| 7. Tchirmen . . | Northern Thrace. | |
| 8. Kostendil . . | North-eastern Macedonia. | |
| 9. Uskub . . | North-western ditto . . | Scopia. |
| 10. Salonika . . | Central ditto | Thessalonica. |
| 11. Trikala . . | Thessaly | Tricca. |
| 12. Janina . . | Epirus. | |
| 13. Delonia . . | Ditto. | |
| 14. Aulona . . | Ditto and Middle Albania. | |
| 15. Ochrida . . | Inland Macedonia. | |
| 16. Ilbessan . . | Central Albania. | |
| 17. Iskendria . . | Upper ditto | Alexandria. |
| 18. Dukagin . . | Upper ditto. | |
| 19. Perserin . . | Upper ditto. | |
| 20. Veldshterin . | Upper Servia, west. | |
| 21. Aladsba-hissa | Ditto, east. | |
| 22. Semendra . . | Lower Servia. | |

BEYLERBEYLIK OF BOSNIA.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 23. Banyaluka . | Turkish Croatia. |
| 24. Trawnik . | Central Bosnia. |
| 25. Sreberniki . | Western ditto. |
| 26. Iswornik . | North-eastern ditto. |
| 27. Yenibazar . | Rascia. |
| 28. Hersek . | { Turkish Dalmatia, called
the <i>Hertzegovina</i> , or
dutchy of St. Saba. |

COASTS AND ISLANDS.

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 29. Galiboli . . | Coast of Thrace . . . | Gallipolis. |
| 30. Egribo . . | Euboea, &c. . . . | Euripus of Euboea. |
| 31. Midilini . . | Asiatic Isles . . . | Mitylene. |
| 32. Andra . . | Northern Cyclades . . | Andros. |
| 33. Naksha . . | Southern ditto . . . | Naxos. |
| 34. Kandia . . | Central and Eastern Crete. | |
| 35. Retimo . . | Western ditto. | |
| 36. Kanea . . | Ditto. | |

To which, prior to the recent Greek revolution, there were added:

37. Aïnabachtî . Western Hollar.
38. Tripolitza . { Central, Northern, and
Eastern Morea.
39. Mistra . . . Laconia and Messenia.

Adrianople was the first European capital of the Ottoman empire, having been made the seat of a *beylerbeylik* by Sultan Amurath I., the conqueror of Thrace, about 1365; and it has been frequently chosen as the seat of government by succeeding sultans. It stands near the confluence of the Tundsha and the Arda with the Hebrus, where the latter first changes its course from the eastward to descend towards the south. This city, though it has greatly declined, retains a considerable trade, and its population is estimated at about 90,000: one-third are Turks; the rest, Greeks, Armenians, and Jews. Constantinople fell before the arms of Sultan Mohammed II., in 1453. With its suburbs it is the largest city of Europe; and its situation is confessedly one of the finest in the world. It occupies a triangular promontory, washed on the S. by the Sea of Marmora, and on the N. by a small gulf (the ancient Golden Horn), which affords a safe anchorage. The number of houses in Constantinople and the suburbs of Pera and Galata, in 1796, was 88,185, which would indicate a population exceeding half a million. Since then, repeated conflagrations and other disastrous circumstances have occurred; but it is probable that the number of inhabitants is not below 600,000; and including Scutari, on the opposite point, and the villages in the environs, it is supposed to amount to not less than a million. The metropolis has been continually gathering its population at the expense of the desolated provinces. Next to these cities, the principal, in rank and population, are: Salonika (Thessalonica), 70,000 souls. Bosnaserai, 60,000. Sophia, the capital of Bulgaria, 50,000. Ioannina, the capital of Epirus, 40,000. Belgrade in Servia, 30,000. Rustshuk, 30,000. Larissa, or Yeniseri, the capital of Thessaly, 30,000. Seres (*Sirre*), in the plain of the Strymon, 30,000. Silistria, or Dristra, on the Danube, 20,000. Widin, on the same river, 20,000. Varna (*Odessus*), on the Black Sea, 16,000. Mostar, in Dalmatia, 12,000. Sent-Andriya (St. Andrew's), the capital of Servia, 12,000. To which may be added, the capitals of Walachia and Moldavia; Bucharest, with about 80,000 inhabitants, and Yassy, with 40,000.

The present sovereign of the Ottomans is Sultan Mahmoud II., who ascended the throne in 1808: his proper title is *Padi-Shah*, which corresponds to Emperor. In virtue of his sacerdotal authority, he assumes the titles of *padi-shah islam* (emperor of islamism, or the Mohammedan world), *imaum ul musliminn* (pontiff of mussulmans), and *sultan ul din* (protector of the faith). At court, he is usually mentioned under the periphrase of *alem-penah* (refuge of the world); but his loftiest title is *zil-ullah* (shadow of God). As being invested with absolute power over the lives of his subjects, he is also distinguished by the honorific appellation of *hunkiar* (the man-slayer). The diplomatic appellation of the Ottoman Court, the *Porte*, is taken from the principal gate to the Imperial Palace. The *divan* is the cabinet, which, till the reign of Selim III., was composed of six pashas, but now consists of the vizier or prime minister, his lieutenant, the *kiaya bey*, and the *mufti*, the head of the *ulema* or ecclesiastical board. The next personages in authority are, the *reis-effendi*, or minister for foreign affairs; the *tefterdar*, or chief treasurer; the *tchelebi*, or master of the ordnance; and the *capudan pasha*, or captain of the forces. The Ottomans are, in their physical character, a fine race; tall, robust, and

well formed ; of rather harsh, yet often noble physiognomy ; of tawny complexion, with dark brown hair, dark eyes, aquiline nose ; and their natural gravity of mien is aided by long mustaches, which are reckoned an indispensable ornament. Considering the large admixture of Persian, Circassian, Greek, and Slavonic blood, it is remarkable that they should retain so much of the Tatar character. The European Turk is distinguished from other races by nothing so much as by his phlegmatic temperament, which disposes him to quiescence and indolence, and admits of many of the passive virtues, but which, under any powerful excitement, passes from insensibility to the most unrestrained violence and excess. This habitual sedateness and inertness, in combination with a latent energy, is the key to the inconsistencies in the national character. The Turk is habitually temperate, but he never tastes the forbidden juice without getting drunk. He is mild and grave, but, when provoked, he becomes infuriated. He has little fanaticism ; but his religious fervour, when kindled, is a brutal frenzy. He is not habitually cruel : he is sometimes generous and humane ; but he is of all men the most remorseless in his cruelty. He will not trample upon his victim, like the Greek, but he butchers with less compunction, with a more entire contempt for human life. Age or sex excites no commiseration in him who, on slight provocation or from policy, dooms his wife to the death of a cat, and his children to the bowstring. The same insensibility displays itself in the smooth-faced perfidy with which he can inveigle, in order to destroy, his unsuspecting victim, perhaps his old associate or guest. The strength of maternal affection, and the reciprocation of attachment on the part of sons to their mothers, form, however, a redeeming trait of the Turkish character. That the tie between father and son should not be held very sacred, is the natural effect of the law of polygamy. In fact, cold alike in his pleasures and his cruelties, deliberate alike in good and in evil, not ungrateful, not inhospitable, not unkind to his dependents, not incapable of generosity and amiableness, more honest and upright than most Levantines, less intolerant than Greek or Papist, but naturally arrogant, sensual, and implacable, knowing no medium between the despot and the slave, and too generally a hypocrite in all things ; the Ottoman exhibits, with many fine natural qualities, the deadening and debasing effects of a despotic government, oriental prejudices, and a pharisaical and sensual creed. Of their distinguishing manners and costume, the greater part are borrowed from the nations they have conquered ; and even the crescent, the national symbol, is adopted from the Greeks. Coffee did not reach Constantinople till the sixteenth century ; and the use of the pipe was introduced from Europe in the seventeenth.

TURKOMANIA. See **TURCOMANIA**.

TUSCANY. A grand-duchy of Italy, occupying the north-western part of the peninsula, between the Apennines and the Mediterranean. The Magra, or Macra, which separated the ancient Liguria from Roman Etruria, is still the boundary between the Genoese territory and the Tuscan states. The southern boundary extends, on the coast, nearly to the mouth of the Fiore. On the N. E. it touches Modena ; on the E. and S., a conventional line and the Tiber separate it from the Papal States. The extreme length is about 130 miles ; the breadth

rather more than 100; and the superficial extent about 9270 square miles, with a population of nearly a million and a half, including the dutchy of Lucca. The provincial divisions are: Florence, Pisa, Siena, Arezzo, and Grosseto. A considerable portion of the territory is occupied with branches of the Apennines; while from Leghorn to the southern frontier, the maritime district called the *Maremma*, once full of flourishing cities, is now a desolate, pestilential, and almost uninhabited desert, abandoned to pasture, with the exception of some cultivated spots, which are sown and reaped by peasants from the mountains. The finest part of Tuscany is the broad and fertile vale of the Arno, a tract from 60 to 70 miles in length, with a very irregular breadth, extending from Florence to Pisa, and thence to the sea. Florence, the capital of the dutchy, is finely situated nearly at the head of this vale, on both banks of the river. It is one of the handsomest and most interesting cities of Europe. The beauty of the environs, the treasures of its galleries, its social attractions and amusements, render it one of the most agreeable Cisalpine towns; and the concourse of foreigners resident there, especially of English, is generally greater than in any other city of Italy, except Rome. The population is estimated at 8000. Next to Florence, the chief places are:—Leghorn (properly Livorno), the modern port of Tuscany, a well-built, fortified town with between 60,000 and 70,000 inhabitants, of whom a sixth are Jews. Pisa, once the rival of Genoa and Venice, now containing a resident population of about 20,000. Siena, the capital of the Maremma, the population of which has declined from 85,000 to less than 20,000. Prato, a busy little city, on the Bizenzio, which falls into the Arno, with 10,000 inhabitants. Pistoria, a very handsome city, once celebrated for its manufactures, with a population reduced from 40,000 to 9000. Arezzo (*Arretium*), in the upper valley of the Arno, with about 8000 inhabitants. Cortona, in the Val di Chiana, with about 4000. Volterra, whose 50,000 inhabitants are reduced to about 4000. Grosseto, on the right bank of the Ombrone, with 2000. The latter river, which falls into the Mediterranean near the promontory of Talamone, is, next to the Arno, the largest in the dutchy. The Tiber, which has its sources in Tuscany, does not become considerable till it has reached the Roman territory. The Chiana, which waters a rich tract 40 miles in length and from 7 to 12 in breadth, discharges part of its waters into the Tiber, and part into the Arno. It has been estimated, that one half of Tuscany consists of mountains which produce only chestnuts, the chief food of the mountaineers, and timber; one-sixth part consists of hills clothed with the vine and the olive; the remainder is plain, of which a small portion only is under tillage. The chief culture is by the spade; and the cultivators are almost all poor. The government of the grand-duke, who is of the Austrian house, is a mild despotism; with which his subjects, who are proverbially mild, docile, and good-humoured, appear to be contented. See FLORENCE and ITALY.

TVER. A city of Russia, situated at the confluence of the Tvertna, the Tmaka, and the Volga, on the great road from Petersburg to Moscow. It is an archiepiscopal city and the capital of a provincial government; but, though a place of some trade, the population is inconsiderable.

TWEED. A river of Scotland, which rises in the S. W. corner of the county of Peebles, and flowing first N. E. and then E., receives the Ettrick below Selkirk, and the Teviot at Kelso. A few miles below this latter junction, it leaves Roxburghshire, and for many miles forms the boundary between England and Scotland, until it falls into the German Ocean at the town of Berwick. From this river, the county of Peebles is often called Tweeddale.

TYNE. A river of England, the largest in the county of Northumberland; formed of two branches, the North and South Tyne, which unite above Hexham, and flowing by Newcastle, fall into the German Ocean at Tynemouth. Below Hexham, this noble river divides Northumberland from Durham. It is navigable to Newcastle by vessels of from 300 to 400 tons. Larger vessels deliver their cargoes at Shields, a few miles below. There is a river of the same name in Scotland, which rises in Mid Lothian, passes by Haddington, and falls into the sea two miles N. of Dunbar.

TYRE. In ancient geography, a powerful commercial city of Phenicia, the history of which stretches into the remotest antiquity. It is now a small sea-port town, retaining its ancient name under the form of *Tsoor* or *Soor* (Rock), which the Greeks softened into *Tíros*; and is still a port of supply for Damascus. It contained, in 1820, about 1200 Greek Catholics, who have an archbishop, 100 Greeks, 100 Maronites, 200 Motoualies (a Syrian tribe), and 100 Turks. No vestiges of its ancient magnificence remain.

TYROL. A province of the Austrian empire, in the heart of the Alps; bounded by Bavaria on the N., the Grisons on the W., Lombardy on the S., and Carinthia and Salzburg on the E. Its area is about 11,000 square miles, with a scattered population of between 700,000 and 800,000. A line drawn through the glacier of the Ortler, in a direction nearly N. and S., will give a general idea of its western limits, separating it from the Val Teline, the Grisons, and the Vorarlberg. To the E., the snowy pyramid of the great Glockner, rising from its sea of ice, may be considered as the boundary-stone of the three provinces of Tyrol, Saltzburg, and Carinthia. Thus, it comprises the central and eastern portion of the Rhætian, and the westernmost part of the Carnic and Noric Alps. At the Martin's-brück, where the vale of the Inn opens for an instant before it again contracts into the savage pass of the Finstermünz, the route from Coire, by the Upper Engadine, crossing the bridge to the right bank, enters the Tyrol. Inspruck, or Innsbrück, which has been the capital since the thirteenth century, is situated on the banks of the Inn, more than 2000 feet above the sea, encircled by mountains which tower to the height of from 6000 to 7000 feet above the plain of the Inn. To the N. the Great Solstein is seen rising to the height of 9106 feet above the sea: this is the loftiest summit of the chain to the N. of the Innthal, overlooking the well cultivated plains of Bavaria. The noble vale of the Inn, called the Inn Thal, together with the lateral valleys opening into it, contains within its limits 320 villages and hamlets, besides numerous castles and convents. The principal valley which falls into the Innthal, is the Zillerthal, which runs up between 30 and 40 miles into the heart of the Alps, presenting in its general character a strong resemblance to the more fertile portions of the Swiss range. Zell is

the chief village. The style of architecture which prevails in the upper villages of Northern Tyrol is decidedly Swiss, and the inhabitants partake more of the Swiss character than the Southern Tyrolese. A marked difference of physical appearance and national costume is observable on entering the great southern valley of the Pusterthal, through which the Rienz descends towards the S. W., to meet the Eisach in the vale of Brixen. The Pusterthalers are the richest peasants of the Tyrol; and elevated as is their valley, their character bespeaks them natives of the sunny side of the Alps. The Eisach, descending from Mount Brenner, after uniting with the Rienz near the city of Brixen, flows on rapidly to Botzen or Balsano, where it joins the Adige; and the united streams flow southward through the beautiful plain of Trent, into the Veronese. Tyrol, or Teriolis, from which the province takes its name, is a small place near Meran, in the upper valley of the Adige, where the old counts of Tyrol had a castle, and which was anciently the capital, till the removal of the seat of government to Inspruck in the thirteenth century. Meran is six leagues from Botzen, romantically situated near the entrance of the Passerbach into the great vale of the Adige, or, as the Germans call it, the Etsch. Its upper valley is ordinarily known under the name of the Vintshgau. This river receives all the waters of the south-western Tyrol, as the Inn collects all those of the north-western district. The two valleys of the Isel and the Upper Drave, which unite near the town of Lienz, not far from the eastern frontier, in the spacious vale of the Drave, belong to the basin of the Danube.

The Tyrolese are described as a light-hearted race, fond of hilarity, greatly addicted to musical sounds, however rude, as well as to dancing and to games of chance, and priding themselves upon their skill in rude pastoral or satirical verse. Rude to excess in their social intercourse, their frank bearing and real kindness of heart outweigh that defect. They are devout in their religious observances, but their manners are not the most pure. Of their light-heartedness and improvidence, as well as of their bravery and ill-requited devotion to the House of Habsburg, the war of 1809 afforded repeated and abundant evidence. The narrow and ungrateful policy of Austria towards her Tyrolese subjects, since the treaty of Vienna, has well nigh extinguished their romantic loyalty.

TYRONE. A county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster; bounded on the N. by Londonderry, E. by Lough Neagh, which divides it from Antrim; S. E. by Armagh, S. by Monaghan, S. W. by Fermanagh, and W. by Donegal. It extends about 44 miles N. W. and S. E., and from 18 to 33 in breadth. Dungannon, 11 miles N. of Armagh, is the only borough town. The assizes are held at Armagh. Clogher, the see of a bishop, is now reduced to a straggling village. The greater part of the county is either mountainous and boggy, or unimproved. Coal mines are wrought near Dungannon, and the linen manufacture affords employment to a large part of the population.

TYRRHENIAN SEA. In ancient geography, that part of the Mediterranean which washes the coast of Etruria or Tuscany.

U

UCAYALE. A river of South America, one of the principal heads of the Marañham or Amazons river. See **AMAZONS**.

UDINA. A city of Austrian Italy, in the government of Venice, giving its name to a delegation comprising part of the former Venetian Frinli. The city is situated on the Lisonzo, about 19 miles from the Adriatic, and contains about 17,000 inhabitants.

UKRAINE. A former division of Russian Poland, traversed by the Dnieper, and having Kiev for its chief town. It forms part of what is called Malo Russia, or Little Russia, and is now divided into the four governments of Kiev, Podolia, Poltava, and Cherson.

ULSTER. A province of Ireland, containing the nine northern counties of Donegal, Londonderry, Antrim, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Monaghan, Armagh, Down, and Cavan. The Protestant population is chiefly concentrated in this province, which is also far in advance of the southern provinces in civilization and manufacturing industry.

UMBRIA. In ancient geography, a country of Italy, lying between Etruria and Picenum. See **ITALY** and **PAPAL STATES**.

UMEÄ. A river of Sweden, which, after traversing a province of the same name, falls into the Gulf of Bothnia in lat. 63° 50', forming the port of Umeä, the capital of the province.

UMMERAPOORA. The capital of the Birman empire, on the Irrawaddy. See **AVA**, **BURMAN EMPIRE**, &c.

UNDERWALDEN. A small canton in the centre of Switzerland, to the E. of Bern, and S. of Lucerne, and adjoining Schweiz and Uri on the S. E. and E. It contains only 300 square miles, with about 22,000 inhabitants. It consists of four valleys, chiefly meadow and pasture land, surrounded with lofty alps. Sarnen, a small town on the Aa, where it falls into the Lake of Sarnen, and Stantz, eight miles S. E. of Lucerne, are the only towns. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. A federal republic, originally composed of the 13 colonial provinces which united in the declaration of independence in 1776; namely, Virginia, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Vermont was, in 1791, admitted to the Union. In the following year, Kentucky, which had formed part of Virginia, was recognised as a distinct State. Tennessee, which originally formed part of North Carolina, was separated from it in 1790, and subsequently erected into a State in 1796. Ohio was admitted into the Union in 1802; Louisiana in 1812; Indiana in 1816; Mississippi in 1817; Illinois in 1818; Alabama in 1819; and in the same year, the Arkansas territory was erected into a territorial government. In 1820, the district of Maine was detached from Massachusetts, formed into a distinct State, and admitted into the Union. Missouri was added in 1821, making the eleventh State added to the original thirteen.

Besides which, there are three territories in which civil governments are established, but which have not yet been erected into States; viz. Michigan, Arkansas, and Florida; and three other territories as yet unoccupied by a civilized population. The twenty-four States form four grand groupes. The first embraces the six States E. of the Hudson, or New England, which is the most thickly peopled, and the most commercial section of the Union. The second comprises the five Middle States, in which the agricultural character is united with and qualified by the commercial; viz. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland. Thirdly, the Southern States, in which the husbandmen are generally planters, and slave labour is employed. Fourthly, the Western States, in the basin of the Ohio, where there are few slaves, and the character of the population is almost entirely agricultural. The following Table exhibits the extent and population of the several States, according to the last census :

I. NEW ENGLAND.

	Sq. miles.	Population.	Slaves.
1. Maine	<u>32,000</u>	<u>399,462</u>	
2. New Hampshire	<u>9,280</u>	<u>269,533</u>	
3. Vermont	<u>10,212</u>	<u>280,679</u>	
4. Massachusetts	<u>7,800</u>	<u>610,014</u>	
5. Rhode Island	<u>1,360</u>	<u>97,210</u>	14
6. Connecticut	<u>4,674</u>	<u>299,711</u>	23
	<u>65,326</u>	<u>1,956,609</u>	<u>37</u>

II. MIDDLE STATES.

1. New York	<u>46,000</u>	<u>1,913,509</u>	46
2. New Jersey	<u>6,900</u>	<u>320,779</u>	2,246
3. Pennsylvania	<u>43,950</u>	<u>1,347,672</u>	286
4. Delaware	<u>2,068</u>	<u>76,739</u>	3,305
5. Maryland	<u>10,800</u>	<u>446,913</u>	102,878
	<u>109,718</u>	<u>4,105,611</u>	<u>108,661</u>

III. SOUTHERN STATES.

1. Virginia	<u>64,000</u>	<u>1,211,272</u>	469,724
2. Kentucky	<u>39,000</u>	<u>688,844</u>	165,350
3. Tennessee	<u>40,000</u>	<u>684,822</u>	142,382
4. North Carolina	<u>43,800</u>	<u>738,470</u>	246,462
5. South Carolina	<u>30,080</u>	<u>581,458</u>	215,665
6. Georgia	<u>58,200</u>	<u>516,567</u>	217,470
7. Alabama	<u>50,800</u>	<u>308,997</u>	117,294
8. Mississippi	<u>45,350</u>	<u>136,806</u>	65,659
9. Louisiana	<u>48,220</u>	<u>215,575</u>	109,631
	<u>419,450</u>	<u>5,082,811</u>	<u>1,849,637</u>

IV. WESTERN STATES.

	Sq. miles.	Population.	Slaves.
1. Ohio	39,000	937,679	
2. Indiana	36,250	341,582	
3. Illinois	59,000	157,575	746
4. Missouri	60,300	140,074	24,990
	<hr/> 194,550	<hr/> 1,576,910	<hr/> 25,736

V. TERRITORIES.

1. Federal district of Co-			
lumbia	100	39,858	6,050
2. Michigan Territory .	54,000	31,260	27
3. Arkansas Territory .	121,000	30,383	4,578
4. Florida	45,000	34,729	15,510
	<hr/> 220,100	<hr/> 136,230	<hr/> 20,165

	Sq. miles.	Population.
Total of New England	65,326	1,956,609
Total of Middle States	109,718	4,105,611
Total of Southern States	419,450	5,082,811
Total of Western States	194,550	1,576,910
Territories	220,100	136,230
	<hr/> 1,009,144	<hr/> 12,858,171

Unappropriated Territories, viz. :

North West Territory	144,000
Missouri	930,000
Columbia	288,000

<hr/> 1,362,000	<hr/> 500,000 Indians
<hr/> 2,371,144	<hr/> 13,358,171

The whole territory is a little larger than Europe to the westward of Russia. The Atlantic States are about equal to France and Spain united. Of the white population, the New Englanders, Virginians, and Carolinians are almost purely of British origin. The Dutch are numerous in the State of New York, but nearly two-thirds of the inhabitants of that State have emigrated from New England, so that they may be regarded as essentially one people, and their interests are inseparably blended. The descendants of Germans and Irish are very numerous in the Middle States, particularly in Pennsylvania, where the former constitute a fourth, and the latter an eighth of the population. Dutch families also are numerous in this State. Nearly half the inhabitants of Louisiana are French. Germans, French, and Irish are numerous also in Indiana, the north-western part of which was peopled by French emigrants from Canada, who have partly blended with the Indian tribes.

The physical geography of this part of the American continent has

been described under the article AMERICA. Eastward and westward, the political boundaries of the United States are natural and fixed; and on the S. E., the Gulf of Mexico forms a limit not less determinate than the two oceans. On the S. W., the boundary (according to the treaty with Spain, ratified in 1821,) extends from the Gulf along the western bank of the Sabine river to lat. 32° ; thence, by a line due N. to the river Arkansas, and along the southern bank of that river to its source; and finally, from a point in the Rocky Mountains in lat. 42° N., long. 108° W., it passes along the forty-second parallel to the Pacific. On the side of the British possessions, the line of demarcation has never been finally adjusted. On the N. E., a conventional line drawn from the mouth of the St. Croix to the forty-eighth parallel, separates the American State of Maine from New Brunswick, embracing the head waters of the St. John. A part of this tract, however, is claimed by the British Government; and the question remains for arbitration. From this extreme northern point, the frontier line passes, in a south-westerly direction, along the ridge of mountains to the parallel of 45° , and is continued along that parallel till it strikes the St. Lawrence 120 miles below Lake Ontario. It then proceeds up that river; traverses the great lakes, Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior, and runs along the river La Pluie to the most north-western point of the Lake of the Woods. From long. 95° W., it passes along the forty-ninth parallel to the Rocky Mountains. W. of that range, the Americans lay claim to the country between the forty-second and the forty-ninth parallels; but the British lay claim to the territory near the mouth of the Colombia, and to the free navigation of that river. See ALLEGHANY, AMERICA, ERIE, HURON, MISSISSIPPI, ROCKY MOUNTAINS, &c. Also, the several States under their respective names.

The government of the United States is a pure democracy. Each State has its separate and independent legislature, judiciary, and executive government; to which is reserved by the constitution unlimited powers on most local subjects, and on all subjects of which the control has not been clearly surrendered to the Federal Legislature and Executive. The Federal Government is a copy of the State Governments, consisting of a President, who answers to the governor, a senate, and a house of representatives. The President, who is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, is elected for a term of four years. There is a vice-president, who is *ex officio* president of the senate, and who succeeds to the presidency *ad interim*, in case of the death or absence of the President: he is also chosen for four years. The Senate is composed of two members from each State, chosen by their legislatures for six years, a third of the members going out every second year. Its concurrence is necessary for the ratification of treaties, the appointment of ambassadors, and the nomination to all the principal offices; and it is thus a check upon the executive authority of the President, more than upon the Congress. The ministers who form the cabinet are, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Attorney General, and the Postmaster General, none of whom can be members of the Legislature. The House of Representatives consists of one representative for every 40,000 inhabitants,

according to a decennial census, excluding the Indians, and counting five slaves as equivalent to three freemen. By this means, the slaves are not really represented, but a larger proportion of members are returned from the Slave States, than if they were excluded from the computation as well as the Indians. The members are chosen for two years. The elective franchise is for the most part exercised by ballot; and universal suffrage has been gradually gaining ground. In 1822, when the House of Representatives consisted of 187 members, it was composed of 97 lawyers, 54 farmers, 15 physicians, 13 merchants, 3 manufacturers, 2 printers, and 3 clergymen. The Supreme Court of Justice of the United States, which may be regarded as the Federal Chancery Court, has appellate jurisdiction in all cases arising under the Federal Constitution, in all admiralty cases, in controversies between two States, or two citizens of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and a foreign state or its subjects. It is thus the ultimate tribunal of appeal over the legislatures both of the States and the Union; and it has actually refused to give effect to, and has thereby virtually annulled, several acts of the State legislatures, and even of Congress itself. Were the judges of the supreme court chosen for life, instead of during good behaviour, (which renders them removable by a joint resolution of the two houses of the legislature,) they would possess a more real and effective sovereignty than any other functionaries. The actual administration of the civil and criminal law is, however, in the hands of the State judiciaries, who, in eighteen States, hold their commissions during good behaviour, which is virtually for life. The system of law throughout the United States is the common law of England, modified by acts of the Federal and State Governments, which constitute the written law. The works, however, not only of Coke and Blackstone, but of the most recent English writers, and the latest Term Reports, are familiarly cited in the courts. In the stability of this branch of the magistracy, its fixed and venerable character, and its independence of the popular will, consists the best guarantee of the permanence of the national institutions, and of the efficiency of the complex scheme of government. It is the link which connects the republic to elder times and the mother land. In the United States there is no Ecclesiastical Establishment, and all religious sects are on a civil equality. But the Protestant faith, under different modifications of church polity, may be said to be the national religion. The seat of the Federal Government (it cannot be called the metropolis) is Washington, on the Potomac, which unites the three striking anomalies of "a city without houses, a navy-yard without seamen, and a port without commerce." See WASHINGTON.

UNNA. A river of Turkey, which rises in the Hertzegovina, and, dividing Turkish from Austrian Croatia, falls into the Save.

UPSAL. The ancient capital of Sweden, and the residence of the court till the tenth century. It is situated on the river Sala, in the province of Upland, 35 miles N. of Stockholm. It is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of a university, founded in the fifteenth century. The kings of Sweden are still crowned in its ancient cathedral. The population is about 5000.

URAL. (OURAL.) A range of mountains which extends N. and S.

along the eastern extremity of Europe, forming the boundary between European and Asiatic Russia. It commences, towards the S., in the Kirguis territory between the Caspian and the Aral, and stretches northward to the shores of the Frozen Ocean, re-appearing in Nova Zembla. Where the road from Moscow to Tobolsk, by way of Kazan and Perm, crosses this mountain barrier, the ascent and descent are so nearly imperceptible, that, but for the precipitous banks every where to be seen, the traveller would hardly suppose he had crossed a range of hills. Their base is reached about 100 miles E. of Perm. Part of this range is rich with iron, copper, and gold; especially in the province of Orenburg. At twelve miles from Ekaterinburg, the key of Siberia, near the source of the Iset, are the gold mines of Berezhofsky; the produce of which has hitherto, however, been inconsiderable. Platina has been found. In the neighbourhood are very large iron and copper foundries: the copper mines are 300 miles distant. The southern part of this range is still very imperfectly known. The principal rivers which have their sources in these mountains, are, the Iset and the Tobol in Siberia; some of the head-streams of the Kama in Russia Proper; and the Ural river, or Yaik, which, rising near the fort of Orskaia in about lat. 54° N., flows first towards the W., inclining to S., to Uralsk, the capital of the Cossacks of the Ural, in long. $52^{\circ} 6'$ E., lat. $52^{\circ} 11'$ N.; and then turning S., falls into the Caspian, at its northern extremity, in lat. 47° .

URBINO. A city of Italy, in the Papal States, formerly the capital of a duchy of the same name. It is the ancient *Urbimam Hortense*, and is an archiepiscopal see, with a small university or college, and a population of about 11,000. It is situated in the Apennines, to the N. of the defile of the Furlo, about 10 miles W. of Fossombrone, and 40 miles N. by W. of Ancona. It was the birth-place of Raffael, who derived from it the surname of D'Urbino; also, of Bramante, Baroccio, and Polydore Virgil.

URI. A canton in Switzerland, lying between Underwalden, Schweitz, Glarns, and the Grisons. It is traversed in its whole length by the Reusa, descending from the St. Gothard through the Val Ursern to the Lake of Lucerne. Altorf, the capital of the canton, is situated near its entrance into the upper part of the lake, called the Lake of Uri. The whole extent of the canton is only 640 square miles, the greater part of which is occupied with bleak and barren mountains, rising to an elevation above the sea of from 8000 to 10,000 feet. The thinly scattered population amounts to about 15,000, who adhere to the Roman Church.

URUGUAY. A river of South America, giving its name to one of the provinces of Southern Brazil. Rising near the coast of Brazil, opposite to the Isle of Sta. Catherina, it runs westward, under the name of Pellotas, draining a vast extent of country; then, changing its course to S. W. and S., it assumes the name of Uruguay, or Red River, dividing the province to which it gives its name from that of Parana on the W., as it had previously from St. Paulo on the N.; and, at length, falls into the Plata about ten leagues N. W. of Colonia. From this confluence it is navigable by launches for 200 miles, and by canoes for twice that distance; but its channel is generally rocky, its current rapid, and the upper part has many falls.

Among its tributaries are, the Hyjuhy, which traverses the province from E. to W., falling into the Uruguay in front of Assumption; the Ibicuy, a large navigable river but little known; and the Rio Negro, flowing from the province of Rio Grande do Sul, and joining the Uruguay in about lat. $33^{\circ} 25'$ S. That part of the province which extends to the southward of the Ibicuy, and the whole of the adjacent province of Rio Grande as far S. as the Rio Negro, are almost *terra incognita*.

URUMEA. Or **OORMIAH.** A great salt lake of Persia, in the province of Adjerbijan, about 47 miles in length, half that breadth, and 280 miles in circumference. It receives 14 rivers of different size, yet has no outlet; and its greatest depth is said not to exceed five or six feet; in some places scarcely one foot. A range of high mountains, the *Niphates* of the ancients, separates this basin on the W. from that of Lake Van, in Turkish Armenia. The water is saltier than that of the sea, and emits a sulphurous odour. No fish can live in it. There are several islands, the largest of which is converted, in the dry season, into a peninsula 25 miles in circumference, occupied only by wild animals. This lake takes its name from the city of Urumea, situated on the south-western bank, in a noble plain watered by the Shar, 90 miles S. S. W. of Tabriz. It is a walled city, containing about 12,000 inhabitants, and is supposed to be the *Thebarma* of Strabo. It is one of the places that lay claim to the honour of being the birth-place of Zoroaster.

USK. A river of Wales, which, rising on the western side of Brecknockshire, flows past the towns of Brecon, Abergavenny, Usk (in Monmouthshire), and Caerleon, and enters the Bristol Channel below Newport.

UTAWAS. **UTTAWAS** or **OTTAWAS.** A river of British America, called also Grand River, which, after dividing Upper from Lower Canada, falls into the St. Lawrence 30 miles west of Montreal. See **CANADA**.

UTICA. In ancient geography, a maritime city of *Africa Propria*. It was a Tyrian colony, older than Carthage: after the destruction of that city, it became the capital and emporium of Roman Africa. Its very site is now doubtful, but the supposed ruins are seen a little out of the road from Tunis to Bizerta, in a spacious marshy plain, watered by the Bagrada. See **TUNIS**.

UTRECHT. A city and province of the Netherlands. The province, one of the Seven United Provinces of the Republic, is bounded northward by the Zuyder Zee, west by Holland, and east by Guelderland, containing 490 square miles, chiefly pasture land, and watered by branches of the Rhine. The city of Utrecht stands on the branch called the Old Rhine, which divides it into two parts, 18 miles S. S. E. of Amsterdam. It has a university of some note, founded in 1630, and is reckoned one of the most agreeable places in the Netherlands. The population is about 35,000. Here, in 1579, was concluded the Union of the Seven Provinces; and in 1713, the memorable treaty of peace between the Allied Powers and the French was signed.

UZBEG. **USBK.** A nomadic race of the Mogul or Calmauc family, inhabiting the plains of the Oxus. See **BUKHARIA**, **MOGUL**, and **TATAR**.

V.

VAL. VALE. VALLE. VALLEY. A valley is defined as a hollow between hills, or a low ground through which a river has its course. There seems to be no real difference, either in etymology or usage, between dale and vale or valley. But the former, like the Italian *Val*, is more generally employed to denote a geographical division, and is found in composition, *e. g.* Tweeddale, Teviotdale, Dovedale, &c. In like manner, we have *Val Paraiso*, the vale of paradise; *Vallombrosa*, the umbrageous vale; *Valois*, the vale of the Oise; *Val d'Aosta*; *Val Teline*, &c. The Spaniards have given the name of *Valles* to the maritime plain between the western Cordillera and the sea, an inclined plane of from 10 to 20 leagues in breadth; but this is an unusual use of the term. In its general acceptation, dale or vale answers to the Celtic *strath* and *glen*, and the German *thal*. See **DALE**.

VALAIS. A canton in the S. of Switzerland, consisting of the upper valley of the Rhone, bounded by the loftiest mountains of Europe, rising from 10,000 to 14,000 feet above the river. This valley may therefore be considered as the deepest in the known world. It is 100 miles in length, a mile and a half in depth, and two miles wide at the bottom. On the northern side rise the Alps of the Bernese Oberland, while the southern boundary is formed by the great chain of Alps from Mont Blanc to the St. Gothard. At the upper end of the valley, these two stupendous ranges unite. Sixteen lateral valleys, some of considerable extent, open into the main valley; and where they join it, the width of the level part is increased. Thirteen of these lateral valleys are inhabited. That part of the valley below Sitten or Sion, formerly distinguished as the *Bas Valais*, is a flat, swampy, and unhealthy plain, where the heat of summer is intense, and millions of mosquitoes await the wearied traveller. Intermittent fevers, cutaneous diseases, and cretinism in its most horrid forms, infest the natives. Above Sion, in the *Haut Valais*, the marshes disappear; and fine pasturage and vineyards indicate a more favoured region. The *Bas Valais* formerly belonged to Savoy, but was conquered by the inhabitants of the Upper Valais; a brave race, who resisted with desperate valour the invasion of the French. They were ultimately compelled to submit; and the two divisions of the valley were incorporated in the department of the Simplon. By the Congress of Vienna, it was erected into a canton of the Swiss Confederacy. In the *Bas Valais*, French is still the prevailing language; above Sion, German is most commonly spoken. In 1816, the inhabitants of the canton amounted to rather less than 63,000 souls; and this population was considered as redundant. Shortly after the census was taken, 200 of the inhabitants emigrated to Brazil, to better their condition. Yet, under an improved system of agriculture, the country might support a much larger population. Many parts are extremely fertile; and it might be rendered at once more productive and less insalubrious by draining. But the land belongs to a few great proprietors, and the peasantry, being merely tenants, feel but little interest in its improvement. Add to this, the gross ignorance in which they have been

retained by their priests, with its natrual concomitants, indolence, superstition, and uncleanness, aggravates and perpetuates the physical evils to which they are exposed. Sitten, the capital, the ancient *Sedunum*, is situated in the widest part of the Valais, partly on the river Sitten, partly on the right bank of the Rhone. The other chief places are, Sierre; Leuk, famous for its baths; Visp (Vispach or Viège), at the mouth of a valley extending to the foot of Monte Rosa; and Brieg, nearly opposite to the base of the Simplon.

VALDAI. A town of European Russia, on the road from Novogorod to Moscow, which gives its name to a lake nine miles in circumference, and to a chain of hills, of inconsiderable elevation, but the highest between the Gulf of Finland and the Black Sea. They separate the waters which flow towards the Caspian, from those which reach the Baltic. Their direction is N. E. and S. W. They are clothed with pine, fir, birch, linden, aspen, and alder, and give rise to several large rivers. See **RUSSIA**.

VALDIVIA. A river of Chile, which falls into the Pacific in lat. 40° 15' S., forming one of the finest and strongest harbours in the South Seas. The city of Valdivia, named from its founder, Pedro de Valdivia, in 1551, is situated on the southern bank of the river, three leagues from the sea. It is the capital of a province of the same name, extending along both banks of the river, surrounded by the Arancanian territory. See **CHILE**.

VALENCIA. A city and province of Spain. The province, which retains the title of a kingdom, though one of the smallest in Spain, extends along the shores of the Mediterranean, between Catalonia on the N. and Murcia on the S.; bounded westward by New Castile and Aragon. It is 67 leagues in length, its breadth varying from 6 to 20 leagues; comprising 838 Spanish leagues or 7764 square miles, with about 800,000 inhabitants. About 240 square leagues are plains or valleys; the rest mountains, half of which are uncultivated, but fit for pasture. The great plain of Valencia, which surrounds the capital, is about 80 miles in length. It is fertilized by the Guadalaviar, or Turia, which washes the walls of the city, and falls into the Mediterranean half a league below; and by the Xucar, a deep mnddy stream, which, after forming the island of Alcira, falls into the sea near the southern extremity of the plain. In summer, these rivers, exhausted partly by drought and partly by the canals formed for irrigating the rice grounds, are insignificant; and the Guadalaviar especially is very shallow; but in rainy seasons, the floods are tremendous. The plain is so covered with olive-trees and vines, that the traveller, after passing through several villages, reaches the suburbs of the city before he is aware of approaching it. Valencia was once a strong place, and made a respectable resistance to the French in 1811; but the citadel is small and ill built, and the lofty walls are fitter for ornament than for defence. With its suburbs, it contains from 80,000 to 100,000 inhabitants. The streets are crooked, narrow, and unpaved, full of dust in dry weather, and, after rain, knee-deep in mud; but they are kept extremely clean by the frequent removal of the soil to manure the vast orchards which surround the city. The houses are ill bnilt, and the public buildings have little

in their architecture to recommend them, except the cathedral. The university, founded in 1411, had formerly an establishment of no fewer than 50 professors; and there are two very valuable public libraries. Valencia was for a long time the city in which a greater number of books were printed, than in any other in Spain. It had paper-manufactories under the Moors in the twelfth century, and was the first town in Spain into which the art of printing was introduced. There are still some excellent presses, and fifty paper-mills are scattered through the country. There are also considerable silk manufactures, the mulberry-tree being cultivated on the plain, as well as manufactures, on a smaller scale, of woollen cloths, camlets, cordage, &c. Wine and brandy are exported; also fruit, barilla, and oil; and Valencia supplies almost the whole kingdom with rice. The maritime trade is carried on by lighters. The coast of Valencia is the terror of mariners, and Alicante is the only good harbour. The climate is mild and pleasant, but enervating. To consumptive invalids, however, its brilliant sky is recommended as not less genial than that of Lisbon, Nice, or Pisa. The general character of the Valencians is represented as differing not less decidedly than their costume from that of their Catalonian and Castilian neighbours, by whom they are regarded with feelings partaking of contempt or antipathy. According to a Spanish proverb, in Valencia, the meat is grass, the grass water; the men are women, and the women nothing. One Spanish writer describes the Valencians as light alike in body and mind; and another says: The agreeable, very gay, flourishing, and noble city of Valencia is replete with all that is unsubstantial. An English traveller complains that every eatable thing at Valencia is insipid; that the vegetables, with the finest outward shew, taste of nothing but water; and that the meat and wine also seem the forced productions of continual waterings and hot-beds. This washy quality, he adds, appears to characterize the bodies and minds of the Valencians. Gay, fickle, and effeminate, addicted to pleasure, the best dancers in Spain, not less fond of singing, banqueting, and feasting, but extremely superstitious, they have at the same time shewn industry and enterprise in commerce and agriculture; and Valencia can adduce scholars, artists, and able mercantile men sufficiently numerous to rebut the sweeping charge of frivolity. The nobility are divided into castes of different gradation, and their excessive pride keeps them from mingling with any but their own class. The Valencian dialect, though akin to the Catalan, differs from it in retaining more of the Provençal. South of the capital, the chief places in this province are, Alicante, the great *entrepôt* of the commerce of Valencia, Murcia, and Aragon; Segorbe, an episcopal city near the Murcian frontier; Orihuela (*Auriola*), a considerable city, at the head of a very fertile vale, on both sides of the Segura; Elche (*Illici*), situated in a plain surrounded with forests of date-palms, which supply the chief article of trade; Liria (*Edeta*), a small but very ancient city. In the northern part of the province, the chief towns are, Castellon de la Llana; Villa Real, on the Mijares; Nules; and Murviedro, which still exhibits vestiges of the ancient *Saguntum*.

VALENCIA, LAKE OF. Called also, Tacarigua. An extensive

lake of Venezuela, about 13 leagues and a half in length, and 4 in breadth, which receives the waters of the valleys of Aragua, but has no outlet. It is 1000 feet above the adjacent steppes of Calabozo, and 1330 feet above the sea, from which it is six leagues distant. The town of Valencia, which is supposed to have stood at the distance of only half a league from the shore, is now between three and four miles to the W. of the lake, its waters having, during the last fifty years, greatly diminished.

VALETTA, LA. The capital of Malta: which see.

VALLADOLID. An ancient city of Spain, in the kingdom of Old Castile, of which it was once the capital. It is situated at the confluence of the Esgueva and the Pisuerga, and gives its name to a jurisdiction or province, sometimes considered as belonging to Old Castile, and sometimes as part of Leon.

VALLEY. See **VALE.**

VALOIS. (Vale of the Oise.) A small dutchy of France, now forming the eastern part of the department of Oise, from which the royal house of Valois derived its name. See **OISE.**

VALPARAISO. (Vale of Paradise.) A city and port of Chile, situated on a bay of the South Pacific. The port is open to the N., and much exposed to winter gales from the N. W. Ships from Peru generally touch here. The town is small, built at the foot of a mountain, three miles from the sea, in a low, sandy level called the *Almondral* (Almond-grove), which, though the surrounding scenery is picturesque, ill accords with the ideas suggested by the name given to the city.

VAN. A city of Turkish Armenia, which gives its name to an extensive salt lake, 168 miles in circuit, the *Arsinapalus* of the ancients. When the rivers which feed it, are much swollen, it sometimes rises 30 feet. A range of high mountains, the *Niphates* of the ancients, separates its basin on the E. from the great lake of Ourmiah in Adjerbijan. About 100 miles to the N. of Lake Van, is Lake Erivan, which is about 70 miles in circuit. Van has a commercial communication by caravans with Erzeroom, 160 miles to the N. W., and Trebisond.

VANDAL. A nation of ancient Europe, whose original seat appears to have been the banks of the Oder, and the maritime parts of Pomerania and Mecklenburg. Gibbon supposes the Vandals and the Goths to have been originally one great people; but the latter were a Scandinavian nation, while the former, the parent nation of the Burgundians and Lombards, would seem to have belonged to the Slavonic family. In the country between the Elbe and the Oder, several populous villages of Lusatia are inhabited by the reputed descendants of the ancient Vandals, who still preserve their peculiar language and customs, and the purity of their blood. Gibbon, however, infers from their Slavonian dialect, that they are the remnant of a colony who succeeded to the genuine Vandals already scattered and destroyed in the age of Procopius.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND. An island separated from New Holland by Bass's Strait. Hobart-town, situated about nine miles up the river Derwent, is the seat of government. The population of this rising colony is about 30,000. See **AUSTRALIA.**

VANNES. A maritime city of France, the capital of the department of the Morbihan. It is ill built, and inconsiderable, not containing more than about 11,000 inhabitants; and its port admits only small vessels.

VAR. A river of France, which, rising in the Alps, and flowing southward, separates the department to which it gives name from the county of Nice, now annexed to the Sardinian dominions; falling into the Mediterranean near Antibes. The department of Var comprises the four *arrondissements* of Toulon, Brignolles, Grasse, and Draguignan. At Cannes, near the eastern extremity, Napoleon disembarked from Elba in 1815.

VARINAS. A city and province of Venezuela, in South America. The *llanos* or plains of Varinas form part of the immense region of level country watered by the head streams of the Orinoco, to the S. of Caraccas. Varinas is situated in lat. $7^{\circ} 33' N.$, long. $70^{\circ} 22' W.$, about 700 miles S. E. of Caraccas.

VARNA. (The ancient *Odessus*.) A fortified city of Bulgaria, situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, on a bay of the Black Sea. It contains about 16,000 inhabitants, who carry on a trade in corn, wine, butter, and cheese. It is the see of a Greek bishop, and contains two Greek churches and twelve mosques.

VAUCLUSE. A department of France, comprising part of Provence, and bounded southward by the department of Mouths of the Rhone. It is divided into the four *arrondissements* of Avignon (the capital), Orange, Carpentras, and Apt. It is watered by the Rhone and the Durance. The celebrated valley of Vaucluse (*Val Chinn*, enclosed valley), which gives name to the department, is not far from Avignon, and contains the remarkable fountain that forms the river Sorgues.

VAUD, PAYS DE. A canton of Switzerland, extending along the northern side of the Lake of Geneva; bounded on the W. by France, N. E. and E. by Fribourg and Bern. Its superficial extent is nearly 1500 square miles, and the population about 142,000. Lausanne is the chief town. The prevailing language is French. This canton formed part of the kingdom of Burgundy, and was afterwards annexed to Savoy. On its subsequent conquest by the Swiss, it became a dependency of the canton of Bern, but was acknowledged as a separate canton in 1803 and 1814.

VAUDOIS. The name given to the Protestant inhabitants of the valleys of the Cottian Alps; the descendants of the ancient Waldenses. The language spoken by this interesting remnant of a primitive church, is a *patois* closely allied to the Provençal. The valleys, three in number, occupy an area of 24 leagues. They are, the Val Pelice, or Valley of Lucerne; the Val Pragelas, or Perosa; and the Val St. Martin, or that of the Germanasca. The capital, La Tour or Torre, is situated near where the Angrogna stream falls into the Pelice, 36 miles from Turin. The majority of the inhabitants are now Roman Catholics. The Vaudois, being much reduced in numbers, amount to only between 22,000 and 23,000, concentrated in the upper parts of the valleys between the Pelice and the Clusone; and 13 churches only, out of 23, are left in their possession.

VENDEE, LA. A department of France, comprising part of the

old province of Poitou, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic, and E. by the department of Deux Sèvres. It is watered by the two Sevrès, the Vendée, and the Autise, and is almost entirely a level and fertile country. It is divided into the *arrondissements* of Bourbon Vendée (the head town), Sables d'Olonne, and Fontenay.

VENEZUELA. One of the three States into which the Republic of Colombia is now divided. The name was originally given, by the first explorers of the country, to the Indian villages built upon piles on the borders of the Lake of Maracaybo; which, from that circumstance, received the appellation of Venezuela, or Little Venice. It was soon extended to the whole province, of which Coro became the capital; and was adopted as the national designation by the seven confederate provinces of the captain-generalship of Caracas in 1811. See COLOMBIA.

VENICE. A city of Austrian Italy, built upon two great collections of shoals near the northern extremity of the Gulf of Venice, and divided into two parts by the *Canalazzo*, or Great Canal. This remarkable city, the streets of which are canals, and where gondolas serve instead of carriages, dates its foundation from the fifth century, when refugees from Aquileia and Patavium retired before the sword of the Huns and Vandals to these sequestered islets. For nearly 300 years, Venice was a stormy democracy. It then became subject to a close hereditary aristocracy, which gave way to a still more despotic oligarchy, the Council of Ten. The fourteenth century witnessed the fierce struggles for maritime supremacy between the republics of Venice and Genoa, which, after various vicissitudes, terminated in the triumph of the former. The fifteenth century saw Venice attain the zenith of its prosperity and political greatness. At one time, Crete, Cyprus, and the Morea, besides the Ionian and the Egean Isles, were included in its dominions. From the beginning of the sixteenth century, it began to decline; but its overthrow was effected by the French in 1797. In 1805, Venice was annexed to the French kingdom of Italy, but, in 1814, returned definitively under the leaden sway of Austria, and is now the capital of a delegation of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. Though deprived of its independence, which had survived its commerce, it still retains, in its manufactures, a considerable source of trade; and printing is carried on more extensively here than in any other town of Italy. The population, which, at the end of the seventeenth century, amounted to nearly 200,000 souls, is now not much above half that number. There are about 120 churches and seven synagogues. Venice, in its fallen state, is still the most picturesque city in Europe, a faded pageant of the olden time; and in gazing upon the majestic combination of former splendour and actual decay, the traveller feels that he is reading a history. See LOMBARDY.

VERA CRUZ. The principal sea-port of Mexico, on the coast of the Mexican Gulf, and the capital of an intendancy of the same name. See MEXICO.

VERAGUA. A province of New Granada, in South America, now included in the department of Istmo. It comprises the western part of the Isthmus of Panama.

VERD, CAPE. The most western point of the African continent, stretching into the Atlantic, in lat. $14^{\circ} 45' N.$, long. $17^{\circ} 33' W.$ About 80 miles W. of this Cape are the Cape Verd islands, a cluster belonging to Portugal, ten in number, of which three are considerable. The larger ones rise, in the interior, into lofty mountains; the smaller ones are low, rocky, and barren. Fogo is composed of a formidable volcano. The governor-general resides at Porto Prayo, on the island of Santiago. The Portuguese settlers are now few, and very poor; and the negro and mulatto natives have become in a great measure independent.

VERMONT. One of the six States of New England, taking its name from the Green Mountains, by which it is traversed throughout its whole extent. It is bounded on the N. by Lower Canada; on the E. the Connecticut separates it from New Hampshire; on the S. it is bounded by Massachusetts, and W. by New York. It comprises an area of 10,212 square miles, with a population of about 271,000. It was first admitted into the Federal Union as a distinct State in 1791. See **NEW ENGLAND.**

VERONA. A city of Austrian Italy, the second of Eastern Lombardy in population and importance, and the capital of a delegation of the same name. It is very finely situated at the foot of the Alps, on both banks of the Adige, and is nearly six miles in circuit, containing a population of about 60,000 souls. There is, perhaps, no other city in Northern Italy which, upon the whole, unites so much that is interesting in its situation, its antiquities, and the recollections associated with it. The birth-place of Catullus, Vitruvius, Cornelius Nepos, Pliny the naturalist, Paul Veronese, Scaliger, Maffei, and Pindemonte, it possesses a strong historic interest. In the eyes of the antiquary, its chief glory is its amphitheatre, a noble monument of Roman magnificence. In recent times, this city has acquired political notoriety as the seat of the congress held in 1822, for the purpose of completing the adjustment of the affairs of Europe.

VERST. In Russia, a measure of distance equal to two-thirds of an English mile.

VESUVIUS. A volcanic mountain which rises from the shore of the bay of Naples to the height of 3730 feet. It has been celebrated for the frequency and destructive violence of its eruptions. By that of A. D. 79, the first on record, the two cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum were entirely overwhelmed. The eruption of 1831 was the forty-third.

VIATKA. A river of European Russia, which, winding through the province of the same name, and passing the town of Viatka, falls into the Kama.

VICENZA. A city of Austrian Italy, in Eastern Lombardy; situated on the Bacchiglione, which flows on to Padua, about 30 miles E. of Verona. It is an episcopal city, containing about 30,000 souls; and is the head town of a delegation. Its interest and attraction are comprised in its splendid architecture; but its palaces are now, for the most part, forlorn, neglected, and half uninhabited. There are manufactures of silk, woollen, and leather; and the Vicentines are distinguished alike from the Veronese and the Padovese, their neigh-

bours, by their superior ingenuity and industry. The principal clothing towns in the Vicentine are, Tiente, Arzignano, and Valdagno.

VIENNA. (WIEN.) The capital of the Austrian empire, situated in the province of Lower Austria, on the right bank of the Danube, where it receives two small streams, the Wien and the Alser, which flow through the city, and occasionally inundate the plain. The original city is of a circular shape, not above three miles in circumference; but the suburbs are now connected with it by a wall, which embraces a circuit of twelve miles. Some of the public buildings are magnificent, but they appear to little advantage on account of the narrowness of the streets. The imperial palace is of vast extent, but of irregular architecture, and interesting chiefly on account of the valuable collections which it contains. Vienna, besides being the seat of government, has a university, founded in 1257, and considered as the first medical school in Germany, with other noble literary institutions. The imperial library is said to contain 12,000 MSS. and 300,000 printed volumes; and the imperial collection of medals and coins is the most complete in Europe. The university library contains upwards of 90,000 volumes. Vienna is at the same time the chief emporium of the Austrian States, and the focus of all mercantile transactions; and its manufactures are considerable. The population, which has been progressive for the last hundred years, is now estimated at 300,000. It ranks, therefore, as the sixth capital of Europe in the number of its inhabitants; London, Paris, Constantinople, Naples, and St. Petersburg, being before it. The climate is exceedingly variable, and subject to violent extremes; and the water is not, in general, good. Corn, meat, and wine are supplied in great measure from Hungary. But the advantages of navigation, both to E. and W., which it enjoys, render its position admirably adapted for a metropolis. Under the name of *Vindobona*, Vienna was the headquarters of a Roman legion. In 791, Charlemagne attached it to his dominions; but it remained for centuries afterwards an inconsiderable place. In 1484, it was taken by the Hungarians, but was afterwards restored to Austria. In 1529, and in 1683, it was attacked by the Ottomans, who, in the former instance, destroyed the suburbs; but the city on both occasions was successfully defended against the invaders. Bonaparte occupied it, as a conqueror, in 1805 and 1809. Vienna is 630 miles E. of Paris, 896 S. E. of London, and 175 miles S. E. of Prague.

VIENNE. 1. A city of France, in the department of Isère, situated on the right bank of the Rhone, 18 miles S. of Lyons. Under the name of *Vienne*, it was a place of consideration in the time of Cæsar, and it contains numerous vestiges of Roman magnificence. It is the see of an archbishop, and contains between 10,000 and 11,000 inhabitants. 2. A river of France, which, rising in the Limousin, flows first to the westward, and then bends northward, traversing the departments of Upper Vienne and Vienne, and joins the Loire in the department of Indre et Loire, two miles above Saumur. 3. A department of France, formed of the ancient province of Upper Poitou; that of the Upper Vienne including the greater part of the Limousin.

VIGO. A maritime town of Galicia, in Spain, having one of the best harbours in the kingdom.

VILLA. VILLE. This word, in French, Italian, and Spanish, denotes a town, sometimes a capital; as *Villa Rica* (rich town), the capital of Minas Geraes in Brazil. The word occurs very frequently in the composition of geographical names; as *Villa Nova* or *Ville-neuve* (new-town); *Villa Real* (king's town); *Villa Franca* or *Ville Franche* (free-town); &c.

VINCENT, ST., CAPE. The S. W. point of Portugal; noted for the naval victory gained off it on the 14th of Feb. 1797, by the British fleet under Sir John Jervis, created Earl St. Vincent. It is in lat. $37^{\circ} 2' 54''$ N., long. $8^{\circ} 58' 39''$ W. The same name has been given to a cape and bay on the northern coast of Terra del Fuego, in South America.

VINCENT'S, ST. One of the West India islands, lying to the S. of St. Lucia, and 78 miles W. of Barbadoes. It is 23 miles in length, by 18 in breadth, and contains a population of 1300 whites, 2800 free coloured, and 23,500 slaves. After being long a neutral island, it was ceded to Great Britain in 1763; was captured by the French in 1779; but restored in 1783. In 1812, it was almost desolated by a dreadful eruption of the volcano of Mount Souffrier. Kingston is the capital.

VIRGIN ISLANDS. A groupe of small islands in the Caribbean Sea, to the E. of Porto Rico. They are about 40 in number; but many of them are barren and desert. Tortola, the principal one, belongs to the British; others belong to the Danes; while the Spaniards claim those near Porto Rico. See **TORTOLA**.

VIRGINIA. One of the United States of North America, the first in power and population among the Southern States, and hitherto of predominant influence in the Union. Its territory, which originally embraced Kentucky, still equals England in extent, comprising an area of 64,000 square miles, with a population of 1,134,000, of whom 450,000 are slaves. It is bounded on the N. by Pennsylvania and Maryland, being separated from the latter on the N. E. by the Potomac; on the N. W., it is bounded by Ohio; W., by Kentucky; S., by Tennessee and North Carolina; and E. by the Atlantic. Virginia boasts of having given four presidents out of the first five to the American Federacy. In the general character of the population, both as regards education and religion, this State is, however, far behind the Northern States. Richmond, on James River, is the seat of the State Government.

VISIAPoor. See **BEJAPOOR**.

VISO, MONTE. A lofty summit of the Cottian Alps, between Piedmont and Dauphiny, rising 12,000 feet above the sea. The Gnil descends from the western side of the mountain, pouring itself into the Durance. On the eastern side, the Po has its source. The passage of the *Col de Viso* is very difficult and little used, but commands a most magnificent view over the plains of Piedmont.

VISTULA. A river of Europe, which rises in Austrian Silesia, at the foot of the Carpathian mountains, and, flowing eastward, enters Poland at the southern frontier, passes Cracow and Sandomir, and, changing its course first to northward and then towards the N. W.,

flows on to Warsaw. Near that city, it is joined by the Bug on its right bank, a river nearly equal to itself in magnitude, bringing with it the waters of the south-eastern and northern districts of Poland. Inclining now W. and N. W., it passes by Plock and Culm, below which it turns to the N., inclining to N. E., and traversing West Prussia, divides at length into three branches. Two of these, called the Nogat and the Old Vistula, flow eastward into the Frische Haff; while the larger branch, retaining its name, flows westward into the Baltic below Dantzic. Flowing generally through a level country, it is navigable for many hundred miles, as high as Cracow.

VOLCANO. A burning mountain, generally a conical summit, which forms the vent to the subterranean furnace in the heart of the earth. The substances ejected by volcanoes are generally ashes, pumice-stones, stones that have undergone no fusion, and lava; but some eject water and mud, as the water volcano of Guatemala. Most volcanoes are situated either in islands or on the coasts of the continents. Nearly 100 are known. The most celebrated are, in Europe, *Ætna*, in Sicily; *Vesuvius*, in Naples; *Hecla*, in Iceland; *Stromboli* and *Volcano*, in the Lipari Islands; in Asia, those of Japan, *Kamtshatka*, and the Philippines; a very remarkable one in Hawaii; and in the new continent, *Cotopaxi* in Quito, those of Guatemala, *Jorullo* in Mechoacan, and a chain of volcanic peaks traversing the Mexican cordillera between the parallels of $18^{\circ} 59'$, and $19^{\circ} 12' N.$

VOLGA. (Or *WOLGA*.) A river of Russia, which rises among the *Valdai* hills, in lat. $57^{\circ} N.$, and flows at first N. E. and N., as far as *Jaroslav*, in lat. $57^{\circ} 37' 30''$. Below that town, it begins to wind towards the E. and S. E., preserving that direction as far as *Kazan*, in long. $49^{\circ} 21' 9'' E.$, lat. $55^{\circ} 47' 51'' N.$ Forty miles to the S. of that city, it is joined by the *Kama*, flowing from the *Oural* mountains, and winding to the S., it now forms for several hundred miles the boundary between Europe and Asia. On reaching *Tzaritzin*, it is turned to the E., and, separating into numerous branches, falls into the *Caspian* near *Astrakhan*. The length of its course is computed at 2700 miles: it is therefore the longest, and has, with the exception of the *Danube*, the greatest volume of water, of any river of Europe. Below *Tver*, where it receives the *Tvertza*, it is navigable; and by the *Vyshnei Voloshok* canal, a communication is opened with the *Msta*, which flows northward into the *Neva*. Above 4000 barges pass the canal annually.

VOLHYNIA. A government of Russia, formerly a province of Poland, bordering on the Ukraine. See *POLAND* and *RUSSIA*.

VOLOGDA. A city of European Russia, on a river of the same name; the capital of an immense government, extending over 149,000 square miles, to the S. of that of *Archangel*, and E. of *Olonetz*, with a scanty population of only 660,000 inhabitants.

VOLTA. A river of Western Africa, which forms the boundary between the Gold and Slave Coasts. It received the name of *Rio Volta* from the Portuguese, on account of its rapidity. During the rains, no small craft can enter, owing to the impetuosity of the current; but in the dry season, canoes ascend to *Aquamboe*, 100 miles from the sea, where rocks and cataracts bar any further progress. The tide flows up forty miles from its mouth.

VOLTURNO. A river of Naples, which rises in the Apennines, and falls into the Gulf of Gaeta, 20 miles N. W. of the city of Naples.

VORONETZ. A city of Russia, the seat of a provincial government, situated on a river of the same name, near its junction with the Don.

VOSGES. A chain of mountains in the eastern part of France, stretching in a line nearly parallel to the course of the Rhine, from Bale to Spire. They rise to an elevation of from 4000 to 5000 feet, and are covered with snow during great part of the year. They give name to a department of France, comprehending part of Lorraine, of which Epinal is the head town. The Meuse, the Moselle, and the Ille have their sources in these mountains.

W

WAAL. WAHAL. A branch of the Rhine, which falls into the Maese at the island of Voorn. See RHINE.

WABASH. A river of the United States, which separates Indiana from Illinois, and falls into the Ohio, after receiving the Little Wabash.

WADY. In Arabic, a valley, defile, or river. Thus, the Guadalquivir is properly *Wady al Kiber* or *Wed el Kibeer*, Great River. The word generally denotes, however, a fertile valley traversed by a rivulet or mountain torrent.

WAHABEES. The followers of Abd-ul-Wahheb, a Mussulman reformer, born at Aijana in the province of Nedjed el Arud, in Arabia, early in the eighteenth century. The rise of the sect dates from about 1747, when Ibn Saoud, grand sheikh of Darayeh, acknowledged himself a proselyte of the reformer. Like the Seiks of India, they unite the characters of disciples and warriors, and are, in fact, little better than a fanatical and ferocious banditti. About 1907, they had attained their greatest power, the larger part of the peninsula being subject to their leader; and Mecca itself had been pillaged by them. In 1815, this city was rescued from their hands by the Pasha of Egypt, who has since carried on the war with such success as completely to destroy the political power of the Wahabees.

WALACHIA. A province of the Ottoman empire, forming part of the ancient Dacia; bounded on the north by Transylvania and Moldavia, from which it is separated by a range of mountains; and south by the Danube, which divides it from Bulgaria. It extends about 250 miles from W. to E., its medium breadth being 160, and its area 23,066 square miles. The population is estimated at from 800,000 to a million. The chief towns are, Bucharest, the capital, on the Dembrowitz, containing about 80,000 inhabitants; Tergovista, on the Jalonitz, with 5000 inhabitants; and Brailow, on the Danube, at the mouth of the Sereth, a place of some trade in corn and fish. Walachia and Moldavia have been from the earliest times the theatre of sanguinary conquests. The Romans, the Goths, the Hunns, the Franks, and the Bulgarians have been in succession the masters and spoilers of these and the neighbouring provinces. Under the Tatars, in the eleventh century, the work of devastation terminated in the

expulsion of all the natives, and in the withdrawal of the intruders after having reduced the country to a desert. It remained in this state of depopulation till 1241, when the inhabitants of two colonies, composed of the original refugees, on the other side of the Carpathian mountains, came in two detachments, and, at nearly the same period, took possession of Upper Walachia and Moldavia. Raddo Negro or Rodolphus the Black, the chief of the Walachian detachment, halted with his followers at the foot of the mountains, where he laid the foundations of a city named Kimpolung, the walls of which still shew its original extent. His successors transferred their residence to Tergovist; which Constantine Bessarrabba abandoned in 1698 for the present capital. Raddo and the Moldavian chief, Bogdan (or Theodosius), both assumed the Slavonic title of *voivode*, acknowledging the supremacy of Hungary. But ever since 1391, when the Walachians sustained a signal defeat from the Ottomans under Sultan Bajazet, this province has been, with the exception of short intervals, tributary to the Porte. Its *hospodars* or *voivodes* are always of the Greek church, holding their sovereignty by an imperial firmaun, and generally obtaining the appointment by purchase. During the last century, a number of Greek princes succeeded to each other in the government of these principalities, most of whom rendered themselves odious by their oppressive extortion, and few died a natural death. The *boyars* or nobles of Walachia, estimated at 30,000, are represented as eagerly scrambling for public employment, but incapable of mental exertion, being as indolent as they are ostentatious, covetous, and yet prodigal, — a degraded and profligate aristocracy. The clergy have less power and influence than in other Greek countries, being generally of low extraction, and personally despised by the boyars. The peasantry are physically a fine race, quiet from apathy, and patient from the hopelessness of their servitude; exceedingly superstitious, and addicted to intemperance. The trade of the province, almost as backward as the state of agriculture and manufactures, is in the hands of Jews, Greeks, and Armenians. The chief exports are horses, cattle, sheep, wool, leather, flax, hemp, and salt. The population of the two provinces includes about 150,000 gipsies, who are kept in a state of slavery. They are divided into two distinct classes; those who are the property of the government, and those who belong to private individuals. The former are suffered to stroll about the country, on the condition of never leaving it, and of paying an annual tribute of forty piastres each male above the age of fifteen. They occupy themselves in making iron tools, baskets, and other wood work for sale: some are masons, and others musicians. The household gipsy slaves perform the service of cooks and wet nurses; notwithstanding which, they are held in great contempt, and treated with revolting inhumanity. The modern Walachians call themselves *Rumans* (Romans), and their country *Tsara Rumanesca* (Roman-land). Their language also is a corrupt Italian. The Turkish name of the two provinces is, *Kara Irlak* and *Ak Irlak*, or Black and White Ivlak; by the Greeks writteu Βλαχία, and pronounced Vlachia, whence the word Walachia is derived.

WALCHEREN. An island of the Netherlands, in the province of Zealand, at the mouth of the Scheldt, and separated from the islands

of Beveland by a narrow channel called the Sloe. It extends about 12 miles from N. W. to S. E., and 8 from N. E. to S. W. It contains the three towns of Middleburg, the capital, Flushing, and Veere, besides numerous villages. It will long be memorable for the pestilential disorder which carried off so many of the British troops stationed there in 1609.

WALDENSES. See VAUDOIS.

WALES. A principality of Great Britain, formerly comprehending the whole of the country west of the Severn, the *Britannia Secunda* of the Romans; bounded, on the north, by the estuary of the Dee and the Irish Sea; west, by St. George's Channel; and south, by the Bristol Channel. Herefordshire and Monmouthshire have long been incorporated with England; and the principality now comprises twelve counties, which, for the administration of justice, are arranged under four circuits: viz., three in the Chester circuit, Flint, Denbigh, and Montgomery; three in the North Wales circuit, Anglesea, Caernarvon, and Merioneth; three in the Brecon circuit, Radnor, Brecon, and Glamorgan; and three in the South Wales circuit, Pembroke, Cardigan, and Caermarthen. From the extremity of Flintshire on the north, to the southern extremity of Glamorganshire, the principality extends about 150 miles in length; and its greatest breadth, from the river Wye on the east, to St. David's in Pembrokeshire, is about 90 miles. The superficial extent is about 5,200,000 acres, of which 900,000 are arable, 2,600,000 (one-half) pasturage, and 1,700,000 (nearly one-third) waste; but of this, much is capable of cultivation. The population, in 1831, amounted to 805,236. The greater part of Wales is occupied with mountainous chains, extending generally from S. E. to N. W., but sending out ramifications in all directions. The principal range is that of which the lofty Snowdon, in Caernarvonshire, forms the centre, rising to the height of 3571 feet above the sea. In South Wales, an extensive chain, but of inferior elevation, stretches from Bledvva Forest in Radnorshire, across the northern part of Brecon, and thence, in a south-westerly direction, through Caermarthen; terminating in the conspicuous ridge of the Prescelea mountains in Pembrokeshire. Wales is extremely well watered. The lakes are between fifty and sixty in number. The principal rivers are: the Severn, which rises in Plinlimmon, on the borders of Montgomery and Cardigan, and winds north-eastward to the English border; the Wye, which has its source in Plinlimmon, very near that of the Severn, and, flowing in a south-westerly direction, divides Radnorshire from Brecon, crosses Herefordshire, separates Gloucestershire from Monmouthshire, and falls into the estuary of the Severn below Chepstow; the Conway, which waters the beautiful vale to which it gives its name, in North Wales, and, after dividing Denbigh from Caernarvon, falls into the Irish Sea at Aberconway; the Towey or Tivy, which rises in Cardiganshire, and falls into Caermarthen Bay; the Dee, which issues from a lake in Merionethshire, flows by Bala, and falls into the Irish Sea below Chester; the Clwyd, which waters the beautiful vale to which it gives name, in Denbighshire, and falls into the Irish Sea six miles below St. Asaph; and the Usk, which rises on the western side of Brecon, in South Wales, and flowing by the towns of Brecon, Aber-

WAGGANY, Usk, and Caerleon, enters the Bristol Channel below Newport. Ecclesiastically, North Wales is divided into the dioceses of Bangor and St. Asaph; South Wales, into those of St. David's and Llandaff. The seats of these ancient sees are now, however, mere villages. The chief places in Wales are, Caernarvon, Welsh-Pool, Wrexham, Beaumaris, and Bala, in the north; Caermarthen, Merthyr Tydvil, Cardigan, Haverfordwest, Pembroke, Cardiff, and Brecon, in the south. The English language now prevails in all the towns; but the country people in general speak their own language, which they call *Cymrug*, giving to the country the name of Cymry, whence the Latin word *Cambria*. This language, different dialects of which are spoken in North and South Wales, is related to the Gaelic, the Erse, the Cornish, and the Breton; but differs remarkably from the other Celtic dialects both in pronunciation and in orthography. See BRITAIN, ENGLAND, &c.

WALES, NEW SOUTH. An extensive tract of country on the eastern coast of New Holland. See AUSTRALIA.

WAPENTAKE. A Saxon division, the same as hundred; still in use in the counties of England north of the Trent.

WARSAW. A city of Poland, formerly the capital of the whole kingdom; situated on the left bank of the Vistula, with one of its suburbs, Praga, on the right bank. Though an ancient place, it was poor and insignificant till, on the annexation of Lithuania to Poland, the seat of the diet was, in 1566, transferred to it from Cracow. On the partition of Poland, it became a mere provincial capital; but in 1806, Napoleon made it the capital of his duchy of Warsaw. It has since then been the capital of the Russian kingdom of Poland, and must now be considered as a city of the Russian empire. A university was founded here in 1816; and since 1817, two great fairs have been annually held here in May and November. The population, prior to the recent Polish insurrection, was estimated at 100,000. It is 240 miles S. S. E. of Dantzic, and 320 E. of Berlin.

WARWICKSHIRE. An inland county of England, situated nearly in the centre of the kingdom; between Staffordshire and Leicestershire N. W. and N. E., Northamptonshire E., Oxfordshire S. E., Gloucestershire S. W., and Worcestershire on the W. It is about 50 miles in length, and 35 in breadth, comprising 984 square miles, or nearly 640,000 acres; the surface undulating, and the soil fertile, affording very rich pasturage. The chief rivers are, the Avon, which receives, in this county, the Dove, the Leame, the Stour, and the Alne; and the Tame, which flowing in an opposite direction through the north-western part, receives the Cole, the Blythe, the Bourne, and the Anker, leaving the county at Tamworth. The chief places are, Coventry, a city having its own peculiar jurisdiction extending over a small district; Warwick, the county town, on the Avon; near which is Leamington, the rival of Cheltenham as a spa or watering-place; and Birmingham, one of the largest manufacturing towns in the kingdom. Warwickshire was anciently comprised in Mercia. It is included in the midland circuit and the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry. Population, about 337,000.

WASHINGTON. The capital of the United States, the seat of the Federal Government, the Congress, and the Supreme Court of

Judicature; situated on a point of land embraced by the forking of the river Potomac, about 120 miles from its junction with the Chesapeake, and 250 miles from the sea. It stands in lat. $38^{\circ} 58' N.$, long. $77^{\circ} 2' W.$ The American geographers reckon the longitude from this city. In consequence of the gigantic scale on which Washington has been planned, it consists of four distinct towns, distant about a mile from each other; viz., the town round the President's House; that round the Capitol, the seat of the Legislature; Georgetown, on the west; and the buildings at the Navy Yard, on the eastern branch of the Potomac. George-town, though in the district of Columbia, and quite as near the President's House as the Capitol, is not considered as part of the city, having a distinct municipal government. It contains about 9000 inhabitants. The three other divisions contain a population of about 16,000 souls, including a large proportion of slaves. Alexandria, a little city of about 9000 inhabitants, is also within the limits of the Federal district, but lies on the opposite side of the river, at a distance of six miles. In August 1814, this city was taken and burned by the British, which has tended to increase the prosperity of the place, the national pride having been excited, not only to rebuild what was destroyed, but to complete what was unfinished. It is very doubtful, however, whether the magnificent idea of this metropolis will ever be fully realized. At present, this half-built city has more the character of a watering-place than of a metropolis, being full only during the sitting of Congress, and at other times the mere focus of official business; uniting the three striking anomalies of "a city without streets, a navy-yard without seamen, and a port without commerce." See COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON ISLANDS. A groupe of three islands in the Southern Pacific, to the N. E. of the Marquesas, and frequently included under the same general appellation. They were first discovered, however, in the year 1791. By their relative position, they form a triangle, the points of which are included between the parallels of $8^{\circ} 38'$ and $9^{\circ} 32' S.$ and the meridians of $139^{\circ} 20'$ and $140^{\circ} 10' W.$ Huahuka is the most easterly of the three; Nukuhiva lies about 20 miles directly west of it; and Uapou is 30 miles south of Nukuhiva. The latter, which is twenty miles in length, and of nearly the same breadth, is much the largest and the most important, having three or four good harbours. At a short distance are five small uninhabited islands, which may be considered as belonging to the same cluster. The inhabitants are the same people as those of the Marquesas, handsome and well-shaped, but in the darkness of paganism, and rendered only more licentious by occasional intercourse with unprincipled whites from America and Britain.

WATERFORD. A county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, bounded north by Kilkenny and Tipperary, east by Wexford, west by Cork, and south by the ocean. It is 42 miles in length, and from 8 to 22 in breadth; the surface mountainous. The city of Waterford, the only place of consideration, is situated on the Suir, which, a little below, joins the Barrow, and forms a deep and spacious harbour. The quay, about half a mile long, is considered one of the most beautiful in Europe. A regular communication is maintained, by packets,

with Milford Haven; and a considerable trade is carried on with Newfoundland. The city contains above 30,000 inhabitants; the county, not 200,000.

WATERLOO. A village of the Netherlands, ten miles south of Brussels, famous for the memorable victory achieved by the allied armies under the Duke of Wellington, June 18, 1815, which overthrew the empire of Napoleon.

WEAR. A river of England, rising in the moors on the border of Durham and Cumberland, and watering the valley of Weardale. It falls into the sea below Sunderland.

WED-EL-KEBIR. (Great River.) A river of Algiers, the ancient *Ampaga*, which falls into the Mediterranean ten leagues east of Jigel. The same name, under different forms, is given to several rivers; to the river *Tusca* in Tunis; and to the Guadalquivir (the same word differently written) in Andalusia.

WEIMAR, SAXE. A small state of Germany, with the title of grand-dutchy, comprising two parts or provinces. That of Weimar comprehends the dutchies of Weimar and Jena, with part of the principality of Altenburg, the chief part of the district of Neustadt, and the petty districts of Ilmenau, Oldisleben, and Alstadt, which lie scattered in Thuringia; forming a territory of 970 square miles, with a population estimated in 1815 at 135,000. The other province, that of Eisenach, comprises the dutchy of that name, with some districts to the east of Hesse Cassel, acquired in 1815, forming an area of 480 square miles, with about 70,000 inhabitants. The city of Weimar, the capital of the grand-dutchy, is finely situated on the banks of the Ilm, fifty miles W. S. W. of Leipsic. It has long held a high rank in Germany as a seat of literature, in consequence of the liberal patronage of the court. There is a public library of 100,000 volumes, and several academies and other literary institutions. Among its residents, Weimar has had to boast of Schiller, Goethe, Herder, and Wieland. The established religion of the grand-dutchy is Lutheran.

WENDS. The name given to the Slavonic inhabitants of the Austrian provinces; whence, perhaps, the ancient name, Vandals. Both *wend* and *wand* (pronounced *vand*) signify water; and the original Wends may have derived their name from living on the lakes and waters. See **SLAVONIA** and **VANDAL**.

WESER. A river of Germany, which rises in the forest of Thuringia, where it is called the Werra. Flowing by Smalcalden, it enters the dutchy of Brunswick, and meets the Fulda at Munden. It then takes the name of Weser, and falls into the German Ocean between the principality of Oldenburg and the province of Bremen.

WESSEX. The kingdom of the West Saxons; a division of England under the heptarchy, comprising the southern counties east of Kent and Sussex.

WESTERN ISLES. See **HEBRIDES**.

WESTMEATH. A county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster; bounded east by Meath (or East Meath), north by Cavan, south by King's County, and west by Longford and Lough Rea, an expansion of the Shannon, which separates it from Roscommon. It is about 33 miles in length, and 27 in breadth, comprising about 250,000 acres, a great part of which is occupied with lakes and unreclaimed bogs. It

is one of the least mountainous shires in Ireland; the soil is generally light, and in some parts rich. The Royal Canal passes through the very centre, affording a ready transport for the great quantity of turf fuel, as well as for the wool which is the staple of the district round Mullingar, the assize town. The only other place of consideration is Athlone, on the Shannon, a borough town.

WESTMINSTER. A city of England, now united to the metropolis, though with a distinct jurisdiction: it takes its name from its beautiful minster or abbey-church, where the monarchs of England are crowned.

WESTMORELAND. A county in the North of England, lying between Cumberland on the N. and W., Durham N. E. and E., York S. E. and S., and Lancashire on the S. W. It extends about 40 miles N. E. and S. W., and from 16 to 25 in breadth; containing 844 square miles, or 540,160 acres. The surface consists chiefly of lofty and naked hills and black, barren moors, which have given name to the county. There are also several large lakes. Winander Mere, or Windermere, is the largest in England, being 15 miles in length, though only one in average breadth. Ullswater, on the borders of Westmoreland and Cumberland, is eight miles in length. The chief rivers are, the Eden, which rises in the moors bordering in Yorkshire, and meets the Eamot flowing from Ullswater, two miles N. of Penrith; the Eamot, which divides this county from Cumberland, till it joins the Eden; the Lowder, or Lowther; the Ken; the Lune; and the Leven, which issues from Windermere, and falls into Morecambe Bay. Appleby, on the Eden, is the assize town; but Kendal, on the river Ken, and communicating by a canal with Lancaster, is the principal town. Population, 55,050.

WESTPHALIA. The name given, at different periods, to a circle, a dutchy, and a kingdom of Germany. It originally denoted that part of the great-dutchy of Saxony which lay to the west of the Weser; but, on the division of the empire into circles, the appellation was given, without reference to its position in relation to the Weser, to the extensive tract in the north-west of Germany, bounded by the Netherlands on the W. and Lower Saxony on the E., extending to the German Ocean on the N., and having the circle of the Lower Rhine on the S. It contained, prior to 1802, the territorial bishoprics of Munster, Liege, Baden, and Osnabruck; the dutchies of Oldenburg, Cleves, Juliers, and Berg; the principalities of East Friesland, Moers, Minden, Verdun, and Nassau; various petty lordships; and the free towns of Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Dortmund. Its area was nearly equal to Ireland. At the peace of Luneville, all the parts of Westphalia W. of the Rhine, were ceded to France; and in 1806, when the Confederation of the Rhine was formed, the circle itself was suppressed. The kingdom of Westphalia, one of the temporary creations of Napoleon, was formed of conquests from Prussia, Hesse Cassel, Hanover, and the smaller states west of the Elbe, of which Cassel was made the capital. It was constituted in 1807, and overturned in 1813. The dutchy of Westphalia was a territory of 1700 square miles, belonging to the circle of the Lower Rhine, which in the eleventh century was annexed to the archbishopric of Cologne. It had on the E. the circle of the Upper Rhine, and on the three other sides that of Westphalia.

On the secularization of the archbishopric in 1802, it was made over to Hesse Darmstadt, by which, in 1814, it was ceded for an equivalent to Prussia, and now forms part of the Prussian province of Westphalia. This province, in which alone the name of the circle survives, is bounded on the W. by the Netherlands, and E. by Hanover and Hesse Cassel, and contains an area of 8300 square miles. It is divided into the three districts of Munster, Minden, and Arensburg, the latter composed chiefly of the former dutchy. The two southern districts are hilly, including part of the Westerwald, while that of Munster forms part of the great plain of the North of Germany, and is a perfect level. The rest of the Westphalian circle belongs chiefly to Hanover and Oldenburg.

WEXFORD. A county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster; bounded, N. by Wicklow; E. by St. George's Channel; S. by Waterford Bay; S. W. by Kilkenny; and W. by Carlow. The Barrow separates part of Wexford from Kilkenny; the noble river Suir is the boundary between this county and Waterford; and the Slaney, after flowing by Enniscorthy, falls into Wexford Haven on a bay of St. George's Channel. This harbour is spacious, but admits vessels only of small tonnage. The surface of the country is very much diversified; and ranges of mountains, affording few accessible defiles, separate this shire from Carlow and Kilkenny. Its area is about 56 miles by 32, containing 305,000 Irish acres. The principal towns are, Wexford, the assize town; New Ross, on the Barrow, near its junction with the Nore; Enniscorthy; Newtown-Barry, also on the Slaney; and the episcopal village of Ferns, 15 miles N. of Wexford. It was in this county that the first English colonies were established by Henry II.; and in the baronies of Forth and Bargo, there are said to be still a distinct race, the descendants of these settlers, retaining their peculiar language and customs, and intermixing little with their neighbours. There are numerous remains of the monastic establishments by which this county was anciently distinguished.

WHIDAH. Or **YUDAH.** A port and territory on the Slave Coast, now subject to the King of Dahomey. The inhabitants worship the snake. See **DAHOMY** and **GUINEA**.

WHITE SEA. (The *Biela-more* of the Russians.) A great arm of the Northern Ocean, running up between Lapland and the province of Archangel. It extends from long. 46° to 32° E., between the parallels of $63^{\circ} 45'$ and $68^{\circ} 25'$ N. The Gulf of Archangel opens into it.

WICKLOW. A county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster; bordering eastward on the Irish Sea, between the counties of Dublin on the N. and Wexford on the S.: on the W., it is bounded by Kildare and Carlow. Its extreme length is about 40 miles; its breadth, 20; and the surface, 311,000 Irish acres. The county is mountainous throughout, abounding with grand and beautiful scenery. The vale of Arklow and Glendaloch are particularly celebrated; and many beautiful seats of nobility and gentry are scattered over the county. The chief rivers are, the Ovoca, the Leitrim, and the Slaney and Liffey, which take their rise here. Wicklow, the county town, is situated on a small harbour, at the mouth of the Leitrim. The coast is generally dangerous of approach. The other chief towns are, Rath-

drum, Bray, Enniskerry, and Arklow. The granite formation of which the mountains consist, contains lead and copper ore, and some lead mines are worked.

WIDDEN. Or **WIDIN.** A fortified city of Bulgaria, on the Danube, the residence of a pasha of three tails, and of a Greek archbishop, and carrying on a considerable trade in rock salt, corn, and wine. See **BULGARIA.**

WIGHT, ISLE OF. An island off the coast of Hampshire, from which it is separated by a channel varying in breadth from two to seven miles. Its form is that of an irregular lozenge, measuring about 22 miles from the eastern to the western angle, and 13 from the northern to the southern, and being 60 miles in circumference. It contains an area of 105,000 acres, of which 75,000 are under tillage, and 20,000 pasturage. The Downs, stretching across the island from Brading to the Needles, afford pasture to about 40,000 sheep, sending 5000 lambs annually to the London market. The meadow land is very rich; and the whole island is extremely fertile; while its surface is beautifully diversified. The principal river is the Medina, which divides the island into two nearly equal parts, E. and W.; besides which there are two other small streams, the Yar and the Wootton. On the southern coast, the island terminates in steep and broken cliffs, which the sea has in many places undermined, presenting bold and picturesque scenery. On the northern side, the ground slopes to the water in easy declivities, except towards the west point, where the cliffs called the Needles rise to the height of 600 feet. The island contains one borough, Newport; two recently disfranchised, Newtown and Yarmouth; and two other towns, Cowes and Rye. Cowes, situated at the mouth of the Medina, with one of the safest and most commodious harbours in the British Channel, has a considerable shipping trade; it is also much frequented as a watering-place. The island is considered as a part of Hampshire.

WIGTON. A county of Scotland, bounded N. by Ayrshire, E. by Kircudbright, and S. and W. by the Irish Channel. The coast is very deeply indented with bays and inlets. Wigton Bay is a frith navigable for about 15 miles. The town of Wigton, which gives name to this part of Galloway, is situated near the mouth of the Badenoch. The only other towns are, Whithorn and Stranraer. The northern part of the county, called the Moors, is bleak and hilly, containing only a few detached spots of arable ground. Three-fourths of the surface are of this description. The extent of the county, E. and W. is about 30 miles; the extreme length from 23 to 29 miles. Population, 36,258.

WILNA. A city of Russia, the capital of a government including the northern part of Lithuania. It is seated on several eminences near the river Vilna, or Wilna.

WILTSHIRE. A county in the South of England, bounded, N. and N. W. by Gloucestershire, W. by Somerset, S. W. by Dorset, S. and E. by Hampshire, and N. E. by Berks. It extends 54 miles in length and 34 in breadth, containing 1283 square miles. An irregular chain of hills, or downs, stretching from S. W. to N. E., divides the county into two districts. North Wiltshire is almost a perfect flat, and is occupied with grazing and dairy farms, which furnish the

cheese for which the county is famed. South Wiltshire forms the western division of a tract of chalk hills occupying great part of Hampshire, and may be considered as one vast sheep farm. The rivers of Wiltshire are, the Thames, which crosses the northern extremity, and runs eastward by Cricklade into Berkshire; the Kennet, which rises near the centre of the county, and runs eastward by Marlborough into Berkshire; the Upper Avon, which has its source among the hills near Devizes, and, running southward to Salisbury, receives the united streams of the Willey and the Nadder, and thence flows into Hampshire in its way to the Channel; and the Lower Avon, which enters this county near Malmesbury, flows southward to Chippenham, and then winds westward by Melksham and Bradford towards Bath. The Kennet and Avon canal passes through the heart of the county, by the towns of Devizes and Bradford; the Wilts and Berks canal unites with it near Melksham; and the Thames and Severn canal crosses the northern extremity of the county. The chief towns are, Salisbury, an episcopal see, Devizes, Wilton, Chippenham, Marlborough, Melksham, Bradford, Trowbridge, Warminster, and Westbury. All these towns have considerable manufactures, chiefly of woollens. Near Salisbury is the celebrated Druidical circle of Stonehenge; and a similar stupendous monument is found at Avebury. Population, nearly 240,000.

WINCHESTER. A city of England, the county town of Hants; seated on the banks of the Itchin, 11 miles N. N. E. of Southampton, and 62 S. W. by W. of London. It was in existence in the time of the Romans. During the contests between the Britons and the Saxons, it was the capital of the West Saxons; and under the reign of Egbert, it became the metropolis of the kingdom. In the reign of the Norman Conqueror, it was still a royal residence; but London began to acquire the pre-eminence. The suppression of its religious houses by Henry VIII. finally destroyed its ancient grandeur. The cathedral, begun in the eleventh century, and partly rebuilt in the fourteenth, is one of the most interesting ecclesiastical edifices in the kingdom; and there are eight other churches. The see dates from A. D. 660, when the bishopric was transferred to this city from Dorchester. In its ancient castle, William Rufus was crowned. The Saxon name of the city, *Caer-Gwent*, White City, of which Winchester is a corruption, was taken from the whiteness of the chalky hill on which it is built. The population is now about 7000.

WINDSOR. A market town and borough of England, in the county of Berkshire, situated on the Thames, opposite to Eton in Bucks. It has belonged to the crown ever since the conquest, and its castle, originally built by William I., has, for 700 years, been a favourite residence of the English kings. Windsor Forest, a circuit of 56 miles, was originally formed for the exercise of the chase by the ancient sovereigns. St. George's Chapel, erected by Edward III., is now the royal mausoleum.

WINIPEG. Or **WEENEPEG.** (From *weenud*, dirty, and *neepeg* or *nepec*, waters, in the Algonquin language.) A lake of Upper Canada, the Lake Bourbon of the French, lying between lat. 50° 30' and 54° 32' N. It is 240 miles in length, by a breadth varying from 50 to 100 miles. Its banks are shaded by the sugar maple and poplar, and

it is surrounded with fertile plains, which produce the wild rice of Canada. It is the reservoir of several large rivers: the principal are; the Saskatchiwine, which has its source in the Rocky Mountains; the Assiniboin, or Red River; and the river Dauphin. It discharges its waters, by the Nelson and the Severn, into Hudson's Bay. In common with most of the lakes in this region, the northern banks consist of black and gray rock, while the southern shore is a low and level tract, occasionally interrupted by a ridge or bank of limestone strata; and where the banks are low, it is evident, in many places, that the waters have withdrawn, and never rise to the heights formerly washed by them. A very narrow ridge divides the head waters of this lake from those of the Mississippi.

WIRTEMBERG. A kingdom of Germany, comprising part of the old circle of Suabia; bounded by Bavaria on the E., and the long, narrow territory of Baden on the W.; extending from lat. $45^{\circ} 36'$ to $49^{\circ} 45'$ N., between the meridians of $8^{\circ} 7'$ and $10^{\circ} 30'$ E. In its oblong form, it may be compared to Wales; and its area, about 8000 square miles, is not much greater; but its soil is far more fertile. The population amounts to rather more than a million and a half. It is divided into the four circles of the Jaxt, the Neckar, the Black Forest, and the Danube, which are subdivided into twelve small counties. The foundation of this state was the old dutchy of Wirtemberg, augmented, since 1801, by various towns of the empire, and secularized ecclesiastical domains. Its sovereign was raised to the rank of elector in 1801, and assumed the title of king in 1806. He is a member of the Germanic confederation, and holds the sixth place in the Diet. The Dukes of Wirtemberg were Protestant till 1772, when the reigning prince became a Roman Catholic. The country is, on the whole, one of the most fertile tracts of Germany. The range of mountains called the Black Forest extends along the western frontier in a line nearly parallel to the course of the Rhine; and an insulated range of bare, rocky hills, called the Alp, or Alb, traverses the kingdom in a N. E. direction. These tracts are fit only for pasture; but the rest of the country is occupied with hills of moderate elevation, intersected with pleasant valleys, enjoying a mild and equable climate. The two principal rivers are, the Danube and the Neckar. The latter receives the Jaxt, the Enz, and the Kocher; while the Tauber, which waters the N. E. angle of the kingdom, falls into the Maine; and the Lake of Constance borders an angle of the southern extremity. The towns are thinly scattered. The principal are, Stutgard, the capital, situated in the valley of the Nisselbach, two miles from the Neckar, containing 22,000 inhabitants; Ulm, a fortified town on the Danube, with 15,600 inhabitants; Tubingen, on the Neckar, which has a university, founded in 1477, and a population of nearly 6000; Hall, on the Kocher, the capital of the circle of the Jaxt, famous from the Protestant League concluded there in 1610; and Ludwigsburg, about seven miles N. of Stutgard, on the Neckar, the occasional residence of the court.

WITTENBERG. A city of Prussian Saxony, in the government of Merseberg, on the Elbe. It was formerly famous for its university, of which Luther was appointed professor of philosophy in 1508; and here, from his academical chair, he first exposed the corrupt doctrines

of Rome. It may, therefore, be regarded as the cradle of the German Reformation. Both Luther and Melancthon are interred in the university church. The university is now annexed to that of Halle; and its place is supplied by a gymnasium or classical school. Population, about 5,000.

WOLFENBUTTEL. A city of Germany, seated on the Oker; the capital of the dutchy of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel. See BRUNSWICK.

WOLGA. See VOLGA.

WORCESTERSHIRE. An inland county of England, bounded on the N. by Staffordshire, N. W. by Shropshire, S. W. by Herefordshire, which separates it from Wales, S. by Gloucestershire, and E. by Warwickshire. Its mean length is about 30 miles N. and S., and the breadth 26 miles; the superficial extent, 936 square miles or 600,000 acres; of which two-thirds are to the east, and a third to the west of the Severn. Besides this river, which flows nearly through the centre of the county, the chief rivers are, the Stour, which falls into the Severn at Stourport; the Teme, which joins it a mile below Worcester; and the Avon, which, after watering the vale of Evesham, reaches the Severn at Tewksbury. Five different canals also traverse the county, affording an extensive inland navigation. The surface of the country is beautifully diversified; and the Malvern Hills, on the Herefordshire border, present some of the most beautiful scenery in England. The soil is in general very fertile, and a large quantity of hops is produced in this county, besides corn and fruit. The principal towns are, Worcester, one of the most elegant cities in the kingdom, on the banks of the Severn; Droitwich, six miles N. N. E. of Worcester, important for its valuable salt-works; Evesham, on the Avon; and Stourbridge, famous for its glass-manufacture; to which may be added, Malvern, much frequented for its mineral springs, eight miles from Worcester. Population of the shire, 211,356.

WORMS. An ancient city of Germany, situated near the left bank of the Rhine, 25 miles S. of Mentz, in the territory of Hesse Darmstadt. It derives an historic interest from having been frequently the seat of the diet of the empire; and the town-house is still to be seen, in which Luther appeared before the diet in 1521. It has been peculiarly unfortunate in suffering devastation from war and other calamities, and is now in decay. The bishopric was secularized in 1801. The environs are remarkable for the fine quality of the wine they produce.

WORONETZ. See VORONETZ.

WREKIN. A remarkable hill of England, in the county of Salop, 1200 feet in height. It is to the east of Shrewsbury.

WRATH, CAPE. The north-west point of Scotland, in Sutherland, in long. 4° 58' W., lat. 58° 40' N. It is a very dangerous promontory.

WURTZBURG. A city of Franconia, in Germany; formerly the capital of a bishopric and grand-dutchy, now of the Bavarian circle of Lower Maine. It is beautifully situated on the Maine, surrounded with vineyards. It has a Roman Catholic university, founded in 1403, and contains a population of about 20,000.

WYBORG. A fortified city of Russia, on the gulf of Finland. See FINLAND.

WYE. A river of South Wales, which has its source in Plinlimmon, in Cardiganshire, very near those of the Severn. Crossing the N. W. corner of Radnorshire, it gives its name to the town of Ryadergowy, i. e. the Fall of the Wye, where it is precipitated down a cataract. Thence flowing between that county and Brecon, it crosses Herefordshire, and, after dividing the counties of Gloucester and Monmouth, falls into the estuary of the Severn below Chepstow. Another river of the same name, in Derbyshire, falls into the Derwent below Bakewell.

X

XALAPA. Or **JALAPA.** A city of Mexico, on the road from Vera Cruz to the capital, about half way up the ascent of the cordillera, at the foot of a basaltic mountain. It contains about 13,000 inhabitants. This city gives its name to the *convolvulus xalapa*, the true jalap of the pharmacopœia.

XERES. The name of two cities of Spain; one in Extremadura, the other in Andalusia. The latter, distinguished as Xeres de la Frontera, situated on the Guadalete, ten miles N. N. E. of Cadiz, gives its name to the wine known as Sherry, the produce of the neighbouring vineyards. About 40,000 pipes are annually made, of which 15,000 have usually been exported, about half to England.

XINGU. A river of Brazil, which has its source in Matto Grosso, and flowing northward, between the basins of the Tocantins and the Tapajos, after a course of 1200 miles, falls into the Amazons. It has never been navigated to its heads, and no authentic account exists of a considerable portion of the country which it waters. The navigation is frequently interrupted by cataracts. The name of Xingutania has been given to that part of the immense province of Para, lying between this river and the Tocantins. The name is often written Chingu and Jingu.

Y

YAKOUTSK. A town of Asiatic Russia, seated on the Lena, and the chief town of an immense district, to which it gives name, extending northward from the districts of Irkutsk Proper and Nertschinsk, to the Frozen Ocean, and bounded eastward by that of Okhotsk. This district is traversed through its whole extent by the Lena. It contains a scattered population of 185,000 inhabitants, of whom 50,000 pay tribute, chiefly in furs. The town is a great thoroughfare, and has a considerable trade in connexion with the Russian American Company. The *Yakuti*, from whom it takes its name, are a tribe of Tartars. See **SIBERIA** and **TARTAR**.

YALOF. (Written also, **YOLOF**, **JOLOFF**, **JALOOF**, **WALOOF**, and **WOLOF**.) A nation of Senegambia, extending from the southern bank of the Senegal to the northern bank of the Gambia, and westward to Fouta Toro and Woolli. The territory within these limits comprises the dominions of the *Bourb-i Yolef*, or Yolef emperor, and the petty states of Brack, Cayor, Sin, and Salum. In many

respects, a marked national difference distinguishes the Yolofs from the other sable tribes of this part of Africa; and between them and the Mandingoes in particular, there exists a strong mutual antipathy. The Yolof is rather tall and plump, of fine-turned limbs, a brilliant, pure jet black skin, and short, curling hair. The features are regular, but the lips thick. Altogether, however, they are a fine race, and have a high idea of their superiority to the other nations, with whom they do not intermingle. They are a domestic people, little known beyond their own territories, nor is their language spoken by other tribes. Their women attend to household duties, and are not, as among the Mandingoes, sent into the field. What is still more remarkable, they have among them the distinction of caste. Besides the 'good Yolof,' as the hidalgos of this race style themselves, there are four inferior classes; the *tug*, or smiths; the *oodae*, shoemakers and workers in leather; the *moul*, fishermen; and the *gaewell*, musicians or bards, who are the *pariahs* of the nation. No good Yolof will marry into either of these castes, but the *gaewell* are not even permitted to reside within the towns, or to keep cattle, and are refused interment, from the superstitious notion that where one of this caste is buried, nothing will grow. Yet, though thus despised, these *gaewell* are often in request as minstrels, and, like the *bhâts* or bards of the Hindoo Bheels, are often liberally remunerated by the negro rajpoot, for singing the honours and exploits of his ancestors. These bards or public singers are found as a distinct class throughout Senegambia. Besides these castes, there exists a singular tribe among the Yolofs, of distinct race and language, called *laobies*, bearing, if not an affinity, a strong analogy to the gipsies of Europe. The language of the Yolofs is poor, but soft and agreeable, and easy to learn. Their native religion is pure fetishism, but Mohammedism has made some way among them. Their food is simple, consisting of *cuscusson* and milk or fish. Their huts are of a conical shape, constructed of rushes, with a door of straw; and every Yolof, however poor, has at least two huts, one for a sleeping room, the other for a kitchen. Polygamy is universal. Their numbers are thus stated by Golberry. In Cayor, 180,000; in Sin, which joins Cayor on the south, 60,000; in Salum, nearly 300,000: supposing the dominions of the Bourb-i Yolof, whose capital is Wramkrore, to be equally populous, as well as the territory of Wal or Brack, the total population may probably amount to about a million.

YANG-TSE-KIANG. The largest river of China, having its source in the great plateau of Tibet. After flowing for a long distance along the borders of China, it enters the kingdom, and passing in a westerly course through Se-shwen, Hoo-kwang, and Kyang-nan, approaches the Hoang-ho, and, about 120 miles below Nan-king, falls into the gulf of Tsong-ming, in the Eastern Sea. See CHINA.

YEDDO, or JEDDO. The capital of Japan, situated at the head of a great bay, and at the mouth of a river of the same name. See JAPAN.

YELLOW SEA. An arm of the Eastern or Chinese Sea, running up between the coast of Northern China and the peninsula of Corea, and terminating in the gulf of Petchelee and Leaotong. See CHINA.

YEMEN. The southern province of the Arabian peninsula, the *Arabia Felix* of the ancients. The word signifies the south. The greater part was formerly comprised in the kingdom of Saba. See **ARABIA**.

YOLOF. See **YALOF**.

YONNE. A river of France, rising in the department of the Nièvre. After watering the department to which it gives name, it falls into the Seine near Montereau-fault Yonne. The department of Yonne comprehends part of Burgundy and Champagne. It is divided into the five *arrondissements* of Auxerre (the capital), Sens, Tonnerre, Joigny, and Avalon.

YORKSHIRE. A county of England, the largest in the kingdom; extending 130 miles E. and W. and 90 N. and S. and comprising 6013 square miles, or nearly 3,700,000 acres. It is bounded, N., by Durham and Westmoreland; E., by the German Ocean; S., by the Humber, which separates it from Lincolnshire, and by Nottingham and Derby; and W., by a small part of Chester, Lancaster, and Westmoreland. It is subdivided into three ridings. The East Riding, the smallest of the three, bounded S. by the Humber, is divided from the West Riding by the Ouse, and from the North Riding, on the N. W. and N., by the Derwent. A range of chalk hills, called the Wolds, extends from S. to N. through almost the whole of this riding, leaving on each side a level tract, the eastern declining towards the sea, and the western towards the Ouse and Derwent. This is the smallest of the three divisions. The North Riding is separated from Durham, on the N., by the Tees; extending N. E. and E. to the German Ocean, and westward to Westmoreland. It is 83 miles from E. to W. and 38 in breadth from N. to S. The surface of the country from Scarborough northward is bold and hilly, the cliff or sea-front being in general from 60 to 150 feet high. Inland from these lofty crags, the country rises, by successive hills, into the elevated and dreary tract of the Eastern Moorlands, extending nearly 30 miles from E. to W. and 15 from N. to S. These moorlands exhibit an aspect of incurable sterility, but are occasionally intersected by romantic and fertile dales, in which alone wood is to be found. The western moorlands, forming part of a long range of mountains stretching northward from Staffordshire into Scotland, are much more elevated than the eastern, and the climate is consequently colder; they remain longer covered with snow, and are more subject to rain; but the calcareous soil is more favourable to vegetation, and the valleys of Wensleydale, watered by the Ure, and Swaledale, are very fertile. The Howardian hills, a high and bold range running E. and W., separate the vale of York from Rydale, a fertile valley watered by the Rye, which falls into the Swale near Richmond. The canal running from York to Stillington is the only navigable water that penetrates this riding. On the edge of the eastern moorlands is found a very rich bed of alum; lead is found near Richmond, and there are veins of copper in the western moorlands. The horses of this riding are a fine breed, and the horned cattle are the largest in England. The West Riding, the largest of the three, extends about 95 miles in extreme length E. and W., and 48 in extreme breadth; bounded, on the N., by the North Riding, W. by Lancashire, and S.

by Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Nottinghamshire. It comprises three natural divisions, rising from a level and marshy to a rugged and mountainous region. A level tract of unequal breadth, stretches westward from the banks of the Ouse to within three or four miles of an imaginary line drawn from Doncaster to Sherburn. The middle district rises gradually into hills, and is beautifully varied; the air is sharper, clearer, and more salubrious. The western division is very rugged and barren, and the climate is cold and rainy. Beyond Sheffield, scarcely any thing is seen but black moors, which, running N. W., unite with the lofty hills of Blackstone Edge on the borders of Lancashire. The western part of Craven presents a confused heap of rocks and mountains, among which Pen-y-gant, Wharncote, and Ingleborough are considered as the highest hills in either England or Wales. The Craven hills and Blackstone Edge are the most foggy, rainy, and stormy districts in England. These mountainous tracts enclose, however, some beautiful valleys; in particular, Niddersdale, watered by the Nid, Wharfedale, and the vale of Aire. This riding is well provided with the convenience of inland navigation; it produces corn, cattle of all sorts, coal, and other minerals, and includes one of the largest manufacturing districts in the kingdom. The city and *ainsty* (district) of York, situated at the point where the three ridings meet, form a county of themselves. York, which received its charter from Richard II., is the only city except the metropolis, the chief magistrate of which is honoured with the title of lord. Its jurisdiction includes the sole conservancy of the rivers Ouse, Wharf, Derwent, Aire, Don, and some parts of the Humber. It is situated at the confluence of the small river Fosse with the Ouse, which, having previously received the waters of the Swale, the Ure, and the Nid, is here a considerable stream. Winding southward, it is joined, eight miles below York, by the Wharfe; it then winds S. E. to Selby, and a few miles below that town bends E. to receive the Derwent flowing from the eastern moorlands of the North Riding. Near Booth Ferry, the Ouse receives a large accession from the Aire, one of the most considerable rivers of Yorkshire, which rises in the hills of Craven, and flows E. and S. E. by Leeds, Pontefract, and Rawcliff, receiving the Calder five miles N. E. of Wakefield. The Don, which rises near the Cheshire border, running S. E. by Sheffield, Rotherham, and Doncaster, also falls into the Aire. Below its confluence with the Trent, the Ouse takes the name of Humber, expanding from a stream more than a mile in width into an estuary of six or seven miles in breadth, opening into the German Ocean. The only considerable streams of this county that do not join the Ouse, are, the Tees, which divides the North Riding from Durham through its whole extent, and the Ribble, which rises in the Craven Hills, and runs southward into Lancashire.

York, by the ancient Britons called *Caer-Effroc*, by the Saxons *Eborac*, by the Romans *Eboracum*, is supposed by Camden to have been named from its river, the ancient name of which, *Ebor*, is supposed to be preserved in the Enre, Ynre, or Ure. It was the principal city of the Brigantes, and, under the Romans, the capital of the province of *Maxima Caesariensis*, the residence of the Roman government, and, if not the birth place of Constantine the Great, the

place where he first assumed the imperial purple. When abandoned by the Romans, Yorkshire became part of the Saxon kingdom of Northumbria, which still forms a separate ecclesiastical province. The principal towns besides York, are, Hull, Beverley, and Bridlington (or Burlington) in the East Riding; Scarborough, Whitby, and Richmond in the North; and in the West, Leeds, Sheffield, Wakefield, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Pontefract, Doncaster, and Knarborough. The population of the East Riding in 1831, was 168,146; of the North Riding, 190,873; of the West Riding, 976,415; of York city and ainsty, 35,363: total, 1,371,296, being rather more than a tenth of the population of England.

YORK, NEW. See **NEW YORK**.

YUCATAN. A peninsula of Mexico, stretching from the main land of the isthmus into the Mexican Gulf, and washed on the S. E. by the Bay of Honduras. See **MEXICO**.

YVICA. See **IVICA**.

Z

ZACYNTHUS. The ancient name of Zante.

ZAMBEZI. A considerable river of Eastern Africa, which flows through Mocaranga, and falls into the Indian Ocean in lat. 19° S., where it forms the port of Quilimane. It is the northern boundary of the Portuguese captaincy of the river Sena, separating it from the territory of the Maravi Caffers. The preservation of the settlements on this river, has been a main object of Portuguese policy, as the gold and ivory exported from this part of the coast, are brought chiefly from the mountainous tract near its head. The Zambezi might be rendered navigable, throughout the year, from Quilimane to the interior of Zumbo, a distance of 300 leagues, if two obstructions were removed: the first occurs 30 leagues from its mouth, where the river divides into two branches, and is incumbered by sand-banks; the other is a cataract, beyond the limits of the colony, between Chicova and Tata.

ZANGUEBAR. Or **ZANZIBAR.** An extensive country of Eastern Africa, bordering on the coast to the north of Mozambique. It is the *Zingis* of ancient geography. It seems to take its name from the island of Zanzibar, in lat. 6° S., which lies near the coast, and affords an excellent harbour on the western shore. The inhabitants are Arabs, subject to a shiekh appointed by the Imaum of Muskat. Little is known of this tract of coast, and the application of the name is very indeterminate.

ZANTE. One of the Ionian Islands, lying to the south of Cefalonia, and west of the coast of Elis in the Morea. It extends about fifteen miles in length and eight in breadth, its circumference being nearly sixty. It differs altogether in its structure from the other islands, consisting of one extensive plain, nearly surrounded with mountains. The principal chain, composed chiefly of lime-stone with strata of gypsum, backs the whole island to the westward, being prolonged northward beyond the limits of the plain, and terminating in the bold head-land of Capo Skinari, opposite to Cefalonia; from which it is distant ten or twelve miles. The chain which bounds the plain on

the east, consists of a line of low sand hills, resting on strata of stiff clay, which, however, the citizens of Zante have adorned with villas, and the industry of the inhabitants of a number of beautiful villages, thickly scattered over them, has reclaimed and fertilized, the produce of the currant amply rewarding their labour. These hills, commencing at Capo Skinari on the north, terminate at Crionero, which forms the left horn of the bay of Zante. The third chain, which bounds the plain imperfectly to the southward and south-eastward, runs from Mount Scopo to Capo Chieri, the southernmost point of the island. Mount Scopo, an insulated mountain, the loftiest in Zante, forms the promontory of Capo Vasilika, which stretches out south-eastward, forming the bay of Lagana. The proverbial beauty and fertility of this island have procured it the name of the Flower of the Levant. Its climate is less exposed to variation than that of the other islands; and, from its basin-like surface, the heat is more concentrated and steady; it is therefore better adapted for the cultivation of the currant, the chief produce. On the other hand, it is deficient in water, having no large streams, and in summer, the springs and wells are often dry. Besides currants and wine, it produces corn, oil, salt, liquorice-root, petroleum from the remarkable tar-springs in the marshes bordering on the bay of Chieri; also a little cotton, flax, wool, cheese made of goats' milk, and honey. The town of Zante, rising from the curve of the bay on the eastern shore, is the most regularly built of any in the Ionian Islands, and has a beautiful appearance from the sea. The interior presents nothing remarkable. It contained in 1819, 65 churches, 3730 houses, and 15,176 inhabitants. The number of houses in the country (exclusive of the city) was 5966; and the population of the whole island, 35,000. It is now about 40,000. Like the neighbouring islands, Zante is liable to frequent and sometimes destructive earthquakes.

ZEALAND. A province of the Netherlands, consisting chiefly of the islands of Schonwen, Duiveland, Tholen, Walcheren, North and South Beveland, and Wolfersdyk, lying at the mouth of the Scheldt; together with a strip of land along the south bank of the Hond or West Scheldt. The area is little more than 570 square miles, but the population is above 120,000. The surface is so low, that it is protected only by immense dikes from the sea; which, in former times, has broken through and occasioned terrible calamities. The climate is unhealthy, but the soil is very rich, well adapted to pasturage, and to the culture of madder, flax, and cole-seed, which are exported. The chief towns are, Middleburg, Flushing, and Zierik-see. On the east and south, this province is bounded by Brabant and Flanders.

Zealand is also the name of the largest of the Danish islands, situated between the Cattegat and the Baltic, and separated from Sweden by the Sound, and from Fnnen by the Great Belt. It has an area of 2600 square miles, and contains the Danish capital, Copenhagen. See DENMARK.

ZEALAND, NEW. Three islands in the South Pacific Ocean, lying between lat. $34^{\circ} 22'$ and $47^{\circ} 25'$ S., and between long. 166° and 180° E. The strait called Cook's Strait, separates the northern island from the others; while a strait called Tees's, from the ship

which first found a passage through, has more recently been ascertained to cut off the southern extremity of the central and principal island. The total area is supposed to be at least 95,000 square miles. Wangaroa Bay, on the northern coast, is a most beautiful harbour. About fifty miles to the S. is the Bay of Islands, on the shores of which some missionary and other settlements have been made. Little is known of any part of these islands, except the narrow pendant of land extending northward from the mouth of the River Thames, in about lat. 37° , or barely a third of the northern island. The natives are physically a fine race in person and capacity, but very barbarous, and addicted to cannibal practices.

ZEND. The sacred language of the Guebres and Parsees; a link, apparently, between the Sanscrit and the Pehlivi.

ZENITH. The vertical point, or the point immediately over head, opposite to the nadir.

ZETLAND. See **SHETLAND**.

ZIA. Or **ZEA.** The ancient Ceos. One of the Cyclades, situated about ten miles from Cape Colonna, the southern point of Attica. It is about sixteen miles in circumference; the soil fertile and well cultivated; the population, chiefly Greeks, about 6000. The capital, of the same name, is the see of a bishop, and has a large harbour.

ZIPH. In sacred geography, a city and territory bordering on the Red Sea, from which the latter is supposed to have taken its ancient name. See **RED SEA**.

ZODIAC. The track of the sun through the twelve signs. Or an imaginary circle of the heavens, of which the middle is the ecliptic, and the extremities two circles parallel with it, including the excursions of the sun and the planets.

ZONE. A division of the globe in reference to the different degrees of heat. There are five zones. The torrid zone is a band divided by the Equator into two equal parts, each containing $23^{\circ} 29'$ of latitude, and terminating north and south at the tropics. The two temperate zones are contained between the tropics and the polar circles, each being in breadth $43^{\circ} 2'$. The frigid zones, within the arctic and antarctic circles, are each $23^{\circ} 29'$ in breadth.

ZOOLAS. A warlike nation of Caffraria. The residence of the chief is at Nobambe, on the Zimtanga, the westernmost branch of the Umvolosie or St. Lucia river. See **CAFFRARIA**.

ZUG. The smallest of the Swiss cantons, having an area of only 125 miles, lying between the cantons of Zurich, Schweitz, Lucerne, and Aargau. The town of Zug stands on the lake to which it gives name, 29 miles south of Zurich; and contains less than 2000 inhabitants. The population of the whole canton is under 16,000. The produce is corn, wine, and fruits.

ZURICH. One of the principal cantons of Switzerland, lying between Thurgau on the east and Aargau on the west; extending northward to the Rhine, and on the south adjoining Zug, Schweitz, and St. Gall. The lake of Zurich extends in a winding form through the greater part of this canton. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Lake by the strait at Rapperschwyl, where, being little more than a quarter of a mile in width, it is crossed by a long wooden bridge. In other parts, it expands to the breadth of five miles. The

length is about thirty. The city of Zurich is situated at its northern extremity, where the Limmat escapes from it through a narrow valley. It is fortified, and is a place of considerable trade, but is especially distinguished for its literary institutions. The population of the city is about 11,000. That of the canton, which forms an area of 950 square miles, is about 185,000; it is consequently one of the most populous districts of the continent. The surface is beautifully diversified; rich pastures and extensive orchards meet the eye in every direction, and corn is cultivated, but not in sufficient quantity for home consumption. The religion is Protestant.

ZUYDER ZEE. A gulf of the German Ocean, surrounded by the Dutch provinces of Holland, Overyssel, and Friesland. It extends 80 miles N. and S., and from 15 to 30 in breadth. The entrance is by the Texel, an island separated by a narrow channel from North Holland; and it communicates, on the S., with the lake of Haarlem. The trade of Amsterdam is carried on chiefly by the Zuyder Zee.

ZWART. Black. As Zwartland, i. e. Black Land, a division of the Cape territory; and Zwart Berg, Black Mountains, a range of mountains to the north of the district of Zwellendam in that colony. See **CAPE TOWN**.

ADDENDA.

ANAM. (Properly written NGAN-NAN.) The name given by the Chinese to Tong-king, and now extended to the whole region bordering on the Chinese Sea, between the parallels of $8^{\circ} 40'$ and 23° N.; including Tong-king, Cochin-China, Tsiampa, Cambodia, and Laos. From Cape Avarella, its easternmost point, it extends westward about 150 miles; but its average breadth is about 100. The city of Hué (or Hoa), in the province of the same name, in Cochin-China, is the present capital of the Anamese empire. It is situated about nine miles up the river Hué, in lat. $16^{\circ} 45'$ N., long. $106^{\circ} 32'$ E., and contains about 30,000 inhabitants. Sai-gong, on the Don-nai river, the capital of the province of Don-nai (or Tsiampa), is, however, a more considerable and flourishing city, containing about 180,000 inhabitants, of whom 10,000 are Chinese. See **CAMBODIA**, **COCHIN CHINA**, and **TONGKING**.

BOG (or **BUG**, i. e. great). 1. A river of European Russia, known to the ancients under the name of *Hypanis*. It flows from a lake of Podolia, and traversing that province and Nikolaef, falls into the Dnieper at Otchakov. 2. A river of Poland, which rises near Lemberg in Galicia, and flowing northward and then westward, falls into the Vistula to the N. W. of Warsaw.

BUKOWINE. A province of the Austrian empire, bounded by the Dneister on the N., Moldavia E. and S., and Transylvania and Galicia W.

CTESIPHON. An ancient city, on the eastern bank of the Tigris,

three miles from Seleucia, to the metropolitan honours of which it succeeded. See **SELEUCIA**.

DAMARAS. A nation of Southern Africa, inhabiting the western coast N. of Namaqualand. See **CAFFRARIA**.

INDO-CHINA. The region lying between India and China; by some geographers called India beyond the Ganges, and by M. Malte Brun, Chin-India. It comprehends the Burmese, Siamese, and Anamese dominions. See **BURMAH**, **SIAM**, **TONGKING**, &c.

JAXARTES. In ancient geography, a river of Sogdiana, which falls into the Sea of Aral. See **SIRON**.

MARMORA, SEA OF. The modern name of the *Propontia*, or Propontic Sea, (i. e. the sea leading to or in front of the *Pontus Euxinus*,) which see.

NIEMEN. A river of Lithuania, rising a few miles S. of Minsk, and flowing by Grodno, below which place it joins the Wilna. Their united streams, entering East Prussia, take the name of Memel, passing by Tilsit, and falling into the Curische Haff.

OURMIAH. See **URUMEA**.

PHASIS. In ancient geography, a river of Colchis, now called the Rion. It has its sources in Armenia, and, traversing Mingrelia, falls into the Black Sea.

ERRATA.

Page 97, line 9, *for miles read marine leagues.*

150, line 14 from bottom, *for 337,000 square miles read 128,000 square marine leagues (about 1,340,000 square miles).*

FINIS.







THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO